ANECDOTES

OF

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

VOL. II.

ANECDOTES

OF

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS,

CHIEFLY OF THE

PRESENT AND TWO PRECEDING CENTURIES.

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THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI MAHAL

ANECDOTES

OF

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

BRITISH.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

[1649—1685.]

"HAD this King but loved bufinefs as well "as he underftood it," fays Sir Richard Bulftrode, "he would have been the greateft "Prince in Europe." Of his own country he ufed to fay, that it was the moft comfortable climate to live under, that he had ever experienced; as there were more days in the year, and more hours in the day, that a man could take exercife out of doors in it, than in any country he had ever known. He faid one day

to Sir Richard Bulſtrode, that during his exile he had ſeen many countries, of which none pleaſed him ſo much as that of the Flemings, who were the moſt honeſt and true-hearted people he had ever met with: and then added, "I am weary of travelling, I am reſolved to go "abroad no more; but when I am dead and "gone, I know not what my brother will do; "I am much afraid that when he comes to the "Throne he will be obliged to travel again."

An Addreſs being once preſented from the City to this Monarch by the Lord Mayor, attended by Sir Robert Clayton, Mr. Bethell, and Mr. Corniſh, the King returned an anſwer by the Lord Chancellor, which concluded thus: "The King doth not believe this to be ſo "unanimous a vote of the City as is pretended; "and he commands me to tell you, that if he "did believe it were ſo (as he does not), that "you have meddled with a thing which is "none of your buſineſs;—" and ſo diſmiſſed them.—"Memoirs of the Reign of Charles the Second, by Sir Richard Bulſtrode, Reſident at Bruſſels to the Court of Spain from Charles the Second."

Lockhart, the Author of "The Memoirs," wrote with his own hand the following narrative

in

in his copy of Lord Clarendon's "Hiſtory of "the Rebellion."

"It is very ſtrange, that amongſt ſo many "dangers to which King Charles the Second "was expoſed, and from which he was ſurpriz- "ingly and miraculouſly delivered, neither "Lord Clarendon, nor any Author I have met "with, takes the leaſt notice of one of a very "extraordinary nature which happened to him "in Holland, and which was as follows:

"The King when at Bruſſels, being deſirous "and reſolved to ſee his ſiſter the Princeſs of "Orange (but withal under a neceſſity to make "his journey with the utmoſt ſecrecy), did "communicate his deſign to no perſon whatſo- "ever. He ordered Fleming (a ſervant of the "Earl of Wigtoun), who was in his ſervice, "and of whoſe fidelity he neither then nor ever "after did doubt, ſecretly to provide a couple "of good horſes, and have them ready at a "certain place and time of the next enſuing "night, by his Majeſty appointed; and that "Fleming, with theſe horſes, ſhould remain "alone till he heard from the King. At the "time appointed, the King (having gone to "bed, and afterwards dreſſed himſelf) privately "goes out at a back door, and leaving only a "letter to ſome one of his ſervants in whom "he confided, with an account of his having

"gone from thence for a few days, and with "directions to keep his abſence as ſecret as "poſſible, under pretence of his being indiſ-"poſed, came to the place, where he found "Fleming with the horſes as he had directed. "He then acquainted Fleming of his deſign to "ſpeak with his ſiſter at the Hague; and, not "regarding the hazards he might be expoſed "to, away he went with his ſlender equipage "and attendance, travelling through the moſt "ſecret by-ways, and contriving it ſo, that he "came to the Hague by ſix in the morning, "and alighted at a ſcrub inn, in a remote part "of the town, where he was confident none "would know him under the diſguiſe he was "then in. He immediately ſent Fleming to "acquaint his ſiſter where he was, and left it "to her to contrive the way and manner of "having acceſs to her, ſo as not to be known. "Fleming, having diſpatched his commiſſion "in a very ſhort time (leſs than an hour), was "no ſooner returned to tell the King, whom "he found in the room where he had left him "(where he had been ſtill alone), than an un-"known perſon came and aſked of the Land-"lord, if two Frenchmen had not alighted at "his houſe that morning. The Landlord re-"plied, that two men had come, but of what "country he knew not. The ſtranger re-"quired

" quired him to tell them that he wanted to
" ſpeak to them; which being done, the King
" was much ſurprized, but withal inclined to
" ſee the perſon. Fleming oppoſed it, but
" the King being poſitive, the perſon was in-
" troduced, being an old reverend-like man,
" with a long gray beard, and ordinary gray
" cloaths, who looking and ſpeaking to the
" King, told him, he was the perſon he wanted
" to ſpeak to (and all alone) on matters of im-
" portance. The King, believing it might per-
" haps be a meſſage from his ſiſter, or being
" curious to know the reſult of ſuch an adven-
" ture, deſired Fleming to withdraw; which
" he refuſed, till the King, taking him aſide,
" told him, there could be no hazard from ſuch
" an old man, for whom he was too much;
" and commanded him to retire. They were
" no ſooner alone, than the ſtranger bolted
" the door (which brought the King to think
" on what might or would happen), and at the
" ſame time falling on his knees, pulled off his
" very nice and artificial maſk, and diſcovered
" himſelf to be Mr. Downing (afterwards well
" known by the name of Sir George Downing,
" and Ambaſſador from the King to the States-
" General after the Reſtoration) then Ambaſſa-
" dor from Cromwell to the States-General;
" being the ſon of one Downing, an Independ-

" ent Minifter, who attended fome of the Par-
" liament Men that were once fent to Scotland
" to treat with the Scots to join againft the
" King, and who was a very active and violent
" enemy to the Royal Family, as appears by
" this hiftory. The King, you may imagine,
" was not a little furprized at the difcovery;
" but Downing gave him no time for reflection,
" fpeaking to him immediately in the following
" manner: That he humbly begged his Ma-
" jefty's pardon for any fhare or part he had
" acted during the rebellion againft his royal
" intereft, and affured him, that though he was
" juft now in the fervice of the Ufurper, he
" wifhed his Majefty as well as any of his fub-
" jects; and would, when an occafion offered,
" venture all for his fervice, and was hopeful
" that what he was about to fay would con-
" vince his Majefty of his fincerity. But be-
" fore he mentioned the caufe of his coming
" to him, he muft infift, that his Majefty
" would folemnly promife him not to mention
" what had happened, neither to Fleming nor
" to any perfon whatever, until it pleafed God
" that his Majefty was reftored to his Crown,
" when he fhould have no reafon to defire that
" it fhould be concealed; though even then,
" he muft likewife have his Majefty's promife
" never to afk, or expect he fhould difcover,

"how or when he came to know of his Ma-
"jefty's being there. The King having fo-
"lemnly engaged on the terms required,
"Downing proceeded and told him, that his
"Mafter the Ufurper, being now at peace with
"the Dutch (and the States fo dependant and
"obfequious to him that they refufed nothing
"he required), had with the greateft fecrecy,
"in order to make it more effectual, entered
"into a treaty, by which (amongft other trifling
"matters agreed to between them) the chief
"and indeed main end of the negociation was,
"that the States ftood engaged to feize and
"deliver up to the Ufurper the perfon of his
"Majefty, if at any time he fhould happen by
"chance or by defign to come within their
"territories, when required thereto by any per-
"fon in his name; and that this treaty, being
"figned by the States, was fent to London,
"from whence it had returned but yefterday
"morning, and was totally finifhed yefterday
"night, between himfelf and a Secret Commit-
"tee of the States. Downing likewife repre-
"fented to his Majefty, that his Mafter's (Crom-
"well's) intelligence was fo good, that a difco-
"very would be made even to himfelf (Down-
"ing) of his Majefty's being there; and if he
"neglected to apply to have him feized, his

" Mafter would refent it to the higheft degree, " which would infallibly coft him his head, " and deprive his Majefty of a faithful fervant; " and being defirous to prevent the miferable " confequences of what would follow, if his " being here were difcovered, he refolved to " communicate the danger he was in to his " Majefty, and, for fear of a future difcovery, " he had difguifed himfelf, being determined " to entruft no perfon with the fecret. He " then propofed, that his Majefty fhould im- " mediately mount his horfe, and make all pof- " fible difpatch out of the territories of the " States; that he himfelf fhould return home, " and under pretence of ficknefs lie longer a- " bed than ufual; and that, when he thought " his Majefty was fo far off as to be out of " danger to be overtaken, he fhould go to the " States, and acquaint them, that he under- " ftood his Majefty was in town, and require " his being feized on the terms of the late " treaty; that he knew they would comply " readily, and fend to the place directed; but " on finding that his Majefty was gone off fo " far as to be fafe, he would propofe to make " no further noife, left it fhould difcover the " treaty, and prevent his Majefty's falling after- " wards into their hands.

" The

"The King immediately followed his ad-
"vice, and, he returning home, every thing
"was acted and happened as it was propofed
"and foretold.

"The King, having thus efcaped this immi-
"nent danger, moft ferioufly performed what
"he promifed, never mentioning any part of
"this ftory till after the Reftoration, and then
"not defiring to know how Downing's intelli-
"gence came, which he never difcovered, though
"he (the King) often faid it was a myftery;
"for no perfon knew of his defign till he was
"on horfeback, and he could not think that
"Fleming went and difcovered him to Down-
"ing: befides, he fo foon returned from his fifter,
"he could not have time, Downing having
"come much about the time at which Flem-
"ing returned."

"I have heard," adds Lockhart, "this ftory
"told by feveral who frequented the Court of
"Charles the Second, after the Reftoration,
"particularly by the Earl of Cromartie, who
"faid, that in the next year after the Refto-
"ration, he, with the Duke of Rothes, and
"feveral other Scotch Quality, being one night
"with the King over a bottle, they all com-
"plained of an impertinent fpeech which
"Downing

"Downing had made in Parliament reflecting "on the Scottish Nation, which they thought "his Majesty would resent so, as to order him "from Court, and withdraw his favour from "him: the King replied, that he did not "approve of what Downing had said, and that "he would reprove him for it; but that to "go further he could not do, because of this "story, which he repeated in the terms here "related; which made such an impression on "all present, that they freely forgave what "had passed, and the Duke of Rothes asked "liberty to drink Downing's health in a "bumper."

The Duke of Ormond seems very early to have predicted the unfitness of Charles for the exalted and responsible situation he was one day to fill; for in a letter of his addressed to Sir Edward Hyde (afterwards Lord Clarendon), January 27, 1658, he says, "But I fear his "immoderate delight in empty, effeminate, "and vulgar conversations is become an irre- "sistible part of his nature, and will never "suffer him to animate his own designs and "others actions with that spirit which is re- "quisite for his quality, and much more to his "fortune.

"This,

"This, to any but to you, or him, from "any (unlefs a very few) but from me, or from "me at any other time, were too bold a lamen-"tation, for fo God knows it is. God blefs "him, and fit him for his work."

LORD CLARENDON'S "*Letters.*"

The Original of the following curious Letter from Charles the Second to Mrs. Lane *, is in the poffeffion of JOHN LEIGH PHILIPS, Efq. of Manchefter.

"MRS. LANE,

"I HAVE hitherto deferred writing to you "in hope to be able to fend you fomewhat "elfe befides a Letter; and I believe it troubles "me more that I cannot yett doe it, than it "does you, though I doe not take you to be "in a good condition longe to expect it. "The truth is my neceffityes are greater than "can be imagined, but I am promifed they "fhall be fhortly fupplyed; if they are, you "fhall be fure to receave a fhare, for it is "impoffible I can ever forget the great debte "I owe you, wch I hope I fhall live to pay,

* Mrs. Lane, with great dexterity, managed the efcape of Charles, after the battle of Worcefter, through the Midland Counties to the fea.

"in

"in a degree that is worthy of me: in the "meane time I am ſure all who love me will "be very kind to you, elſe I ſhall never think "them ſo to

"Your moſt affectionat frind

"CHARLES R.

"Paris, Nov[r] 23, 1652."

Charles had pardoned a perſon of quality who had killed his antagoniſt unfairly in a duel. Some time afterwards, the perſon upon whom he had ſo improperly exerciſed one of the nobleſt prerogatives of Royalty having murdered another man, Lord Rocheſter told the King, "Sire, it was not Lord —— but your Majeſty "that killed this man."

Count Zindendorf, in his "*Lecteur Royal*," ſays, "that when Charles the Second quitted "Bruſſels, he deſired the Spaniſh Agent there "to ſend him occaſionally the news. Of what "kind, Sire, would you have your news? As "the King appeared ſurpriſed at the queſtion, "the Spaniard replied, Why, Sir, my maſter "Don Juan, the Governor of the Low Coun-"tries, gives me poſitive orders always to ſend "him good news, whether true or falſe."

TANJORE MAH
MAHAL

LORD CLARENDON.

THE two following Letters, written in the year preceding the Reſtoration of Charles the Second, ſeem to have been dictated in the true ſpirit of prophecy, and evince with what difficulty the antient government of a kingdom can be reſtored, unleſs the powerful and leading perſons in the kingdom are well inclined to its reſtoration.

LORD CULPEPER TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR HYDE.

"I TAKE it for granted this change in "England will require your conſtant attend-"ance at Hockſtraten, which makes me ad-"dreſs this letter thither, and I ſhall follow "it as ſoon as my young Maſter ſhall have "ſealed ſome writings betwixt him and his "relations, which (they being ready engroſſed "here, and he ſent for) I hope will be done "on Monday. I cannot ſay I am much ſur-"priſed with the news of Cromwell's death, "the letters of the laſt week (thoſe of this "are not come yet) leaving him deſperately "ſick of a palſy and quartan ague; yet the "thing

" thing is of fo great confequence, that I can
" hardly forbear rubbing my eyes to find
" whether I fleep or wake. The firft news of
" it came not hither untill very late (at the
" fhutting the gates) laft night, though he
" died this day fevennight at three of the clock.
" The ports were fhut upon his death fo
" ftrictly, that Monf. Newport's pafs was re-
" turned, and he had difficulty enough to get
" leave to fend a fhip of his own hiring upon
" Saturday night. Extraordinary care was taken
" that no Englifh paffengers fhould come in
" that fhip, yet fome did; and amongft them
" a woman now in this town, who faith, that
" Cromwell's eldeft fon was proclaimed Pro-
" tector on Saturday morning, which is con-
" firmed by a Dutchman now here, who
" came from Gravefend on Tuefday. All the
" comment he makes on the text (it is a com-
" mon failor) is, that he heard the people curfe
" when he was proclaimed. This accident
" muft make a great change in the face of
" affairs throughout all Chriftendom, and we
" may reafonably hope the firft and beft will
" be in England. As for this town, they are
" mad with joy; no man is at leifure to buy
" or fell; the young fry dance in the ftreets at
" noon-day: The Devil is dead! is the lan-
" guage at every turn; and the entertainment
" of

" of the graver ſort is only to contemplate
" the happy days now approaching * * * * *.
" What the King is to do upon this great
" and good change in England, is now before
" you; to which moſt important queſtion,
" though with the diſadvantage of my being
" abſent, I ſhall freely (but privately to your-
" ſelf) deliver my opinion before it is aſked;
" which is, that you ought not to be over haſty
" in doing any thing in England, neither by
" proclaiming the King, nor by any other
" public act, untill you ſhall truly and parti-
" cularly know the ſtate of affairs there; with-
" out which, Solomon, if he were alive, and
" with you, could not make a right judgment
" of what is to be done there. By the ſtate
" of affairs there, I mean not only what is acted
" at the Councill-board, in the Army, City,
" and Country, but likewiſe how thoſe ſeveral
" bodies are generally affected to this nomi-
" nation of Cromwell's ſon; what opinion they
" have of and kindneſs to his perſon; who is
" diſcontented at it, and upon what account
" they are ſo, and to what degree; what formed
" parties are made or making againſt it, and
" how they propoſe to carry on their deſign,
" whether under the veil of a Parliament, or
" by open declared force; how Monk and Mr.
" Harry Cromwell like it, and of what con-
" ſideration

" ſideration Lambert is upon this change; " moſt of theſe and many other particulars " ought to be well known upon able and im- " partial intelligence from the place, before you " can be ready for a judgment either of the " deſign itſelf, or of the timing it; and in " the mean time, both the King's party in " England and we here cannot (in my opinion) " act too ſilent a part. When their partialities " ſhall come to the height, that is, when the " ſword ſhall be drawn, our tale will be heard, " the weakeſt party will be glad to take us " by the hand, and give us the means of " arming and embodying ourſelves, and then " will be our time to ſpeak our own language. " But if we appear before upon our own ac- " count, it will only ſerve to unite our ene- " mies, and confirm their new government by " a victory over us, whereby we ſhall be ut- " terly diſabled to do our duty when the true " ſeaſon ſhall come, which I doubt not will " quickly be, if we have but the patience to " wait for it. But whilſt I thus declare my " opinion againſt their abortion, I would not " be underſtood that no endeavours of ours " may be proper to haſten the timely birth; " on the contrary, I think much good is to " be done by diſcreet and ſecret application, " by well choſen perſons, to thoſe of power

" and

" and intereſt amongſt them, whom we ſhall " find moſt diſcontented with Cromwell's par- " tiality in ſetting this young man over their " heads, that have borne the brunt of the day " in the Common Cauſe, as they call it; and " who have ſo good an opinion of themſelves " as to believe, that they have deſerved as " much of them they fought for as Cromwell " himſelf did. Who theſe are, is not eaſy for " us as yet to know; but ſuch there are cer- " tainly, and a little time will eaſily diſcover " them; and probably enough we may find " ſome of them in Cromwell's own family, " and amongſt thoſe that in his life ſtuck cloſeſt " to him. Be they where they will, if they " have power and will to do good, they ought " to be cheriſhed. But the perſon that my " eye is chiefly on, as able alone to reſtore the " King, and not abſolutely averſe to it, neither " in his principles nor in his affections, and that " is as like to be unſatisfied with this choice " as any other amongſt them, is Monk, who " commandeth abſolutely at his devotion a " better army (as I am informed) than that in " England is, and in the King's quarrel can " bring with him the ſtrength of Scotland, and " ſo protect the northern counties, that he " cannot fail of them in his march; the repu- " tation whereof (if he declares) will as much

"give the will to the appearing of the King's "party in the reſt of England, as the drawing "the army from the ſouthern, weſtern, and "eaſtern counties, will give them the means to "appear in arms. Thus the work will be cer- "tainly done, in ſpite of all oppoſition that "can be apprehended, and the gaining of one "man will alone make ſure work of the whole. "I need not give you his character; you know "he is a ſullen man, that values himſelf "enough, and much believes that his know- "ledge and reputation in arms fits him for the "title of Highneſs, and the office of Protector, "better than Mr. Richard Cromwell's ſkill in "horſe-races and huſbandry doth. You know, "beſides, that the only ties that have hitherto "kept him from grumbling, have been the "vanity of conſtancy to his profeſſions, and "his affection to Cromwell's perſon, the latter "whereof is doubly diſſolved, firſt by the "jealouſies he had of him, and now by his death; "and if he be handſomely put in mind who "was his firſt Maſter, and what was promiſed "him when he came out of the Tower, the firſt "ſcruple will not long trouble him. Nothing "of either of them can now ſtick with him; "and beſides, if I am well informed, he that "lately believed his head was in danger from the "father (and therefore no arts nor importunities

"could

"could bring him to London) will not eaſily "truſt the ſon. The way to deal with him is, by "ſome fit perſon (which I think is the greateſt "difficulty) to ſhew him plainly, and to give "him all imaginable ſecurity for it, that he ſhall "better find all his ends (thoſe of honour, "power, profit, and ſafety) with the King, than "in any other way he can take. Neither are "we to boggle at any way he ſhall propoſe "in the declaring himſelf: let it at the firſt be "Preſbyterian, be King and Parliament, be a "Third Party, or what he will, ſo it oppoſe the "preſent power it will at laſt do the King's "buſineſs, and after a little time he will and "muſt alone fall into the track we would have "him go in: when he is engaged paſt a retreat, "he will want you as much as you will want "him, and you may mould him into what "form you pleaſe. You have my opinion "(though in too much haſte); pray think ſeri- "ouſly of it." * * * * *

"Amſterdam, Sept. 20. 1658."

LORD CULPEPER TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR HYDE.

"My good Lord,

"THE laſt night as I was going to bed, I "received your letter of the 11th, which

 "doth

"doth well confirm me in what I did, as well as was willing to believe before. Though I cannot in particular difcourfe to the grounds of the breach that will be amongft them now, that Monk, Lockhart, and Montague, have complied with the governing party at London, and that there is appearance the Irifh army will do the like; yet I muft and do believe, upon the reafons your Lordfhip gives, and fome particular advice I have from a fober perfon in England, that they cannot continue long of a piece; and my author there doth not only pofitively tell me fo much, but affigns a very fhort time for the accomplifhment of his predictions, which are no lefs than an actual irreconcileable war amongft them and their armies. Therefore I am ftill upon the fame grounds I was upon in my laft, and hope you will find caufe not to differ from them, efpecially in the point of uniting to the King's party all the Monarchical party, that before looked upon Cromwell as the fitteft perfon to attain their ends by. Their golden calf is now fallen; they can no more hope in him, neither will they depart from their monarchical principles; they will not (I cannot fear it) fubmit to this rafcally crew; and more fo, fee they cannot poffibly fet up any other befides the right

"owner:

" owner: all this I am fully perſwaided of, but
" ſtill I apprehend their doing the buſineſs
" themſelves before they join with the King,
" or give him leave to be conſiderable in arms;
" whereas, when they come to break with him,
" they will have the power (and then I ſhall
" never fear their will) to impoſe as much upon
" him as the ſame party did upon his Father in
" the Iſle of Wight treaty.* * * * *

" Utrecht, June 17, 1659."

The following Letter from Princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of the Queen of Bohemia, to this illuſtrious Nobleman, is in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Harington, of Bath,

" Frankfort, July 28, 1662.

" My Lord,

" Having entruſted Sir Wm. Sandys to " ſolicit the confirmation of a Pattent, which I " received from the late King of bleſſed me- " mory for my allowance, I hope you will be ſo " juſte and favourable as to afford me your " countenance therein; and do make my ad- " dreſſes to you with more confidence, con- " ſidering the real affection you have moſt gene- " rouſly expreſs'd towards the Queen my mo- " ther during her life, in perſuaſion that it is " not altogether extinct, and may be deriv'd on

"me, as my relation to her Majeſty obligeth
"me to be

"Your affectionate friend to ſerve you,
"ELIZABETH."

Extracts relative to Lord Clarendon, from ſome very curious memoirs in MS. written by Lady Fanſhawe, about the year 1682.

"1650. The two parties in Scotland, being "diſſatisfied with each other's Miniſters, and "Sir Edward Hyde and Secretary Nicholas "being excepted againſt and left in Holland, "it was propoſed (the State wanting a Secre-"tary for the King) that Sir Richard Fanſhawe "ſhould be immediately ſent for from Holland, "which was done accordingly, and he went "with letters and preſents from the Princeſs "of Orange and the Princeſs Royal.

"Here I will ſay ſomething of Sir Edward "Hyde's nature. He being ſurpriſed with "this news, and ſuſpecting that Sir Richard "might come to greater power than himſelf, "both becauſe of his parts and integrity, and "becauſe he had been ſome time abſent on the "Spaniſh Embaſſy; he, with all the humi-"lity poſſible, and earneſt paſſion, begged Sir "Richard to remember the King often of him

" to his advantage, as occafion fhould ferve, " and to procure leave that he might wait on " the King, promifing, with all the oaths that " he could exprefs, to caufe belief that he " would ferve Sir Richard's intereft, in whatfoever " condition he fhould be in. Thus they parted, " with Sir Richard's promifes to ferve him in " what he was capable of; upon which account " many letters paffed between them.

" The King promifed Sir Richard that he " fhould be one of the Secretaries of State (at " the Reftoration), and both the Duke of Or- " mond and Lord Chancellor Clarendon were " witneffes of it; yet that falfe man made the " King break his word, for his own accommoda- " tion, and placed Mr. Morrice, a poor Country " Gentleman of about 200l. a-year, a fierce " Prefbyterian, and one who never faw the " King's face; but ftill promifes were made of " the reverfion to Sir Richard. Now it was " the bufinefs of the Chancellor to put Sir " Richard as far from the King as he could, " becaufe his ignorance in State affairs was " daily difcovered by Sir Richard, who fhewed " it to the King; but at that time the King " was fo content that he, Lord Clarendon, " fhould almoft alone manage his affairs, that " he might have more time for his pleafures,

"that his faults were not so visible as otherwise "they would have been, and afterwards proved.

"1665 The Articles concluded on between "England and Spain by Sir Richard Fanshawe, "and the Articles for the adjustment between "Spain and Portugal, were cavilled at by Lord "Chancellor Clarendon and his party, that they "might have an opportunity to send the Earl "of Sandwich out of the way from the Parliament which then sat, and as he and his "friends feared would be severely punished for "his cowardice in the Dutch fight. He neither understood the customs of the Court "nor the language, nor indeed any thing but a "vicious life: and thus was he shuffled into "Sir Richard's employment, to reap the benefit of his five years negociation of the peace "of England, Spain, and Portugal, and after "above thirty years studying State affairs, and "many of them in the Spanish Court. So "much are Ambassadors slaves to the public "Ministers at home, who often through ignorance or envy ruin them."

Charles the Second wrote the following Letter to the Duke of Ormond, giving his reasons for dismissing Lord Clarendon from his service.

This

This Letter Mr. Carte could never find amongſt thoſe written to that illuſtrious Nobleman.

"Whitehall, Sept. 15th.

"I SHOULD have thanked you ſooner for "your melancholy Letter of 26th Aug^r, and "the good councell you gave me in it, as my "purpoſe was alſo to ſay ſomething to you con-"cerning my takeing the ſeales from the Chan-"cellour, of which you muſt needes have heard "all the paſſages, ſince he would not ſuffer it "to be done ſo privately as I intended it. "The truth is, his behaviour and humour was "growne ſo inſupportable to my ſelfe, and to "all the world elſe, that I could not longer "endure it, and it was impoſſible for me to "live with it and do thoſe things with the Par-"liament that muſt be done, or the Govern-"ment will be loſt. When I have a better "oportunity for it, you ſhall know many par-"ticulars that have inclined me to this revo-"lution, which already ſeems to be well liked "in the world, and to have given a real "and viſible amendment to my affaires. This "is an argument too big for a letter, ſo I will "add but this word to it, to aſſure you that "your former friendſhip to the Chancellour "ſhall not do you any prejudice with me, and "that I have not in the leaſt degree diminiſhed

"that

"that value and kindneſs I ever had for you, " wch I thought fit to ſay to you upon this " occaſion, becauſe it is very poſſible malicious " people may ſuggeſt the contrary to you.

C. R."

Superſcribed—" For my Lord Lieutenant."

The COMPILER has been favoured by the MARQUIS of BUCKINGHAM (a name dear to Literature and to the Arts) with the Original of the following Letter of Lord Clarendon, addreſſed to the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Buckingham; which, from the excellent ſenſe it contains, and the good advice it gives, ſeems particularly ſuited to the ſituation of affairs in theſe times of alarm and danger*.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His Majeſtie being well aſſured, as well by " the confeſſion of ſome deſperate perſons lately " apprehended, as by other credible informa- " tions, that, notwithſtanding all his unpa- " ralleled lenity and mercy towards all his ſub- " jects for their paſt offences, how greate ſoever, " there is ſtill amongſt them many ſeditious " perſons, who, inſtead of being ſorry for the " ill they have done, are ſtill contriving, by all

* In the Summer of 1794.

" the

" the means they can, to involve the Kingdom " in a new civill warre; and in order thereunto " have made choice of a ſmall number, who, " under the title of a Council, hold correſpond- " ence with the forraigne enemyes to this " Kingdom, and diſtribute therein orders to " ſome ſignal men of their party in the ſeveral " Counties, who have provided armes and liſted " men to be ready upon any ſhort warning to " draw together in a body, by which, with the " helpe they promiſe themſelves from abroad, " they preſume to be able to doe much miſ- " chiefe; which his Majeſtie hopes (with the " bleſſing of God upon his greate care and vigi- " lance) to prevent, and to that purpoſe hath " writt to his Lords Lieutenants of the ſeveral " Counties, that they and their Deputy Lieu- " tenants may doe what belongs to them: But " his Majeſtie, taking notice of greate negli- " gence and remiſſneſſe in too many Juſtices " of the Peace*, in the exerciſe of the truſt " committed

* James the Firſt, who, like his grandſon Charles the Second, perhaps never ſaid a fooliſh thing, nor ever did a wiſe one, in one of his ſpeeches in the Star Chamber, directs the Judges "to take notice, in their ſeveral Cir- " cuits, of thoſe Juſtices of the Peace that were moſt " active for the good of the Country, that they might " find encouragement from him: for" (adds Wilſon), "to " make

" committed to them, hath commanded me, " who (ſerving him in the province I hold) am " in ſome degree accountable for the faults of " thoſe who ſerve him not ſo well as they ought " in that Commiſſion, to write to the Juſtices of " the Peace of all the Counties in England, and " to lett them know of all his Majeſtie expects " at their hands: I do therefore chooſe this time " to obey his Majeſty's commands, and take " the beſt care I can that this Letter may find " you together at your Quarter Seſſions, pre- " ſuming that you who are preſent will take

" make uſe of his Majeſty's own words, I value thoſe " that ſerve me faithfully there with thoſe that attend " my perſon; therefore let none be aſhamed of his office, " or be diſcouraged in being a Juſtice of the Peace, if he " ſerve worthily in it. The Chancellor (continued the " King) under me, makes Juſtices, and puts them out; " but neither he nor I can tell what they are: and there- " fore the Judges muſt inform us, who only can tell who " do well and who do ill, without which how can the " good be cheriſhed, and the bad put out? The good " Juſtices are carefull to attend the ſervice of the King " and Country; the bad are idle ſlow-bellies, given to " a life of eaſe and delight, liker ladies than men, and " think it is enough to contemplate juſtice; when, as " *virtus in actione conſiſtit*, contemplative juſtice is no " juſtice, and therefore contemplative Juſtices are fit to " be put out."

WILSON'S "Life and Reign of King James."

" care

" care that it be communicated to thoſe who " are abſent, at your next monthly meetings, " which it is moſt neceſſary you keep conſtantly. " I am ſorry to heare that many perſons who " are in the Commiſſion of the Peace neglect " to be ſworne, or, being ſworne, to attend at " the Aſſizes and Seſſions, or indeed to doe any " thing of the office of a Juſtice. For the " former ſort, I deſire that you cauſe the Clerke " of the Peace forthwith to return to mee the " names of thoſe who are in the Commiſſion " and are not ſworne, to the end that I may " preſent their names to the King, who hath " already given order to his Attorney-General " to proceed againſt them. For the reſt, I " hope, upon this animadverſion from his Ma-" jeſtie, they will recollect themſelves, ſeriouſly " reflect upon their breach of truſt to the King " and Kingdom, and how accountable they " muſt be for the miſchiefs and inconveniences " which fall out through their remiſſneſs, and not " diſcharging of their dutyes. I aſſure you the " King hath ſoe great a ſenſe of the ſervice you " doe, or can doe for him, that he frequently " ſayes, hee takes himſelfe to be particularly " beholding to every good Juſtice of the Peace " who is cheerful and active in his place, and " that if in truth the Juſtices of the Peace in

" their

"their ſeveral diviſions be as careful as they "ought to be in keeping the watches, and in the "other parts of their office, the peace of the "Kingdom can hardly be interrupted within, "and the hopes and imaginations of ſeditious "perſons would be quickly broken, and all men "would ſtudy to be quiet, and to enjoy thoſe "many bleſſings God hath given the Nation "under his happy Government. It would be "great pity his Majeſty ſhould be deceived in "the expectation he hath from you, and that "there ſhould not be a virtuous contention and "emulation amongſt you, who ſhall ſerve ſoe "gracious a Prince moſt effectually; who ſhall "diſcover and puniſh, if he cannot reform, "moſt of his enemies; who ſhall take moſt "pains in undeceiving many weak men, who "are miſled by falſe and malicious inſinuations "and ſuggeſtions, by thoſe who would alienate "the minds of the people from their duty to "their Sovereigne; who ſhall confirm the "weake and reduce the willful moſt: in a word, "who ſhall be moſt ſolicitous to free the Coun-"try from ſeditious perſons, and ſeditious and "unlawful meetings and conventicles (the prin-"cipal end of which meetings is, as appears now "by ſeveral examinations and confeſſions, to con-"firme each other in their malice againſt the "Government, and in makeing collections for "the

" the ſupport of thoſe of their party who are
" liſted to appear in any deſperate undertaking,
" the very time whereof they have deſigned).
" We muſt not believe that ſuch a formed cor-
" reſpondence amongſt ill men throughout the
" Kingdom, ſoe much artifice, ſoe much induſtry,
" and ſoe much dexterity, as this people are
" poſſeſſed with, cannot be diſappointed of
" their wiſhed ſucceſſe by a ſupine negligence
" or lazyneſſe in thoſe who are inveſted with
" the King's authority; indeed, without an
" equal induſtry, dexterity, and combination
" between good men for the preſervation of the
" peace of the Kingdom, and for the ſuppreſ-
" ſing of the enemies thereof. Let me there-
" fore deſire and conjure you to uſe your utmoſt
" diligence and vigilance to diſcover the ma-
" chinations of thoſe men whom you know to
" be ill affected to the Government, to meet
" frequently amongſt yourſelves, and to com-
" municate your intelligence to each other, and
" to ſecure the perſons of thoſe whom you find
" forward to diſturb, or dangerous to the pub-
" licke peace; and I make no doubt but his
" Majeſtie will receive ſoe good an account of
" the good effect of your zeal and activity in
" his ſervice, that I ſhall receive his commands
" to return his thankes to you for the ſame;
" and

" and I am ſure that I ſhall lay hold on any
" occaſion to ſerve every one of you in particular,
" as,

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Your moſt affectionate ſervant,

" March 30, 1665. " CLARENDON, C."

" To my very good Friends
" the Juſtices of the Peace
" for the County of Bucks."

JAMES,

FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

THIS illuſtrious Nobleman, according to Carte, permitted no ſeverity of weather or condition of health to ſerve him as a reaſon for not obſerving that decorum of dreſs, which he thought a point of reſpect to perſons or places. " In winter-time," ſays the Hiſtorian, " perſons uſed to come to Charles the Second's " Court with double-breaſted coats, a ſort of " undreſs: the Duke would never take advantage of that indulgence, but, let it be never " ſo cold, he always came in his proper habit; " and this was indeed the more meritorious, and

" required

"required the greater effort in his Grace, as "his firſt queſtion in the morning ever was, "which way the wind ſat, and he called for his "waiſtcoat and drawers accordingly. His dreſs "was always ſuited to the weather: for this "end," adds the Hiſtorian, "in our uncertain "clime, he had ten different ſorts of waiſtcoats "and drawers, ſatin, ſilk, plain and quilted "cloth, &c." The Duke, though a man of great ſpirit, was a moſt excellent and a moſt ſenſible politician, taking matters as he found them, *in fæce Romuli, et non in Republicâ Platonis*; "for though," according to Carte, "he de-"teſted making low court to any of the King's "(Charles the Second's) miſtreſſes, yet he was "not averſe to the keeping of meaſures with "them, when it might be uſeful to the public "ſervice, the great end by which he regulated "his own conduct in public affairs."

GENERAL MONK.

There is a tradition in Scotland, that a dram of brandy produced the Reſtoration of Charles the Second. The Meſſenger from the Parliament of England had brought letters from that Aſſembly to Monk whilſt he remained at Edinburgh. He was at length

 intruſted

intrufted by the Parliament with a letter to the Governor of Edinburgh Caftle. This circumftance he mentioned to one of Monk's ferjeants, as he was going towards the Caftle. The ferjeant faw fomething unufual in this, and prevailed upon the Meffenger to drink a dram of brandy with him at a neighbouring ale-houfe: from one dram they proceeded to another, till the ferjeant made his friend fo drunk that he was enabled to take the letter out of his pocket without his being confcious of it. This being done, he pofts to his General with the letter, who, on perufing its contents, found, that it contained an order to the Governor of the Caftle to arreft him, and keep him in clofe cuftody.

Provoft Baillie fays, "Monk came to Ber-"wick, in the midft of December 1659, and "lay in the fields in a very cold winter, near "Coldftream, with fix or feven thoufand foot, "and with two thoufand horfe. Many of our "Scotch noblemen came to him at Berwick, "and offered to raife quickly for his fervice all "the power of Scotland. But the moft of his "Officers refufed it, fearing the ftumbling of "their army and friends in England; for as yet "all of them, in their right well-penned papers, "did declare, as pofitively as ever, with di-

" vine atteftations againft all kings and mo-
" narchy, and for a free parliament, and all for-
" mer principles."

Monk, however, paid very little regard to thefe violent proteftations; for before that time, whilft he lay with his army at Coldftream Moor, in Scotland, his Chaplain, Dr. Price, reprefented to him, how much both his obligation and his fafety were concerned to bring about the Reftoration, and in complying with the defires of the greater part of the nation, who wifhed to have the Government fettled in the old manner. The General told him, that he was confcious of the truth of what he faid, and that he fhould not be wanting therein as foon as he fhould find himfelf in a capacity to effect it; " of which," added he, " I have now fomewhat " more hopes than formerly." But on taking his leave of Dr. Price, he faid, putting his hand on his fword, " By God's grace I will do " it."

Throughout the whole of the bufinefs of the Reftoration Monk behaved with great lenity and great difintereftednefs. He faved for Sir Arthur Haflerig his eftate, by pretending, that before the Reftoration was confirmed he had made him a promife to do fo. He was of great

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uſe during the plague in London in 1665, and prevented the ſpreading of that horrid calamity by the wiſe meaſures which he recommended, as well as by his extreme liberality.

Monk is thus deſcribed in the Memoirs of that pleaſing and inſtructive writer Sir Philip Warwick:

"He was a perſon of a natural and intrepid "courage, and who had made the ſword his "profeſſion as ſoon as he was able to wield it. "He was bred up under great Captains, "and very early taken notice of by that "great Prince and ſoldier Henry Prince "of Orange. Monk was a man of deep "thoughts and of few words, and what he "wanted in elocution he had in judgment; "and he had a natural ſecreſy in him, prevalent "upon all theſe qualifications of a ſoldier, which "made him ſo fit an inſtrument in the hand of "Divine Providence to work his Majeſty's "Reſtoration. Hence he carried it all ſo "cloſely that I believe no man, to this day, "can poſitively ſay, that he deſigned any more "than the general quiet of the land, and ſo he "framed his deſigns ſuitable to the opportu-"nities that were given him; but that he "wiſhed that quiet might be procured by the "means of his Majeſty's happy return, no one

"can

" can rationally doubt; and in this ſhewed " the ſolidity of his judgment, in that when " deſpairing Haſlerig and his party offered " him the crown, it was no temptation to " him."

WILLIAM PRYNNE.

Of the malignity and unfairneſs of Politicians this learned man exhibits a ſingular inſtance. Prynne's " *Hiſtriomaſtix*, or Treatiſe againſt the " Acting of Plays," was licenſed by Archbiſhop Abbot. In that book there is a very ſtrong paſſage againſt women actors. Six weeks after the publication of it, Henrietta-Maria, Queen of Charles the Firſt, acted a part in a Paſtoral at Somerſet-Houſe. Archbiſhop Laud, whom Prynne had angered by ſome of his theological writings, the next day after the Queen had acted, ſhewed his book to the King, and dwelt more particularly upon that paſſage of it in which women actors, as he calls them, are ſtigmatized by a very opprobrious appellation, and, according to Whitelocke, told the King that Prynne had purpoſely written this book againſt the Queen and her Paſtoral. In conſequence of this information Prynne was puniſhed with

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the moſt ſavage cruelty by the Court of Star Chamber. On the Reſtoration of Charles the Second, to effect which he had ſhewn ſo much zeal that even Monk himſelf adviſed him to be more temperate, ſome one aſked the King what ſhould be done with Prynne to make him quiet. "Why," ſaid he, "let him amuſe "himſelf with writing againſt the Catholics, "and in poring over the Records in the "Tower." To enable him to do the latter, Charles made him Keeper of the Records in the Tower, with a ſalary of five hundred pounds a year.

Prynne was, perhaps, one of the hardeſt ſtudents that ever exiſted. He read or wrote nearly the whole day; and that his ſtudies might not be interrupted by attending to regular meals, bread, cheeſe, and ale, were placed upon a table before him, and to theſe he had recourſe as he found his ſpirits exhauſted by his mental labour. Marchamont Needham calls Prynne one of the greateſt paper-worms that ever crept into a library. His Works, preſented by himſelf to the Library of Lincoln's Inn, make forty volumes in folio and quarto.

Prynne appears to have been a perfectly honeſt man. He equally oppoſed Charles, the Army, and

and Cromwell, when he thought they were betrayers of the Country; and after having accurately obſerved, and ſenſibly felt, in his own perſon, the violation of law occaſioned by each of them, he gave his moſt ſtrenuous ſupport to the legal and eſtabliſhed Government of his country, effected by the Reſtoration of Charles the Second to the Crown of theſe Kingdoms.

MAHARAJA SERFOG TANJORE ... HAL

DR. HARVEY.

THIS great inveſtigator of Nature is repreſented by Aubrey, in his Biographical Notes, as being very hot-headed, and that his thoughts working much, would many times keep him from ſleeping. Dr. Harvey told him, that when he found himſelf in this ſituation, his way was, to riſe out of bed, and walk about his chamber in his ſhirt till he began to have a horror or ſhivering, and then return to bed and ſleep very comfortably.

Dr. Harvey was wont to ſay, that man was but a great miſchievous baboon.

He did not care much for Chymifts, and was wont to fpeak againft them with undervalue.

The ancient writers he idolized, and ufed to fpeak of the modern writers in terms of the higheft contempt.

His practice in the latter part of his life was not very great. He rode on horfeback with a foot-cloth to vifit his patients. His man followed him on foot, as the fafhion then was. His prefcriptions were not in much efteem amongft his brethren. Aubrey fays, that none could hardly tell by them at what he aimed.

When King Charles, by reafon of the tumults, left London, he attended him, and was at the battle of Edge-hill with him during the fight. The Prince and the Duke of York were committed to his care. "He told me," fays Aubrey, "that he withdrew with them under a "hedge, and took out of his pocket a book "and read; but that he had not read very "long before the bullet of a great gun grazed "on the ground near them, which made him "refume his ftation. He told me, that Sir "Adrian Scrope was dangeroufly wounded "there,

"there, and left for dead amongſt the dead "men, and ſtripped, which happened to be the "ſaving of his life. It was cold clear weather, "and froſty that night, which ſtaunched his "bleeding, and about midnight, in five hours "after his hurt, he awaked, and was obliged "to draw a dead body upon him for warmth-"ſake."

It has been ſaid, that this acute Phyſician, on becoming blind, deſtroyed himſelf by poiſon. There is no foundation for thus calumniating the memory of this great honour to our Country. Dr. Harvey died of the gout at the age of ſeventy-nine, and to the laſt poſſeſſed ſuch tranquillity and firmneſs of mind, that not many hours before he died he felt his own pulſe, and made obſervations on the ſtate of it, in order, as his learned Biographer ſays, "that he who whilſt "alive and in health had taught to others the "beginnings of life, might himſelf, at his de-"parting from it, become acquainted with the "preludes of death."

Dr. Harvey is buried in the church-yard of the obſcure village of Hempſtead, in Eſſex. In the church there is a monument erected to him, with a long Latin inſcription. It appears, by the ſize of his coffin now remaining in the vault under

under the church, that he was a man of very ſhort ſtature. The portraits of him all agree in repreſenting him as a man of a very ſagacious and penetrating countenance, and of a body much extenuated by mental labour and fatigue.

SIR PHILIP WARWICK

continued Under Treaſurer to the virtuous Earl of Southampton till 1667, when Sir Philip was thus addreſſed in a Letter from Sir William Temple, dated Bruſſels, June 21, 1667:

"Sir,

"I am very ſorry that I muſt rejoice with "you and condole with all your friends at the "ſame time, and upon the ſame occaſion; for "though the retreat I hear you have made "from buſineſs muſt needs be a trouble and "a loſs to us all, yet I know it is an eaſe and "happineſs to yourſelf, or elſe a wiſe man as "you are ought not to have choſen it. I will "not tell you how great a contentment I had "in knowing my buſineſs lay ſo much in your "way, becauſe I never intend to purſue more

"than

"than what his Majeſty pleaſes to make my "due; and I have ever reckoned both upon "your juſtice and your kindneſs; but I muſt "bear this diſappointment ſince you are the "author of it, which is the beſt conſolation "I can think of. In the mean time, I hope "you do not intend to retire from the com- "merce of your friends, as well as that of bu- "ſineſs; for, though you ſhould lock yourſelf "up within your walls of Frogpool *, I ſhall "ever pretend to have a ſhare in you there it- "ſelf, and never omit any occaſion of aſſuring "you, that no change you can make in your "courſe of life can ever make any in the reſo- "lution I have taken of being always

"Yours, &c.

"Wm. Temple."

SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE.

Lady Fanſhawe, in her MS. Memoirs, thus deſcribes the audience which her huſband had of Philip the Fourth of Spain, as Ambaſſa-

* Now called Frognell, the ſeat of Lord Viſcount Sidney.

dor

dor from Charles the Second to that Sovereign:

"On Wednesday the 18th of June, 1664, my
"husband had his audience of his Catholic
"Majesty at Aranjuez, who sent to conduct
"him the Marquis de Melphique, who brought
"with him a horse of his Majesty's for my husband
"to ride on, and thirty more for his Gentlemen,
"and his Majesty's coach, with the
"guard, of which he was captain. No Embassador's
"coach accompanied my husband
"but that of the French Embassador, which
"was done contrary to the King's command,
"who, upon my husband's demanding the custom
"of Embassadors respecting their accompanying
"all other Embassadors that came to
"this Court at their audience, reply'd, that although
"it had been so it should be so no more;
"saying, that it was a custom brought into his
"Court within less than twenty-five years, and
"that it caused many disputes, for which reason
"he would no more suffer it. To this order all
"the Embassadors at this Court submitted,
"except the French, whose Secretary told my
"husband, at his coming that morning, that
"his master the Embassador said, that his Catholic
"Majesty had nothing to do to give him
"orders, nor would he obey them; and so

"great

" great was this work of ſupererogation on the " part of the French, that they waited on my " huſband from the palace home, a compli- " ment till that time never ſeen before. At " eleven o'clock my huſband ſet forth out of " his lodgings thus:

" Firſt went the Gentlemen of the town and " palace that came to accompany him. Then " went twenty footmen all of the ſame colour " we uſed to give (which is a dark green cloth, " with a froſt upon green lace). Then went " all my huſband's Gentlemen; and next, " before himſelf, his Cameradas, two and " two;

" Mr. Wycherly, and Mr. Lovin;
" Mr. Godolphin, and Sir Edward Turner;
" Sir Andrew King, and Sir Benj. Wright;
" Mr. Newport, and Mr. Barte.

" Then came my huſband, in a very rich ſuit " of cloaths, of a dark fillamot brocade, laced " with ſilver and gold lace, nine laces, every " one as broad as my hand, and a little ſilver " and gold lace laid between them, both of " very curious workmanſhip. His ſuit was " trimmed with ſcarlet taffeta ribbands; his " ſtockings of white ſilk, upon long ſcarlet ſilk " ones; his ſhoes black, with ſcarlet ſhoe-ſtrings " and garters. His linen very fine, laced with " rich Flanders lace. A black beaver, but-

" toned on the left ſide with a jewell of twelve " hundred pounds value. A rich curious up- " right gold chain, made in the Indies, at which " hung the King his maſter's picture, richly " ſet with diamonds, and coſt three hundred " pounds, which his Majeſty in his great grace " and favour had been pleaſed to give him at " his coming from Portugal. On his fingers " he wore two rich rings. His gloves were " trimmed with the ſame ribbands as his " cloaths, and his whole family were richly " clothed according to their ſeveral qualities. " Upon my huſband's left hand rode the Mar- " quis de Melphique, Captain of the German " band, and the Major Duomo in his Majeſty's " ſervice that week in waiting, and by him went " all the German guards, and by them my " huſband's eight pages, clothed all in velvet, " of the ſame colour as our liveries. Next to " them followed his Catholic Majeſty's coach, " and my huſband's coach of ſtate, with four " black horſes (the fineſt that ever came out " of England) no one at this Court going with " ſix horſes except the King himſelf. The " coach was of rich crimſon velvet, laced with " a broad ſilver and gold lace, fringed round " with a maſſy gold and ſilver fringe, and " the palls of the boot ſo rich, that they " hung almoſt to the ground; the very fringe

" coſt

"cost nearly four hundred pounds. The coach "was very richly gilded on the outside, and "very richly adorned with brass work, and "with tassels of gold and silver hanging round "the tops of the curtains round about the "coach. The curtains of rich damask, fringed "with gold and silver: the harness for the "horses was finely embossed with brass work; "the reins and tassels for the horses of crimson, "silk, silver, and gold. This coach is said to "be the finest that ever entered Madrid with "any Embassador whatever. Next to this "coach followed the coach of the French Em-"bassador; then my husband's second coach, "which was of green figured velvet, with green "damask curtains, handsomely gilt and adorned "on the outside, with harness for six horses "suitable to the same. The four horses were "fellows to those that drew the rich coach "(when we went out of town we always used "six). After this followed my husband's third "coach, with four mules, being a very good "one, according to the fashion of the country. "Then followed many coaches of particular "persons of the Court. Thus they rode "through the greatest street of Madrid (as the "custom is) and alighting within the palace, "my husband was conducted by the Marquis "de Melphique (all the King's guards attend-

"ing)

" ing) through many rooms, in which there " were infinite numbers of people (as there " were in the ftreets to fee him pafs to the pa- " lace) up to a private drawing-room of his " Catholic Majefty, where my hufband was re- " ceived with great grace and favour by his " Majefty. My hufband, being covered, deli- " vered his meffage in Englifh, interpreted af- " terwards by himfelf into Spanifh; after " which, my hufband gave his Catholic Ma- " jefty thanks for his noble entertainment, " from our landing to his Court. To which " his Catholic Majefty replyed, that as well " for the great efteem he had ever had for his " perfon, as for the greatnefs of his mafter " whom he ferved, he fhould always be glad " to be ferviceable to him. After my huf- " band's obeyfance to the King, and faluting " all the Grandees then waiting, he was con- " ducted to the Queen; where, having ftay'd " fome time, to compliment her Majefty the " Emprefs and the Prince, he returned home " in his Majefty's coach with the Marquis of " Melphique fitting at the fame end on his " left hand, accompanied by the fame perfons " that went with him, and having a banquet " ready for them on their return."

" ON

"On the 11th of Decr. 1665, the Prefident of "Caftile gave a warrant to be executed upon "Don Francis de Azala, to take him prifoner "for fome offence by him committed. This "gentleman lived in a houfe within the pro-"tection of my hufband's barriers, very near "to his own dwelling-houfe; for which reafon "no perfon can execute a warrant to appre-"hend any criminal whatever, without the "leave of the Embaffador. Notwithftanding "this, the Officer who executed the warrant, "being bribed by the Prefident of Caftile, did "feize the perfon of Don Azala in his own "houfe, and carried him to prifon. Notice "whereof being given to my hufband by him, "he immediately wrote to the Prefident, de-"manding the prifoner to be immediately "brought home to his houfe, and that he "would not fuffer the privilege of the King "his Mafter to be broken in upon; and mak-"ing ftill farther complaints of this ufage to "him. To which the next day, by letter, "the Prefident replied, that an Embaffador "had no power of protection out of his own "houfe and houfehold, with many other ridi-"culous excufes; but all his allegations prov-"ing againft himfelf by both ancient and mo-"dern cuftom, by an hundred examples, fo "that nothing was left to him to defend him-

" ſelf but his own peeviſh wilfullneſs, my huſ-
" band purſued the buſineſs with much vi-
" gour, telling the gentleman that brought
" him the Preſident's letter, that his maſter,
" the *Preſida*, as to him the Embaſſador had
" been civil, but as to the King his maſter moſt
" uncivil, both in the acting and defending ſo
" indecent a buſineſs; for which reaſon, he
" would not give an anſwer by letter to the
" Preſident, becauſe his to the Embaſſador
" did not deſerve one:' all which my huſband
" deſired the gentleman to acquaint the Preſi-
" dent his maſter with. Then my huſband
" viſited the Spaniſh gentleman in priſon (a
" thing never known before of an Embaſſador),
" telling the priſoner openly, before many Gen-
" tlemen that were there accompanying him,
" that he would have him out, or elſe that he
" would immediately leave the Court. The
" great number of Gentlemen and ſervants of
" my huſband's family, gave apprehenſions to
" the keeper of the priſon, as they demanded
" to ſee the priſoner. The next day, being
" the 16th Decr. Don Azala was viſited by
" moſt of the Council and the Nobility of the
" Court. In the evening, my huſband, in a
" letter to the Duke de Medina de las Torres,
" incloſed a Memorial to his Catholic Majeſty,
" demanding the priſoner, and ſaying, that ſome

" years

" years ago, in 1650, ſome Engliſh Gentlemen, " of whom Mr. Sparkes was one, did kill one " Aſkew, an Agent of Oliver Cromwell to the " Catholic King; and that when they had " killed him, they all by degrees did make their " eſcape, except Mr. Sparkes, who took ſanc- " tuary in one of their churches; notwithſtand- " ing which (the privilege thereof being de- " fended by the Archbiſhop of Toledo, and the " greateſt Prelates of the kingdom) he was by " the King and Council pulled out of the " church and executed; ſo great at that time " was the fear this Court had of Cromwell; " and that now violation of privileges ſhould " be only made uſe of towards his Majeſty the " King of England; aſſuring his Majeſty that " he neither could nor would put up with it " without reſtitution made. Upon the peru- " ſal of this Memorial, his Catholic Majeſty " immediately commanded the Preſident of " Caſtile to ſend his warrant the next day to " releaſe Don Azala, and to ſend him to my " huſband's houſe; which was accordingly done " that night, and my huſband, with all his " coaches and family, which were near one " hundred perſons, carried him and placed him " in his own houſe, before the faces of the " Officers that had brought him from priſon.

 " All

"All this, my dear ſon, you will find in "your father's tranſactions of his Spaniſh em- "baſſy."

COPY OF A LETTER IN THE MUSEUM FROM SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE TO SIR PHILIP WARWICK, DATED MADRID, MAY 3, 1666.

"Dear Brother *,

"THERE was due to me on the 6 March "laſt paſt, upon my ordinary entertainment, "the ſum of 2000l. of which I have not yet "received one ſhilling, notwithſtanding that "I was forced to run myſelf in debt for my "late journey to Portugal, as I have written "long ſince to my Lord Arlington, requeſting "I might by his Lordſhip's means obtain a "particular privy ſeal for the reimburſement "of my layings out therein, as was promiſed "me. Moreover I have both pawned and ſold "plate for my preſent ſubſiſtence; and if im- "mediately I do not receive a ſupply of all that "is due to me upon account of ordinaries, the "which I do hopefully expect from former ad- "dreſſes to that purpoſe, I cannot ſubſiſt longer

* The late Sir P. Warwick married Sir R. Fanſhawe's ſiſter.

"in

" in this Court, nor yet know how to move out " of it, if ſuch ſhould be his Majeſty's orders " of revocation by my Lord Sandwich, a thing " intimated to me here by more than common " perſons, whether with or without ground I " cannot ſay, having not heard one word from " any Miniſter of our Court for the ſpace of " above ſeven weeks laſt paſt, either concerning " myſelf or any thing out of England, ſave " what I read in a London Diurnal, " That " Letters from me out of Portugal by ſea, " ſignifying my then immediate return from " Madrid, were come to hand:" the like " whereof having never happened to me be- " fore, ſo much as for a fortnight's time, I am " utterly to ſeeke what to impute it to, unleſs " it be interceptings in France ſince the War " hath been declared. In the meantime it " puts me to great confuſion in many reſpects, " particularly for the want of monies. And " this further I crave leave to inform you " upon the ſame point, which is, that if my " brother Turnor's * kindneſs had not ad- " vanced out of his own purſe to comply with " my bills above 1000l. before he received the " laſt tallies on my behalf, whereof I have not " had any notice, I had been reduced to yet " greater extremities than theſe I am contend-

* Sir Edmund Turnor, who married Lady Fanſhawe's ſiſter.

 " ing

" ing with. Having thus delivered the truth
" of my condition, I preſume there will need
" nothing further of argument with ſo good
" a friend and brother, to quicken and keep
" alive the conſtant endeavours for me, or
" indeed with ſuch others whoſe concurrence
" is neceſſary to render your brotherly offices
" effectual, to afford the ſame accordingly,
" upon the mere account of our Maſter's honor
" and ſervice, without other relation to the
" perſon that bears his image in this parti-
" cular.

" I pray you, as you have done hitherto,
" permit my brother Turnor to remind you
" of theſe things as often as occaſion ſhall
" require. Lord Sandwich (according to our
" computation here) will begin his journey
" towards us to-morrow from the Corunnas,
" and (if his Excellency makes no ſtop by the
" way) will arrive in this Court about 20 days
" hence, hardly ſooner.

" I reſt, dear Bro^r,

" Your moſt affectionate Bro^r,

" R. FANSHAWE."

The above Letter ſhews the diſgraceful conduct of this King's Court towards its foreign Miniſters.

This

This moſt excellent and faithful ſervant of a careleſs and profligate Maſter, on receiving his diſmiſſion from him as his Miniſter at Madrid, wrote the following Letter, which is now firſt publiſhed from the original MS.

"Madrid, Thurſday 3d June 1666. St. Loci.

"By the hands of my Lord of Sandwich, "who arrived in this Court upon Friday laſt, "was delivered to me a letter of revocation "from your Majeſty, directed to the Queen "Regent, and at the ſame time another with "which your Majeſty honoured me for myſelf, "implying the principal (if not the only) "motive of the former to have been, ſome "exceptions that had been made relative to "the papers * which I ſigned with the Duke "of Medinas de los Torres, upon the 17th "of December laſt paſt; a conſideration ſuf-"ficient to have utterly caſt down a ſoul "leſs ſenſible than hath ever been mine of "your Majeſty's leaſt ſhow of diſpleaſure, "though not accompanied with other puniſh-"ments, if your Majeſty (according to the "accuſtomed tenderneſs of your Royal diſ-"poſition, in which you excell all Monarchs "living), to comfort an old ſervant, had not "yourſelf broken the blow in the deſcent,

* Relating to the commerce of Spain, and to the eſtabliſhing a truce between that Crown and Portugal.

 "by

"by this gracious expreſſion in the ſame "letter:—That I may aſſure myſelf your "Majeſty believes I proceeded in the Articles "ſigned by me as aforeſaid, with integrity "and regard to your Royal ſervice, and that "I may be further aſſured the ſame will "juſtify me towards your Majeſty, whatever "exceptions may have been made to my "papers.

"In obedience to your Majeſty's letter "abovementioned, I make account, God wil-"ling, to be upon my way towards England "ſome time next month, having in the interim "performed to my Lord Sandwich (as I hope "I ſhall to his full ſatisfaction) thoſe offices "which your Majeſty commands me in the "ſame, whoſe Royal perſon, councils, and "undertakings, God Almighty preſerve and "proſper many years; the daily fervent prayers "of

"Your Majeſty's
"Ever loyal ſubject,
"Ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant,
"RICHARD FANSHAWE."

His recal is ſaid to have broken his heart; as he died ſoon afterwards. Sir Richard was a ſcholar in the antient and modern languages. He tranſlated the "*Paſtor Fido*" of Guarini in the

the ſpirit of the original, of which Sir John Denham thus ſpeaks, after having cenſured ſervile tranſlations:

A new and nobler way thou doſt purſue
To make tranſlations and tranſlators too;
They but preſerve the aſhes, thou the flame,
True to his ſenſe, but truer to his fame.

Sir Richard turned into Latin verſe that beautiful modern Paſtoral, Fletcher's "Faithfull "Shepherdeſs." He alſo tranſlated "The Luſiad" of Camoëns; and wrote ſome original Poems and Letters during his embaſſies in Spain and Portugal.

When Sir Richard Fanſhawe was in Spain, being deſired by a Governor of a fortreſs through which he was travelling, to give the paſs-word, he politely gave, "*Viva el Re Catolico!*"

Sir Richard's perſon and diſpoſition are thus deſcribed in the Manuſcript Memoirs of LADY FANSHAWE, which are addreſſed by her to her only ſon, and begin in this exquiſitely tender and affecting manner:

"I HAVE thought it convenient to diſcourſe "to you, my moſt dear and only ſon, the moſt "remarkable actions and incidents of your "family, as well as thoſe eminent ones of your "father's and my life: and neceſſity, not delight

"not

"nor revenge, hath made me infift upon fome "paffages which will reflect on their owners, "as the praifes of others will be but juft "(which is my intent in this narrative). I "would not have you be a ftranger to it, "becaufe, by your example, you may imitate "what is applicable to your condition in the "world, and endeavour to avoid thofe mis-"fortunes we have paffed through, if God "pleafes.

"Endeavour to be innocent as a dove, but "as wife as a ferpent; and let this leffon direct "you moft in the greater extremes of fortune: "—Hate idlenefs, and avoid all paffions. Be "true in your words and actions. Unnecef-"farily deliver not your opinion; but when "you do, let it be juft, confiftent, and plain. "Be charitable in thought, word, and deed; "and ever ready to forgive injuries done to "yourfelf; and be more pleafed to do good "than to receive good. Be civil and obliging "to all (dutiful where God and nature com-"mand you); but a friend to one; and that "friendfhip keep facred, as the greateft tie upon "earth; and be fure to ground it upon Virtue, "for no other is either happy or lafting.

"Endeavour

"Endeavour always to be content in that "ſtate of life to which it hath pleaſed God to "call you; and think it a great fault not to "improve your time, either for the good of "your ſoul, or the improvement of your un- "derſtanding, health, or eſtate; and as theſe "are the moſt pleaſant paſtimes, ſo it will make "you a chearful old age, which is as neceſſary "for you to deſign, as to make proviſion to "ſupport the infirmities which decay of ſtrength "brings; and it was never ſeen that a vicious "youth terminated in a contented chearful "old age, but periſhed out of countenance.

"Ever keep the beſt qualified perſons com- "pany, out of whom you will find advantage; "and reſerve ſome hours daily to examine your- "ſelf and fortune; for if you embark yourſelf in "perpetual converſation or recreation, you "will certainly ſhipwreck your mind and for- "tune. Remember the proverb, Such as his "company is, ſuch is the man; and have glo- "rious actions before your eyes, and think "what will be your portion in heaven, as well "as what you may deſire upon earth. Manage "your fortune prudently, and forget not that "you muſt give God an account hereafter, and "upon all occaſions.

"Remember

"Remember your father; whofe true image "though I can never draw to the life, unlefs "God will grant me that bleffing in you, yet "becaufe you were but ten months old when "God took him out of this world, I will for "your advantage fhew you him with all truth, "and without partiality.

"He was of the biggeft fize of men, ftrong, "and of the beft proportion; his complexion "fanguine, his fkin exceeding fair; his hair "dark-brown, and very curling, but not long; "his eyes gray and penetrating; his nofe high, "his countenance gracious and wife, his motion "good, his fpeech clear and diftinct. He ufed "no exercife but walking, and that generally "with fome book in his hand (which oftentimes "was poetry, in which he fpent his idle hours): "fometimes he would ride out to take the air, "but his moft delight was to go with me in a "coach fome miles, and there difcourfe of thofe "things which then moft pleafed him (of what "nature foever). He was very obliging to all, "and forward to ferve his Mafter (his King), "his Country, and Friend. Cheerful in his "converfation, his difcourfe ever pleafant, mixed "with the fayings of wife men, and their hifto-"ries repeated as occafion offered; yet fo re-"ferved, that he never fhewed the thought of "his

" his heart, in its greateſt ſenſe, but to myſelf " only; and this I thank God with all my ſoul " for, that he never diſcovered his trouble to " me, but he went away with perfect cheerful- " neſs and content; nor revealed he to me his " joys and hopes, but he would ſay they were " doubled by putting them in my breaſt. I " never heard him hold diſpute in my life, but " often he would ſpeak againſt it, ſaying it was " an uncharitable cuſtom, which never turned " to the advantage of either party. He could " never be drawn to the faction of any party, " ſaying he found it ſufficient honeſtly to per- " form that employment he was in. He loved " and uſed cheerfulneſs in all his actions, and " profeſſed his religion in his life and conver- " ſation. He was a true Proteſtant of the " Church of England, and ſo brought up and " died. His converſation was ſo honeſt, that " I never heard him ſpeak a word in my life " that tended to God's diſhonour, or encou- " ragement of any kind of debauchery or ſin. " He was ever much eſteemed by his two " maſters (Charles the Firſt and Second), both " for great parts and honeſty, as well as for his " converſation, in which they took great de- " light, he being ſo free from paſſion that it " made him beloved by all that knew him, " Nor did I ever ſee him moved but with his

" maſter's

"master's concerns, in which he would hotly "pursue his interest through the greatest dif- "ficulties. He was the tenderest father ima- "ginable; the carefullest and the most gene- "rous master I ever knew. He loved hospi- "tality, and would often say, it was wholly "essential for the Constitution of England.

"He loved and kept order with the greatest "decency possible; and though he would say "I managed his domestics wholly, yet I ever "governed them and myself by his commands; "in the managing of which, I thank God, I "found his approbation and content.

"Now, my son, you will expect that I should "say something that may remain of us jointly "(which I will do, though it make my eyes "gush out with tears, and cuts me to the soul "to remember), and in part express the joys "with which I was blessed in him. Glory be to "God, we never had but one mind throughout "our lives; our souls were wrapped up in each "other, our aims and designs were one; our "loves one; our resentments one. We so "studied one the other, that we knew each "other's minds by our looks. Whatever was "real happiness, God gave it to me in him. "But to commend my better half (which I

"want

" want sufficient expression for, methinks is to
" commend myself, and so may bear a censure.
" But might it be permitted, I could dwell eter-
" nally on his praise most justly. But thus
" without offence I do, and so you may—imi-
" tate him in his patience, his prudence, his
" chastity, his charity, his generosity, his perfect
" resignation to God's will; and praise God for
" him as long as you live here, and be with him
" hereafter in the kingdom of Heaven."

LADY FANSHAWE.

This incomparable woman wrote the Memoirs of her Life, which contain many curious anecdotes of herself and her husband, and of the great personages of the times: unfortunately, however, for the lovers of truth, of nature, and of simplicity, they remain in MS. The following beautiful picture of connubial affection, blended with good sense and good-humour, might well be appended as an additional chapter to Xenophon's excellent Treatise on "Œconomics; or, The Duties of a Wife."

"One day, in discourse, Lady —— tacitly
" commended the knowledge of State affairs,
" and

" and that some women were very happy in a " good understanding thereof, as my Lady A. " Lady S. Mrs. T. and divers others, and that " for it nobody was at first more capable than " myself—That in the night she knew there " came a post from Paris from the Queen*, and " that she would be extremely glad to hear " what the Queen commanded the King in " order to his affairs; saying, that if I would " ask my husband privately, he would tell me " what he found in the packet, and I might " tell her. I, that was young and innocent, " and to that day never had in my mouth " 'What news?' began to think there was " more in enquiring into business of public " affairs than I thought of, and that being a " fashionable thing, it would make me more " beloved of my husband (if that had been " possible) than I was. After my husband re- " turned home from Council, after welcoming " him (as my custom ever was), he went with " his hand full of papers into his study for an " hour or more. I followed him.—He turned " hastily, and said, What wouldst thou have, my " life? I told him, I heard the Prince had re- " ceived a packet from the Queen, and I " guessed it that in his hand, and I desired to

* Henrietta-Maria, wife to Charles I.

" know

" know what was in it. He ſmiling, replied, " My love, I will immediately come to thee; " pray thee go, for I am very buſy. When he " came out of his cloſet, I reſumed my ſuit; " he kiſſed me, and talked of other things. At " ſupper I would eat nothing. He (as uſually) " ſat by me, and drank often to me (which " was his cuſtom), and was full of diſcourſe to " company that was at table. Going to bed " I aſked him again, and ſaid, I could not be- " lieve he loved me, if he refuſed to tell me all he " knew; but he ſaid nothing, and ſtopped my " mouth with kiſſes; ſo he went to bed.—I " cried, and he went to ſleep. Next morning " very early (as his cuſtom was) he called to " riſe, but began to diſcourſe with me firſt, to " which I made no reply. He roſe, came to " the other ſide of the bed, and kiſſed me, and " drew the curtain ſoftly, and went to Court. " When he came home to dinner, he preſently " came to me (as was uſual); and when I had " him by the hand, I ſaid, Thou doſt not care " to ſee me troubled. To which he (taking " me in his arms) anſwered, My deareſt ſoul, " nothing upon earth can afflict me like that, " and when you aſked me of my buſineſs, it " was wholly out of my power to ſatisfy thee; " for my life and fortune ſhall be thine, and " every thought of my heart in which the truſt

"I am in may not be revealed; but my honour "is mine own, which I cannot preferve if I com-"municate the Prince's affairs; and pray thee, "with this anfwer reft fatisfied. So great was "his reafon and goodnefs, that, upon confidera-"tion, it made my folly appear to be fo vile, "that from that day until the day of his death "I never thought fit to afk him any bufinefs "but what he communicated to me freely, in "order to his eftate or family."

The following exquifitely affecting incident took place between Lady Fanfhawe and her hufband, in a voyage that they made together from Galway to Malaga, in the fpring of the year 1649.

"We purfued our voyage with profperous "winds, but a moft tempeftuous mafter, a "Dutchman (which is enough to fay), but truly, "I think, the greateft beaft I ever faw of his "kind. When we had juft paffed the Straits, "we faw coming towards us, with full fails, a "Turkifh galley well manned, and we believed "we fhould be carried away flaves; for this "man had fo laden his fhip with goods for "Spain, that his guns were ufelefs, though the "fhip carried 60 guns. He called for brandy, "and after he had well drunken and all his

"men,

" men, which were near 200, he called for arms,
" and cleared the deck as well as he could, re-
" ſolving to fight rather than loſe his ſhip,
" which was worth 30,000 l. This was ſad for
" us paſſengers, but my huſband bid us be ſure
" to keep in the cabin, and not appear, which
" would make the Turks think we were a man
" of war; but if they ſaw women, they would
" take us for merchants, and board us. He
" went upon deck, and took a gun, a bandelier,
" and ſword, expecting the arrival of the Tur-
" kiſh man of war. This Beaſt-Captain had
" locked me up in the cabin.—I knocked and
" called to no purpoſe, until the cabin-boy
" came and opened the door. I, all in tears,
" deſired him to be ſo good as to give me his
" thrum cap and his tarred coat, which he did,
" and I gave him half-a-crown, and putting
" them on, and flinging away my night-clothes,
" I crept up ſoftly, and ſtood upon the deck
" by my huſband's ſide, as free from ſickneſs
" and fear as, I confeſs, of diſcretion, but it
" was the effect of that paſſion which I could
" never maſter. By this time the two veſſels
" were engaged in parley, and ſo well ſatisfied
" with ſpeech and ſight of each other's force,
" that the Turks man of war tacked about,
" and we continued our courſe. But when
" your father ſaw it convenient to retreat,

 " looking

" looking upon me, he bleſſed himſelf, and " ſnatched me up in his arms, ſaying, Good " God, that love can make this change! and " though he ſeemingly chid me, he would " laugh at it as often as he remembered that " voyage."

This excellent woman, in another part of her Memoirs, ſays:

" About July this year (1645), the plague " increaſed ſo faſt at Briſtol, that the Prince " (Charles the Second) and all his retinue went " to Barnſtaple (which is one of the fineſt towns " I know in England), and your father and I " went two days after the Prince; for during " all the time I was in Court, I never journeyed " but either before him or after he was gone, " nor ever ſaw him but at church; for it was " not in thoſe days the faſhion for honeſt " women (except they had buſineſs) to viſit a " man's Court."

" Again; on the 2d of September 1651, was " fought the battle of Worceſter, when the " King being miſſing, and I hearing nothing of " your father being dead or alive for three " days, it is inexpreſſible in what affliction I " was. I neither ate nor ſlept, but trembled

" at

" at every motion I heard, expecting the fatal
" news, which at laſt came, and mentioned
" that your father was a priſoner. Then, with
" ſome hope I went to London, to find out my
" huſband, whereſoever he was carried. On
" my coming to London, I met a meſſenger
" from him with a letter, which adviſed me of
" his condition, and told me he was very civilly
" treated. I ſaid little more but that I ſhould
" be in ſome room at Charing Croſs, where he
" had a promiſe from his Keeper, that he
" ſhould reſt in my company at dinner-time.
" This was meant as a very great favour to
" him. I expected him with impatience, and,
" on the day appointed, provided a dinner and
" a room, as I was ordered, in which I was with
" my father, and ſome more of my friends,
" where we ſaw hundreds of poor ſoldiers, both
" Engliſh and Scotch, march almoſt naked on
" foot, and many on horſeback. At laſt came the
" Captain and two ſoldiers with your father,
" who was very chearful in appearance. After
" he had ſpoken to me, and ſaluted me and
" his friends, he ſaid, Pray, let us not loſe time,
" for I know not how little I have to ſpare.
" This is the chance of war: nothing venture
" nothing have: and ſo let us ſit down, and be
" merry whilſt we may. Then taking my hand
" and kiſſing me, he ſaid, Ceaſe weeping; no

 " other

" other thing upon earth can move me:
" remember we are all at God's difpofal.
" Then he told us how kind the Captain had
" been to him, and that the people as he paffed
" offered him money, and brought him good
" things: and that particularly Lady Denham,
" at Bofton Houfe, would have given him all
" the money fhe had in the houfe; but he re-
" turned her thanks, and told her, that he had
" fo ill kept his own, that he would not tempt
" his Governor with more; but that if fhe
" would give him a fhirt or two, and a few
" handkerchiefs, he would keep them as long
" as he could for her fake. She fetched him
" fome fhifts of her own, and fome handker-
" chiefs, faying, that fhe was afhamed to give
" them to him, but having none of her fon's
" fhirts at home, fhe defired him to wear them.
" Thus paffed the time till orders came to carry
" my hufband to Whitehall, where, in a little
" room (yet ftanding in the Bowling-green), he
" was kept prifoner without the fpeech of any
" (fo far as they knew) for ten weeks, and in
" expectation of death. They then examined
" him, and at laft he grew fo ill in health, by
" the cold and hard marches he had undergone,
" and being pent up in a room clofe and fmall,
" that the fcurvy brought him down almoft to
" death's door. During the time of his im-

 " prifonment

" prifonment I failed not, conftantly, when the " clock ftruck four in the morning, to go with " a dark lanthorn in my hand, all alone and " on foot, from my lodgings in Chancery-Lane, " at my coufin Young's, to Whitehall, by the " entry that went out of King's Street into the " Bowling-green. There I would go under his " window, and call him foftly. He, excepting " the firft time, never afterwards failed to put " out his head at the firft call. Thus we talked " together, and fometimes I was fo wet with " rain that it went in at my neck, and out at " my heels. My hufband directed me how to " make my addreffes for his delivery to the " General Cromwell, who had a great refpect " for your father, and would have bought him " off to his fervice upon any terms.

" Being one day to folicit the General for " my hufband's liberty, he bade me bring the " next day a certificate from his phyfician that " he was really ill. I immediately went to " Dr. B——, who happened to be phyfician to " Cromwell and to our own family, who gave " me a very favourable one in behalf of my " hufband. I delivered it into the Council- " chamber, at three o'clock in the afternoon, " into the General's own hand, as he com- " manded me; and he himfelf moved in the

 " Council,

" Council, that as they could make no ufe of the
" imprifonment of your father, with refpect to any
" intelligence they wanted to procure from him,
" that he might have his liberty, upon giving
" bail for four thoufand pounds to take a
" courfe of phyfic, in confequence of the ill
" ftate of his health. Many fpoke againft this;
" but moftly Sir Henry Vane, who faid, that
" for all he knew, my hufband would be
" inftrumental to hang all them that fat
" there, if ever he had an opportunity: but
" if he had liberty for a time, he might take
" the Engagement before he quitted his con-
" finement. Upon which Cromwell replied, I
" never knew that the Engagement was a re-
" medy againft the fcorbut. The reft, hearing
" the General fpeak thus, thought that it
" would oblige him, and fo they let him out
" upon bail.

" In March, we went with our three children
" into Yorkfhire, where we lived a harmlefs
" country life, minding only country fports and
" country affairs. There my hufband tranf-
" lated the Lufiad of Camoëns. I found the
" neighbourhood very civil and very kind upon
" all occafions; the country plentiful and
" healthy, and very pleafant; but there was no
" fruit in it till we planted fome; and my Lord

" Sheffield

"Sheffield ſays now, that what we planted is "the beſt fruit in the North. Our houſe and "part of Tankerſley are very pleaſant and good, "and we lived there with great content; but "God ſo ordered it that this ſhould not laſt; for "on the twentieth of July 1654, at three "o'clock in the afternoon, died our moſt dearly "beloved daughter Ann, whoſe beauty and wit "exceeded all that I ever ſaw of her age.

"We got leave, in Auguſt 1656, to go to "the Bath, from whence we returned to the "Priory of Ware in Hertfordſhire. This place "we accounted happy to us, becauſe here in "October we heard the news of Cromwell's "death; on which my huſband began to hope "that he ſhould get looſe from the fetters in "which he had been kept ſeven years. Going "then to London, with my Lord Philip Earl "of Pembroke, he lamented the caſe of his "bond to him, who was his old and conſtant "friend, who told him, that if he would dine "with him the next day, he would give him "ſome account of that buſineſs. The next day "he told him, I muſt ſend my eldeſt ſon into "France, Mr. Fanſhawe; and you will not, I "hope, take it ill, if I deſire your company and "care of him for one year. I will procure you "your bond within this week. My huſband

"was

" was rejoiced to get looſe upon any terms
" that were innocent; ſo having ſeen the bond
" cancelled, he went to Paris, and wrote to
" Lord Clarendon to tell him, that he was
" again a free man, and to deſire him to ac-
" quaint his Majeſty (Charles the Second) with
" this, and that he was ready to obey his com-
" mands.

" At Wallingford Houſe the office was kept
" at which they gave paſſes for perſons going
" abroad. In order to follow my huſband, I
" went there to get one, dreſſed in as plain a
" way and ſpeech as I could deviſe (leaving my
" maid at the gate, who was a much finer Gen-
" tlewoman than myſelf). With as ill a mien
" and tone as I could expreſs, I told a fellow
" that I found in the office, that I deſired a
" paſs for Paris, to go to my huſband. Woman,
" ſays he, what is your huſband, and what is
" your name? Sir, ſaid I, with many curtſies,
" he is a young Merchant, and his name is
" Harriſon. Well, replied he, it will coſt you
" a crown. That is a large ſum for me, ſaid
" I; but pray put in my man, my maid, and
" three children: all which he immediately
" did, telling me that a Malignant (one of the
" King's

" King's party) would give him five pounds
" for ſuch a paſs.

" I thanked him kindly, and went away to my " lodgings, where, with a pen, I made the great " H. into FF. the RR. into N. the I into S. " the S. into H. the O. into A. and the N. into " W. ſo completely, that no one could find out " the change. With all ſpeed I hired a barge, " and that night at ſix o'clock I was at Grave- " ſend; and from thence I went by coach to " Dover; where, upon my arrival, the Searcher " came, who, knowing me, demanded my paſs, " which they were to keep for their diſ- " charge."

" 1660. On the Feaſt of St. George, my " huſband was proxy for the Earl of Briſtol, " and was inſtalled for him Knight of the " Garter. The Duke of Buckingham put " on his robes, and the Duke of Ormond his " ſtar, in the ſtall of the Earl of Briſtol. Now " it was the buſineſs of the Chancellor (Lord " Clarendon) to put your father as far from " the King as he could, becauſe his ignorance " in State affairs was daily diſcovered by your " father, who ſhewed it to the King; but at " that time the King was ſo content that he " ſhould

"should alone manage his affairs, that he "might have more time for his pleasures, that "his faults were not so visible as they might "otherwise have been, and afterwards proved "to be. But now the Chancellor sends for "your father, and tells him, that by the King's "(Charles the Second) particular choice, he "was resolved upon to be sent to Lisbon "with the King's letter and picture to the "Princess, now our Queen, which employ-"ment any Nobleman would have been glad "of."

"On the first of January 1662, my husband, "as Privy Councillor, presented his Majesty "with ten pounds of gold in a purse. The "person that carries it has a ticket given him "of the receipt thereof from the cupboard of "the Privy Chamber, where it is delivered to "the Master of the Jewel Office, who is there-"upon to give him twenty shillings for his "pains, out of which he is to give the servant "of the Master of the Jewel Office eighteen-"pence."

In 1663, Lady Fanshawe attended her husband to Spain, when he went into that country

in

in a public ſituation; and where they were both treated with that reſpect to which their talents and virtues ſo highly entitled them.

The thread of her narration is thus reſumed, on the following melancholy event:

" On the 15th June 1666, my huſband was
" taken ſick with a diſorder like unto an ague,
" but it turned to a malignant inward fever,
" of which he lay ill until the twenty-ſixth of
" the ſame month, and then departed this life,
" fifteen days before his intended journey for
" England.

" O all-powerful Lord God! look down
" from Heaven upon me, the moſt diſtreſſed
" wretch upon Earth! ſee me with my ſoul
" divided, and my glory and my guide taken
" from me, and in him all my comfort in this
" life! ſee me ſtaggering in my path, which
" made me expect a temporal bleſſing for a
" reward of the great integrity, innocence, and
" uprightneſs of his whole life, and his patience
" in ſuffering the inſolencies of wicked men,
" whom he had to converſe with upon the
" public employment which thou thoughteſt
" fit in thy wiſdom to exerciſe him in. Have
" pity upon me, O Lord, and ſpeak peace to

" my

"my difquieted foul, now finking under this
"great weight, which, without thy fupport,
"cannot fuftain itfelf! Behold me, O Lord,
"with five children, a diftreffed family, the
"temptation of the change of my religion,
"the want of all my friends, without counfel,
"out of my own country, without any means
"of returning with my wretched family to my
"own country, now at war with moft parts of
"Chriftendom!

"The next day my hufband was embalmed.
"On the fifth of July, the Queen-mother
"of Spain fent the Mafter of the Ceremonies
"of her Court to me, to invite me to ftay
"with all my children at her Court, promifing
"me a penfion of thirty thoufand ducats a-
"year, and to provide for my children, if they
"would quit our religion and become Roman
"Catholics. I anfwered, that I humbly thanked
"her Majefty for her great grace and favour,
"which I fhould ever efteem, and pay with
"my fervices, as far as I was able, all the days
"of my life: That with refpect to the chang-
"ing of my religion, I defired her Majefty to
"believe, that I would not quit the faith
"in which I had been born and bred, and
"in which God had been pleafed to try me
"for many years, in the greateft troubles our
"Nation

" Nation had ever feen : and that I did believe
" and hope, that in the profeffion of my own
" religion God would hear my prayers to re-
" ward her Majefty and all the Princes of her
" Royal family for this fo great favour, which
" her Majefty was pleafed to offer me in my
" greateft of all afflictions."

" In 1667 I took a houfe in Holborn-row,
" Lincoln's-inn-fields: Here, in this year, I
" only fpent my time in lamentations, and dear
" remembrance of my paft happinefs and for-
" tune; and though I had great graces and
" favours from the King and Queen (Charles
" the Second and his Queen) and the whole
" Court, yet I found at the prefent no relief.
" I often reflected, into how many errors and
" mifcarriages the fall from the happy eftate
" in which I had been, would throw me;
" and as it is hard for the rider to quit his
" horfe in his full career, fo I found myfelf
" at a lofs, that hindred me from fettling
" myfelf fuddenly in a narrow compafs, though
" my fmall fortune required it. But I refolved
" to hold faft by God, until I fhould in fome
" meafure digeft my affliction. Sometimes
" I thought to quit the world, as a facrifice to
" your father's memory, and to fhut myfelf
" up

" up in a houſe for ever from all people; but
" in conſideration of my children, who were
" all young and unprovided for, being wholly
" left to my care and diſpoſal, I reſolved to
" ſuffer the ſtorms and blows of fortune as
" long as it ſhould pleaſe God.

" In July of the ſame year I waited on the
" King, and delivered his Majeſty my whole
" accounts. He was pleaſed to receive me
" very graciouſly, and to promiſe me that
" they ſhould be paid, and likewiſe that he
" would take care of me and of mine.

" I preſented the King, Queen, Duke of
" York, and Duke of Cambridge, with two
" dozen of amber ſkins, and ſix dozen of
" gloves. I likewiſe preſented my Lord Ar-
" lington with amber ſkins and chocolate, and
" a great picture, a copy of Titian, to the
" value of one hundred pounds; and I made
" preſents to Sir William Coventry and ſeveral
" other perſons then in office. I ſpent my
" time in ſoliciting and petitioning my Lord
" Southampton for the preſent diſpatch of my
" accounts, which did paſs the Secretary, the
" Lord Arlington; and within two months
" I got a privy ſeal for my money, without
" either fee or preſent which I could faſten on

" my

" my Lord. Now I thought myſelf happy, " and feared nothing leſs than further trouble. " God, that only knows what is to come, ſo " diſpoſed my fortune, that loſing that good " man and friend Lord Southampton, my " money (which was 5600l.) was not paid me " until December 1669, notwithſtanding I had " exchequer tallies for it above two years " before. This was above two thouſand pounds " loſs to me. Beſides, theſe Commiſſioners, " by the inſtigation of one of their Fellow- " Commiſſioners (my Lord Shafteſbury, the " worſt of men), perſuaded them that I ſhould " pay for the Embaſſy Plate, for which I paid " two thouſand pounds; and ſo maliciouſly did " he oppreſs me, as if he hoped in me to de- " ſtroy that whole ſpark of honeſty and inno- " cence which he hates."

" I bought ground in St. Mary's Chapel in " Ware Church of the Biſhop of London; and " there I made a vault for my * huſband's body,

* " My huſband," continues Lady Fanſhawe, " had " the good fortune to be the firſt choſen, and the firſt " returned Member of the Commons' Houſe of Parlia- " ment, after the King came home; and this coſt him no " more than a letter of thanks, a brace of bucks, and " twenty broad pieces of gold, to purchaſe wine for the " Voters."

" in which I had him laid by moſt of the ſame
" perſons who had laid him before in my
" father's vault in Hertford Church, where he
" was depoſited until I could make this vault
" and monument, which coſt me two hundred
" pounds; and where, if it pleaſes God, I intend
" to lie myſelf."

Theſe Memoirs contain ſeveral very curious particulars relative to the Civil Wars, the fate of the exiled Cavaliers, Lord Clarendon, &c. They are exquiſitely entertaining, and, differing from moſt of the celebrated French Memoirs, evince moſt clearly, that the trifling and foppiſh reſource of intrigue is not neceſſary to render a narrative intereſting. The French Memoirs, indeed, abound with hiſtories of this kind; and perhaps one of the moſt productive cauſes of the ill behaviour of our women in high life may be attributed to the early and the conſtant reading of thoſe productions, where adultery and intrigue are univerſally ſtiled gallantry, and are never treated as crimes. It is much to be wiſhed, that one of the deſcendants of the antient and illuſtrious family of Sir Richard Fanſhawe, who poſſeſſes the moſt perfect copy of theſe Memoirs, would cauſe them to be printed, for the amuſement and inſtruction of mankind.

By the kindneſs of Mr. FANSHAW, of Bedford-Row, the Compiler is enabled to preſent the Public with an ENGRAVING of LADY FANSHAWE, from a Portrait of that excellent Woman in his poſſeſſion.

SIR MATTHEW HALE,

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

EVERY thing relating to this great and good man muſt be intereſting to his countrymen. The following account of his method of ſtudy is by the kindneſs of BENNET LANGTON, Eſq. the friend of the late excellent Dr. Johnſon, permitted to decorate this Collection. It is copied from a MS. in his poſſeſſion, and in the hand-writing of Mr. Langton's great-grandfather, who ſtudied the law under the direction of Sir Matthew Hale.

" *Dec* 13, — 72. I was ſent to by M^r. Bar-
" ker, to come to him to my Lord Ch: Juſtice
" Hale's lodgings at Serjeants-Inn.

" I was informed by M^r. Godolphin about
" a month ago, that my Lord Ch: Juſtice
" had

"had declared at fupper, at M^r. Juftice Twif-
"den's, that if he could meet with a fober
"young man that w^d entirely addict himfelf
"to his Lordfhip's direction, that he would
"take delight to communicate to him, and
"difcourfe with him at meals, and at leifure
"times, and in three years time make him
"perfect in the practice of the Law. I dif-
"courfed feveral times with Mr. Godolphin
"of the great advantage that a ftudent would
"make by his Lordfhip's learned communi-
"cation, and what influence it would have on
"a practifer, as well as honor, to be regarded
"as my Lord's friend; and perfuaded him to
"ufe his intereft and the offices of his friends
"to procure his Lordfhip's favor. But his
"inclinations leading him to travel, and his
"defigns afterwards to rely upon his intereft
"at Court, he had no thoughts to purfue it,
"but offered to engage friends on my behalf,
"which I refufed, and told him I would make
"ufe of no other perfon than my worthy friend
"M^r. Barker, whofe acquaintance with my
"Lord I knew was very particular. After
"I had often reflected upon the noblenefs of
"my Lord's propofition, and the happinefs
"of that perfon that fhould be preferred by
"fo learned and pious a man, to whofe opinion
"every Court paid fuch a veneration, that he
"was

" was regarded as the Oracle of the Law, I
" made my application to Mr. Barker to in-
" tercede with my Lord in my behalf, who
" affented to it with much readinefs, as he
" always had been very obliging to me fince
" I had the honour to be known to him. He
" made a vifit to my Lord, and told him that
" he heard of the declaration my Lord made
" at Mr. Juft: Twifden's. My Lord faid
" 'twas true, and he had entertained the fame
" refolution a long time; but not having met
" with any body to his purpofe, he had dif-
" carded thofe thoughts, which Mr. B. did
" beg of his Lordfhip to refume in behalf of
" a perfon that he would recommend to him,
" & would be furety for his induftry and di-
" ligent obfervation of his Lordfhip's direc-
" tions. My Lord then enquir'd who it was,
" & he mentioned me. Then he afked how
" long I had been at the Law, of what country
" I was, & what eftate I had; which he told
" him, and that I was my father's eldeft fon.
" To which he replied, that he might talk
" no farther of it, for there was no likelihood
" that I would attend to the ftudy of the
" Law as I ought: but Mr. B. gave him af-
" furances that I would; that his Lordfhip
" might rely upon his word, and that I had
" not taken this refolution without delibera-
" tion;

" tion; that I had often been at Weſtminſter
" Hall, where I had heard his Lordſhip ſpeak,
" & had a very great veneration for his Lord-
" ſhip, and did earneſtly deſire this favor:
" That my father had lately purchaſed the ſeat
" of the family, which was ſold by the elder
" houſe, & by that means had run himſelf into
" 5 or £. 6,000 debt."

" Well then," ſaid my Lord, " I pray bring
" him to me."

" Decr. 13. I went to my Lord and M^{r}.
" B. (for till that time my Lord was either
" buſie or out of town) about four in the af-
" ternoon. My Lord prayed us to ſit, &
" after ſome ſilence M^{r}. B. acquainted my
" Lord that I was the perſon on whoſe behalf
" he had ſpoken to his Lordſhip. My Lord
" then ſaid, that he underſtood that I had
" a fortune, & therefore would not ſo ſtrictly
" engage myſelf in the crabbed ſtudy of the
" Law as was neceſſary for one that muſt make
" his dependence upon it. I told his Lord-
" ſhip, that if he pleaſed to admit me to that
" favor I heard he deſigned to ſuch a perſon
" he enquired after, that I ſhould be very
" ſtudious. My Lord replied quick, that
" M^{r}. B. had given him aſſurances of it, that
" M^{r}.

"Mr. B. was his worthy friend, with whom "he had been acquainted a long time, & "that for his ſake he ſhould be ready to do "me any kindneſs; for which I humbly gave "his Lordſhip thanks, as did likewiſe Mr. B. "My Lord aſked me how I had paſſed my "time, and what ſtanding I was of. I told "him, that I was almoſt ſix years of the "Temple, that I had travelled into France "about two years ago, ſince when I had diſ- "continued my ſtudies of the Law, applying "myſelf to the reading French books, and "ſome Hiſtories. My Lord diſcourſed of the "neceſſity of a firm uninterrupted proſecution "of that ſtudy which any man deſigned— "in the midſt of which Mr. Juſtice Twiſden "came in, ſo that his Lordſhip bid us come "to him again two hours after.

"About eight the ſame evening we found "his Lordſhip alone. After we ſat down, "my Lord bid me tell him what I read in "Oxford, what here, and what in France. I "told him, I read Smith's Log: Burgerſdi- "cius's Nat: Phil: Metaphyſics & Moral Phi- "loſophy; that in the afternoons I uſed to "read the Claſſic Authors: That at my firſt "coming to the Inns of Court, I read Lit- "tleton, & Doctor & Student, Perkins, my

"Lord Coke's Inſtitutes, and ſome Caſes in
"his Reports: That after I went into France,
"I applied myſelf to the learning of the lan-
"guage, & reading ſome French Memoirs,
"as the Life of Mazarine, Memoirs of the
"D. of Guiſe, the Hiſtory of the Academie
"Fr: and others; that ſince I came away,
"I continued to read ſome French books,
"as the Hiſtory of the Turkiſh Government
"by ———, the Account of the laſt Dutch
"War, the State of Holland, &c. That I
"read a great deal in Heylin's Geogr: ſome of
"S[r]. Walter Raleigh, my Lord Bacon of the
"Advancement of Learn[g], Tully's Offices,
"Ruſhworth's Collections.

"My Lord ſaid, that the ſtudy of the Law
"was to one of theſe two ends: firſt, to fitt
"a man with ſo much knowledge as will
"enable him to underſtand his own eſtate,
"and live in ſome repute among his neighbours
"in the country; or ſecondly, to deſign the
"practice of it as an employ[t] to be advantaged
"by it; and aſked which of them was my
"purpoſe. I acquainted his Lordſhip, that
"when I firſt came to the Temple, I did not
"deſign to proſecute the ſtudy of the Law
"ſo as to make advantage by it; but now,
"by the advice of my father and my uncle,
"and

"and Dr. Peirſe, in whoſe college I had my "education, and received many inſtances of his "great kindneſs to me, I had reſolutions to "practiſe it, & therefore made my ſuit to his "Lordſhip for his directions.

"Well, ſaid my Lord, ſince I ſee your inten-"tions, I will give what aſſiſtance I can.

"My Lord ſaid, that there were two ways "of applying one's ſelf to the ſtudy of the "Law: one was to attain the great learning "and knowledge of it wch was to be had in "all the old Books; but that did require great "time, & would be at leaſt ſeven years before "a man would be fit to make any benefit "by it: the other was, by fitting one's ſelf for "the practice of the Court, by reading the "new Reports, and the preſent Conſtitution "of the Law; & to this latter my Lord "adviſed me, having already paſſed ſo much "time, a great many of the caſes ſeldom "coming in practice, & ſeveral of them anti-"quated.

"In order to which ſtudy, his Lordſhip did "direct that I ſhould be very exact in Little-"ton, and after read carefully my Lord Coke's "Littleton, and then his Reports. After w^{ch},

"Plowden,

" Plowden, Dier, Croke, & More. That I
" ſhould keep conſtantly to the exerciſes of the
" Houſe, & in Term to Weſtminſter Hall to
" the King's Bench, becauſe the young Law-
" yers began their practice there: That I ſhould
" aſſociate with ſtudious perſons rather above
" than below my ſtanding; and after next
" Term get me a common-place book; & that
" I muſt ſpoil one book, binding Rolles' Abr:
" with white paper between the leaves, and
" according to thoſe titles inſert what I did
" not find there before, according to the pre-
" face to that book, which my Lord ſaid came
" from his hands, & that he did obtain of S[r].
" Francis Rolles to ſuffer it to be printed, to
" be a platforme to the young ſtudents. My
" Lord ſaid he would, at any time that I ſhould
" come to him, ſhew me the method he uſed,
" and direct me, and that if he were buſy he
" would tell me ſo.

" He ſaid, that he ſtudied ſixteen hours a
" day for the firſt two years that he came to
" the Inns of Court, but almoſt brought him-
" ſelf to his grave, tho' he were of a very
" ſtrong conſtitution, and after reduced him-
" ſelf to eight hours; but that he would not
" adviſe any body to do ſo much; that he
" thought ſix hours a day, with attention

" and

" and conſtancy, was ſufficient; that a man " muſt uſe his body as he would uſe his horſe " and his ſtomach, not tire him at once, but " riſe with an appetite. That his father did " order, in his will, that he ſhould follow the " Law; that he came from the Univerſity with " ſome averſion for Lawyers, and thought them " a barbarous ſort of people, unfit for any thing " but their own trade; but having occaſion to " ſpeak about buſineſs with Serjeant Glanvil, " he found him of ſuch prudence and candour, " that from that time he altered his apprehen-" ſions, & betook himſelf to the ſtudy of the " Law, & oft told Serj[t] Glanvil that he was " the cauſe of his application to the Law.

" That conſtantly after meals, every one in " their turns propoſed a Caſe, on which every " one argued.

" That he took up a reſolution which he " punctually obſerved ever ſince, that he would " never more ſee a play, having ſpent all his " money on them at Oxford, and having ex-" perienced that it was ſo great an alienation " of his mind from his ſtudies by the recurring " of the ſpeeches & actions into his thoughts, " as well as the loſs of time when he ſaw them: " that he had often diſputes with M[r]. Selden,

" who

"who was his great friend, and uſed to ſay, " he found ſo great refreſhm^t by it; but my " Lord told him he had ſo much knowledge " of the inconvenience of them, that he would " not ſee one for £.100. But he ſaid he was " not of M^r. Prynne's judgm^t (which I mind- " ed him of), for he did not think it unlawful, " but very fit for gentlemen ſometimes, but " not for ſtudents.

" My Lord ſaid at the beginning of his diſ- " courſe, that my friends might expect that I " ſhould marry, to take off the preſent debt " from the eſtate, which elſe would encreaſe, " and then there could be no thoughts of a " very earneſt proſecution of ſtudy; to which " M^r. B. ſaid, that my father, when he made " this purchaſe that put him into debt, did " reſolve to ſell other land, & by that might " either diſcharge or leſſen it.

" My Lord ſaid, that his rule for his health " was to be temperate, and keep himſelf warm. " He never made breakfaſts, but uſed in the " morning to drink a glaſs of ſome ſort of ale. " That he went to bed at nine, and roſe between " ſix and ſeven, allowing himſelf a good re- " freſhment for his ſleep. That the Law will " admit of no rivall, nothing to go even with

" it;

"it; but that ſometimes one may for diver-
"ſion read in the Latin Hiſtorians of Eng-
"land, Hoveden and Mathew Paris, &c. But
"after it is conquered, it will admit of other
"ſtudies.

"I aſked, whether his Lordſhip read the
"ſame Law in the afternoon as he did in the
"morning. He ſaid, No: he read the old
"Books in the morning, & the new in the af-
"ternoon, becauſe of fitting himſelf for con-
"verſation. I aſked if he kept conſtantly to
"one Court, which he ſaid he did.

"He ſaid, a little law, a good tongue, & a
"good memory, would fit a man for the Chan-
"cery; & he ſaid it was a golden practice, for
"the Lawyers there got more money than in
"all the other Courts in Weſtminſter Hall. I
"told his Lordſhip what my Lord Chancellor
"lately ſaid, that he would reduce the practice
"of the Court to another method, & not ſuffer
"above one Counſel or two at the moſt in one
"cauſe.

"My Lord ſaid, that £.1,000 a-year was a
"great deal for any Common Lawyer to get;
"& Mr. B. ſaid, that Mr. Winnington did
"make

"make £.2,000 p^r year by it. My Lord an-
"swered, that Mr. W. made great advantage
"by his City practice, but did not believe he
"made so much of it. I told his Lordship of
"what M^r. W. had said before the Council on
"Wednesday, on the behalf of the stage-coaches,
"which were then attempted to be over-
"thrown.

"At our coming away, my Lord did reite-
"rate his willingness to direct & assist me; and
"I did beg of his Lordship that he would per-
"mit me to consult his Lordship in the reason
"of any thing that I was ignorant of, & that his
"Lordship would be pleased to examine me
"in what I should read, that he might find in
"what measure I did apply myself to the exe-
"cution of his commands, to which he readily
"assented."

LORD CHANCELLOR SHAFTESBURY

was a man of such talents and sagacity, that at twenty years of age he carried a proposal of his own for settling the differences between the King (Charles I.) and his Parliament to his Majesty, who told him, that he was a very young

man

man for fuch an undertaking. "Sir," faid he, "that will not be the worfe for your affairs, "provided I do the bufinefs." It met, however, with no fuccefs; nor would, perhaps, a propofal made by Machiavel himfelf have fucceeded better, when the fword was once drawn.

In the reign of Charles II. after having filled fome great offices, he was appointed to that very dignified and illuftrious one of Lord Chancellor, though he had never ftudied the law, and had never been called to the Bar. On that account he ufed to prefide in the Court of Chancery in a brown filk inftead of a black filk gown. Dryden himfelf praifes his conduct whilft he adminiftered this great office, faying of him,

Yet fame deferv'd no enemy can grudge,
The ftatefman we abhor, but praife the judge.
In Ifrael's courts ne'er fat an Abethdin
With more difcerning eyes, or hands more clean;
Unbrib'd, unfought, the wretched to redrefs,
Swift of difpatch, and eafy of accefs.

Yet in another place he calls him,

For clofe defigns and crooked counfels fit,
Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit;

Reftlefs,

Reftlefs, unfix'd in principles and place,
In power unpleas'd, impatient of difgrace;
A fiery foul, which, working out its way,
Fretted the pigmy body to decay,
And o'er-inform'd the tenement of clay.

Abfalom and Achitophel.

Lord Shaftefbury was, perhaps, one of the ableft debaters that ever fat in parliament; no one underftood how to lead and to manage a queftion better than himfelf. Mr. Locke, who was an intimate friend of Lord Shaftefbury's, thus defcribes him:

"I never knew any one penetrate fo quick "into men's breafts, and from a fmall opening "furvey that dark cabinet, as he would. He "would underftand men's true errand as foon "as they had opened their mouths, and begun "their ftory, in appearance, to another pur-"pofe. Sir Richard Onflow," fays Mr. Locke, "and Lord Shaftefbury were invited by Sir "J. D. to dine with him at Chelfea, and were de-"fired to come early, becaufe he had an affair "of concernment to communicate to them. "They came at the time, and being fat, he "told them he made choice of them both, "from their known abilities and particular "friendfhip to him, for their advice in a mat-

"ter

" ter of the greateſt moment to him that could " be. He had (he ſaid) been a widower for " many years, and began to want ſomebody " that might eaſe him of the trouble of houſe- " keeping, and take ſome care of him under " the growing infirmities of old age, and to " that purpoſe he had pitched upon a woman " very well known to him by the experience " of many years—in fine, his houſe-keeper. " Theſe gentlemen (who were not ſtrangers to " his family, and knew the woman very well, " and were beſides very great friends to his ſon " and daughter, grown up and both fit for " marriage, to whom they thought this would " be a very prejudicial match) were both in " their minds oppoſite to it; and to that pur- " poſe Sir Richard Onſlow began the diſcourſe, " wherein, when he came to that part, he was " entering upon the deſcription of the woman, " and going to ſet her out in her own colours, " which were ſuch as could not have pleaſed " any man in his wife—Lord Shafteſbury, ſee- " ing whither he was going, to prevent any " miſchief, begged leave to interrupt him, by " aſking Sir J. one queſtion (which, in ſhort, " was this), Pray, Sir John, are you not already " married? Sir J. after a little demur, anſwer- " ed, Yes, truly, my Lord, I was married the " day before. Well then, replied Lord Shafteſ-

"bury, there is no more need of our advice; "pray let us have the honour to ſee my Lady, "and to wiſh her joy, and ſo to dinner. As "they were returning to London in their coach, "I am obliged to you, my Lord Shafteſbury, "ſays Sir Richard, for preventing my running "into a diſcourſe which could never have been "forgiven me, if I had ſpake out what I was "going to ſay: but as for Sir J. he methinks "ought to cut your throat for your civil queſ-"tion. How could it poſſibly enter into your "head to aſk a man, who had ſolemnly invited "us on purpoſe to have our advice about a "marriage he intended, had gravely propoſed "the woman to us, and ſuffered us ſeriouſly "to enter into the debate, whether he were "already married or not? The man and the "manner, replied Lord Shafteſbury, gave me "a ſuſpicion that, having done a fooliſh thing, "he was deſirous to cover himſelf with the au-"thority of our advice. I thought it good "to be ſure before you went any farther, and "you ſee what came of it."

"I ſhall give," ſays Mr. Locke, "another "inſtance of his ſagacity. Soon after the Re-"ſtoration of King Charles the Second, the "Earl of Southampton and he were dining to-"gether at the Lord Chancellor's (Lord Cla-

"rendon).

" rendon). As they were returning home, he " faid to Lord Southampton, Yonder Mrs. " Hyde (meaning the Chancellor's daughter) " is certainly married to one of the Royal Bro- " thers. The Earl, who was a friend to the " Chancellor, treated this as a chimera, and " afked Lord Shaftefbury how fo wild a fancy " could get into his head. Affure yourfelf, " Sir, replied Lord Shaftefbury, it is fo. A " concealed refpect, however fuppreffed, fhewed " itfelf fo plainly in the looks, voice, and man- " ner, wherewith her mother carved to her, " and offered her of every difh, that it was im- " poffible but it muft be fo. Lord Southamp- " ton," adds, Mr. Locke, " who thought it " a groundlefs conceit then, was not long after " convinced, by the Duke of York's owning " her, that Lord Shaftefbury was no bad " gueffer."

Mr. Locke was wonderfully ftruck with Lord Shaftefbury's acutenefs upon every fubject; and though he was not a man of much reading, yet nothing, in Mr. Locke's opinion, could be more juft than the judgment he paffed upon the books which fell into his hands. He prefently faw through the defign of a work; and, without much heeding the words (which he ran over with great rapidity), he immediately found

 whether

whether the author was maſter of his ſubject, and whether his reaſonings were exact. But, above all, Mr. Locke admired in him that penetration, that preſence of mind, which prompted him with the beſt expedients in the moſt deſperate caſes; that noble boldneſs which appeared in all his public diſcourſes, always guided by a ſolid judgment, which, never allowing him to ſay any thing that was improper, and regulating his leaſt word, left no hold to the vigilance of his enemies.

Lord Shafteſbury had ever been ſuppoſed to have aſſiſted Mr. Locke very much in his celebrated "Treatiſe upon Toleration." The outline of that great work was found ſome years ago in Lord Shafteſbury's hand-writing.

Biſhop Burnet ſuppoſes him addicted to judicial aſtrology. It has been ſaid, that his Lordſhip affected to believe this folly when in company with the Biſhop, to prevent his endeavours to wind out of him his political intentions.

Lord Shafteſbury was concerned in all the political tranſactions in the Reign of Charles the Second. He adviſed the King to ſhut up the Treaſury, and afterwards united himſelf to Op-

poſition

pofition againft the fchemes of the Court. The latter part of his life was fpent in plots and confpiracies, and from fear of punifhment he quitted the kingdom and retired to Holland. He died in exile at Amfterdam, in the fixty-fecond year of his age, a ftriking inftance of the little utility of great talents, either to the poffeffor of them or to the world in general, when they are not directed by juft and good principles.

Lord Shaftefbury was a complete inftance of the truth of one of his own maxims, which was, "that wifdom lay in the heart and not in the "head, and that it was not the want of know-"ledge, but the perverfenefs of the will, that "filled men's actions with folly, and their lives "with diforder."

According to Mr. Locke, Lord Shaftefbury ufed to fay, comically enough, "that there were "in every one two men, the wife and the fool-"ifh, and that each of them muft be allowed "his turn. If you would have the wife, the "grave, and the ferious, always to rule and "to have the fway, the fool would put the wife "man out of order, and make him fit for no-"thing; but he muft have his times of being "let loofe to follow his fancies and play his "gambols, if you would have your bufinefs go "on fmoothly."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THIS NOBLEMAN TO LORD CARLISLE.

March 29, 1675.

"It is certainly all our duties, and particu-
"larly mine, who have borne ſuch offices under
"the Crown, to improve any opportunity of a
"good correſpondence and underſtanding be-
"tween the Royal family and the people, and
"to leave it impoſſible for the King to appre-
"hend that we ſtand upon any terms that are
"not as good for him as neceſſary for us; nei-
"ther can we fear to be accounted undertakers
"at the next meeting of Parliament, for I hope
"it ſhall never be thought unfit for any num-
"ber of Lords to give the King privately their
"opinion, when aſked; whilſt in former days,
"through all the Northern kingdoms, nothing
"of great moment was acted by their Kings
"without the advice of the moſt conſiderable
"and active Nobility that were within diſtance,
"though they were not of the Privy Council;
"ſuch occaſions being not always of that na-
"ture as did require the aſſembling the great
"Council, or Parliament. Beſides, there are
"none ſo likely as us, nor time ſo proper as
"now, to give the only advice I know truly
"ſerviceable to the King, affectionate to the
"Duke,

"Duke, and fecure to the Country, which is a
"new Parliament.

* * * * *

"I hear from all quarters of letters from "Whitehall, that do give notice that I am "coming up to town, that a great office with "a ftrange name is preparing for me, and fuch "like. I am afhamed I was thought fo eafy a "fool by thofe who fhould know me better; "but I affure your Lordfhip, that no condition "will invite me to Court during this Parlia- "ment, nor until I fee the King thinketh fre- "quent Parliaments as much his intereft as "they are the people's right. When our great "men have tried a little longer, they will be of "my mind."

Lord Shaftefbury was twice committed to the Tower under an accufation of treafon. "Soon after he was committed the fecond "time," fays Sir Richard Bulftrode, "I was "affured from a very good hand, that a peti- "tion was prefented to the King, in the name "of this Nobleman, wherein he prayed his "liberty, and offered to tranfport himfelf and "family to Carolina; but his petition was not "received, or at leaft not anfwered *."

His

* It feems ftrange, that the offer of this enterprizing and reftlefs politician was not accepted. Amongft the

Republics

His Sovereign Charles the Second, no incompetent judge of talents, ſaid of Lord Shafteſbury, that he poſſeſſed in him a Chancellor who had more Law than all his Judges, and more Divinity than all his Biſhops.

When the King demanded the Great Seal of him, he reſigned it with great cheerfulneſs, taking it to St. James's with him, and returning afterwards with his ſword by his ſide, as tranquil as if he had brought the Mace in his coach.

He had been always very inveterate againſt Holland, and uſed conſtantly to conclude his ſpeeches in the Houſe of Peers on that ſubject with "*Delenda eſt Carthago*," applying this

Republics of Greece, thoſe of a contrary opinion to the ruling powers, either baniſhed themſelves, or were baniſhed by the actual government. Thoſe perſons who are diſſatisfied with the government of the country under which they live, ſhould either quit it of themſelves or be made to quit it; and that country but ill conſults its own peace and dignity, when it permits thoſe perſons to enjoy the protection of its laws, who, like vipers, wiſh to envenom the kind boſom that foſters and cheriſhes them. The puniſhment of exile in this caſe, may, however, occaſionally be perverted to bad purpoſes; for, alas! what is there that bears the feeble ſtamp of humanity that is perfect? Mankind have, in moſt caſes, only the ſorry alternative of chuſing between two difficulties.

celebrated

celebrated ſentence to Holland. Before he took refuge in that country he applied to the Magiſtrates for permiſſion to do ſo, who anſwered his petition thus laconically: "*Carthago,* "*non adhuc abolita, Comitem de Shafteſbury, in* "*gremio ſuo recipere vult.*"

The following paſſage from Mr. Locke's Memoirs of his friend and patron Lord Shafteſbury appears to be but little known. It throws a ſtrong light upon the conduct of General Monk, and the ſteps that led to the happy Reſtoration of Monarchy in theſe kingdoms.

"Monk, after the death of Oliver Cromwell, "and the removal of Richard, marching with "the army he had with him into England, "gave fair promiſes all along in his way to "London, to the Rump that were then ſitting, "who had ſent Commiſſioners to him, that "accompanied him. When he was come to "town, though he had promiſed fair to the "Rump and Commonwealth party on the one "hand, and gave hopes to the Royaliſts on the "other, yet at laſt he agreed with the French "Ambaſſador to take the government on him-"ſelf, by whom he had promiſe from Mazarine of "aſſiſtance from France to ſupport him in this

"undertaking.

" undertaking. This bargain was ſtruck up " between them late at night, but not ſo ſe- " cretly but that his wife, who had poſted " herſelf conveniently behind the hangings, " where ſhe could hear all that paſſed, finding " what was reſolved, ſent her brother Clarges " away immediately with notice of it to Sir A. " A. She was zealous for the Reſtoration of " the King, and had therefore promiſed Sir " A. to watch her huſband, and inform him " from time to time how matters went. Upon " this notice Sir A. cauſed a Council of State, " whereof he was one, to be ſummoned; and " when they were met, he deſired the Clerks " might withdraw, he having matter of great " importance to communicate to them. The " doors of the Council-chamber being locked, " and the keys laid upon the tables, he began " to charge Monk, not in a direct and open " accuſation, but in obſcure intimations, and " doubtful expreſſions, giving ground of ſuſ- " picion that he was playing falſe with them, " and not doing as he promiſed. This he did " ſo ſkilfully and intelligibly to Monk, that he " perceived he was diſcovered, and therefore, " in his anſwer to him, fumbled and ſeemed " out of order, ſo that the reſt of the Coun- " cil perceived there was ſomething in it, " though they knew not what the matter was.

" The

" The General at laſt averred, that what had " been ſuggeſted was upon groundleſs ſuſpi- " cions; that he was true to his principals, " and ſtood firm to what he had profeſſed to " them, and had no ſecret deſigns that ought " to diſturb them; and that he was ready to " give them all manner of ſatisfaction: where- " upon Sir A. A. cloſing with him, and mak- " ing a farther uſe of what he had ſaid than he " intended (for he meant no more than ſo far " as to get away from them, upon this aſſurance " which he gave them). But Sir A. A. told " him, that if he was ſincere in what he ſaid, " he might preſently remove all ſcruples, if he " would take away their Commiſſions from " ſuch and ſuch Officers in his army, and give " them to thoſe whom he named; and that pre- " ſently before he went out of the room. " Monk was in himſelf no quick man; he was " guilty alone among a company of men, who " he knew not what they would do with him; " for they all ſtruck in with Sir A. A. and " plainly perceived, that Monk had deſigned " ſome foul play. In theſe ſtraits being thus " cloſe preſſed, and knowing not how elſe to " extricate himſelf, he conſented to what was " propoſed; and ſo immediately, before he " ſtirred, a great part of the Commiſſions of

" his

"his Officers were changed; and Sir Edward "Harley, amongſt the reſt, who was a member "of the Council, and there preſent, was made "Governor of Dunkirk in the room of Sir "William Lockhart, and was ſent away imme- "diately to take poſſeſſion of it, by which "means the army ceaſed to be at Monk's de- "votion, and was put into hands that would "not ſerve him in the deſign he had under- "taken. The French Ambaſſador, who had "the night before ſent away an expreſs to "Mazarine, poſitively to aſſure him that things "went here as he deſired, and that Monk was "fixed by him in his reſolution to take on "himſelf the government, was not a little aſto- "niſhed the next day to find things taking "another turn; and indeed this ſo much diſ- "graced him in the French Court, that he was "preſently called home, and ſoon after broke "his heart."

GOURVILLE,

who was in England in Charles the Second's time, from the Court of France, ſays, "How "happy a King of England may be, and how "powerful, if he will but be content with being "the

" the firſt man of his people. If he attempts
" to be more than that, he is nothing."

In his Memoirs he mentions a very curious inſtance of the intrigues of the Court of France in England—of that Court which has been ſo renowned for its interference in the intrigues and cabals of other Courts for this laſt century: " In London," ſays he, " I became acquainted " with the Duke of Buckingham, who ſince " that time addreſſed himſelf to me with reſpect " to ſome propoſitions that he had been making " to the King of France, in regard to his inter- " meddling in ſome cabals of the Engliſh Par- " liament.—Theſe propoſitions were much ap- " proved of, and for a certain ſpace of time he " received from me a great deal of money, that " I gave him at Paris, in two journies that he " made thither incognito."

REV. WM. MOMPESSON.

Ancient France may, with juſtice, boaſt of a Prelate in " Marſeilles' good Biſhop*,"

* His name was J. De Belsunce, of an ancient family of Guienne in France. He was brought up among the celebrated Society of the Jeſuits, and had taken the vows of their Order.

who

who was the benefactor and the preſerver of mankind: England, however, may congratulate herſelf in having cheriſhed in her boſom a Pariſh-Prieſt, who, without the dignity of character, and the extent of perſons over whom M. de Belſunce diſtributed the bleſſings of his paſtoral care, watched over the ſmaller flock committed to his charge at no leſs riſque of life, and with no leſs fervour of piety and activity of benevolence.

The Rev. Mr. Mompeſſon was Rector of Eyam in Derbyſhire during the time of the Plague that nearly depopulated the town in the year 1666, the year after the Plague of London. He married Catherine the daughter of Ralph Carr, Eſq. of Cowpon, in the county of Durham, by whom he had two children living at the time of this dreadful viſitation. He in vain intreated Mrs. Mompeſſon to quit Eyam at the time of the Plague, and to take her two children with her.—He told her, that though it was his duty to ſtay amongſt his pariſhioners during their affliction, it was by no means her's, and that ſhe by theſe means would ſave her children from being infected with the reigning diſtemper. She ſaid, that ſhe would live and die with him. The children were at laſt ſent

away.

away. A monument has been erected to her with this inſcription:

"CATHARINA,
"*Uxor* GULIEL. MOMPESSON,
"*Hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris*;
"*Filia* RODOLPHI CARR,
"*Nuper de Coupon in Comitat. Dunelm. Armig.*
"*Sepulta eſt xxiii. Die Menſ. Auguſt.*
Anno Domini 1666."

Under a Death's-Head on one ſide of the tomb is this inſcription:

"*Mors mihi lucrum.*"

On the other is an Hour-Glaſs, with theſe words:

"*Cavete! Neſcitis horam.*"

Mr. Mompeſſon, who appears to have been an ailing man, never caught the Plague, and was enabled, during the whole time of the calamity, to perform the functions of the Phyſician, the Legiſlator, and the Prieſt of his afflicted pariſh, aſſiſting the ſick with his medicines, his advice, and his prayers. Veneration, no leſs than curioſity, muſt lament that ſo little is known of this venerable Paſtor after the Plague. Tradition ſtill ſhews a cavern near Eyam, called at this day Cucklett's Church, and formerly called Cucklett's Fields, where this reſpectable man uſed to preach and pray

to

to thoſe of his pariſhioners who had not the diſtemper. This fatal diſeaſe viſited ſeventy-ſix families, out of which two hundred and fifty-ſix perſons died. The church-yard not being able to contain the bodies of thoſe that periſhed by the Plague, many perſons were buried in the hills and the fields adjoining. Many of the tomb-ſtones erected to their memory are ſtill viſible, particularly thoſe of the family of Hancock, one of whom is ſaid to have ſet on foot the Plating Trade at Sheffield. The Plague broke out in the Spring of 1666, and ceaſed at the beginning of October in the ſame year. It was ſuppoſed to have been brought from the metropolis in ſome woollen cloths that were purchaſed in that city ſoon after the Plague of 1665, and which had not been ſufficiently ventilated and fumigated.

To prevent the contagion from ſpreading into the neighbourhood of Eyam, the Earl of Devonſhire, then reſident at Chatſworth, ſix or ſeven miles from Eyam, cauſed proviſions and the neceſſaries of life to be placed upon the hills at regular times, and at appointed places, to which the inhabitants reſorted, and carried off what was left for them. By the perſuaſion and authority of the excellent Rector, the inhabitants were prevailed upon to remain within a certain

certain diſtrict.—Mr. Seward, the laſt Rector, the father of the elegant Poeteſs of his name, preached a Centenary Sermon upon the Plague in 1766, in the pariſh-church of Eyam, compoſed with ſuch power of deſcription, and ſuch a pathetic appeal to the feelings of his auditors (many of whom had loſt their anceſtors by that dreadful viſitation), that he was continually interrupted by the exclamations and tears of his audience.

By the kindneſs of a Gentleman of Eyam, the Publick is preſented with Three Original Letters of the Rev. Mr. Mompeſſon, written during the time of the Plague. I hope that neither I nor my friends ſhall ever know that perſon who can read them without tears.

LETTER I.

TO MY DEAR CHILDREN GEORGE AND ELIZABETH MOMPESSON, THESE PRESENT WITH MY BLESSING.

Eyam, Auguſt 1666.

"Dear Hearts,

"THIS brings you the doleful news of your "dear Mother's death, the greateſt loſs that

"ever yet befel you! I am not only deprived "of a kind and loving confort, but you alfo "are bereaved of the moft indulgent mother "that ever dear children had. But we muft "comfort ourfelves in God with this confi-"deration, that the lofs is only ours, and "that what is our forrow is her gain: the "confideration of her joys, which I do affure "myfelf are unutterable, fhould refrefh our "drooping fpirits.

"My dear hearts, your bleffed mother lived "a moft holy life, and made a moft comfortable "and happy end, and is now invefted with a "crown of righteoufnefs. I think that it may "be ufeful to you to have a narrative of your "dear mother's virtues, that by the knowledge "thereof you may learn to imitate her excellent "qualities.

"In the firft place, let me recommend to "you her piety and devotion (which were "according to the exact principles of the "Church of England). In the next place, "I can affirm of her, that fhe was compofed "of modefty and humility, which virtues did "poffefs her dear foul in a moft eminent man-"ner. Her difcourfe was ever grave and "meek, yet pleafant withal; a vaunting im-

"modeft

" modeſt word was never heard to come out " of her mouth. Again, I can ſet out in her " two other virtues, *i. e.* Charity and Frugality. " She never valued any thing ſhe had, when " the neceſſity of her poor neighbours did " require it, but had a bountiful heart to all " indigent and diſtreſſed perſons. And again, " ſhe was never laviſh or profuſe, but was " commendably frugal; ſo that I profeſs in " the preſence of God, I never knew a better " houſewiſe. She never delighted in the com- " pany of tattling women, and abhorred as " much a wandering temper, of going from " houſe to houſe to the ſpending of precious " time, but was ever buſied in uſeful occupa- " tion. In all her ways ſhe was extremely " prudent, kind, and affable; yet to thoſe " from whom ſhe thought no good could be " reaped from their company, ſhe would not " unboſom herſelf, but in civility would diſmiſs " their ſociety.

" I do believe, my dear hearts, upon ſuf- " ficient grounds, that ſhe was the kindeſt " wife in the world; and I do think from my " ſoul that ſhe loved me ten times more than " herſelf. Of this I will give you a notable " inſtance: Some days before it pleaſed God " to viſit my Houſe, ſhe perceived a green

" matter to come from the iſſue in my leg
" (which ſhe fancied to be a ſymptom of the
" raging diſtemper amongſt us), and that it
" had got vent, and that I was paſt the matu-
" rity of the diſeaſe, whereat ſhe rejoiced ex-
" ceedingly. Now I will give you my thoughts
" of this buſineſs: I think that ſhe was miſ-
" taken in her apprehenſions of the matter,
" for certainly it was the ſalve that made it
" look ſo green; yet her rejoicing on that
" account was a ſtrong teſtimony of her love
" to me; for I am clear that ſhe cared not
" (if I were ſafe) though her own dear ſelf
" was in ever ſo much pain and jeopardy.
" Farther I can aſſure you, my ſweet babes,
" that her love to you was little inferior to
" her's to me; for why ſhould ſhe be ſo de-
" ſirous for my living in this world of ſorrows,
" but that you might have the comfort of
" my life. You little imagine with what de-
" light ſhe was wont to talk of you both, and
" the pains that ſhe took when you ſucked
" on her breaſts is almoſt incredible. She
" gave a large teſtimony of her love to you
" upon her death-bed. For, ſome hours be-
" fore ſhe died, I brought her ſome cordials,
" which ſhe plainly told me ſhe was not able
" to take. I deſired her to take them for
" your dear ſakes. Upon the mention of
" your

" your dear names, ſhe lifted up herſelf, and " took them, which was to let me underſtand " that (whilſt ſhe had any ſtrength left) ſhe " would embrace any opportunity ſhe had of " teſtifying her affection to you.

" Now I will give you an account of her " death.—It is certain that ſhe had a ſad " conſumption upon her, and her body was " then much waſted and conſumed; however, " we being ſurrounded with infected families, " ſhe undoubtedly got the diſtemper from " them. Her bodily ſtrength being much " impaired, ſhe wanted not to ſtruggle with " the diſeaſe, which made her illneſs ſo very " ſhort, all which time ſhe ſhewed much " ſorrow for the errors of her ſoul, and often " cried out, One drop of my Saviour's blood " to ſave my ſoul! At the beginning of her " ſickneſs ſhe intreated me not to come near " her, for fear that I ſhould receive harm " thereby; but I can aſſure you that I did not " deſert her, but (thank God) I ſtood to my " reſolution not to be from her in all her ſick- " neſs, who had been ſo tender a nurſe to me " in her health. Bleſſed be God, that he ena- " bled me to be ſo helpful to her in her ſick- " neſs, for which ſhe was not a little thankful. " No worldly buſineſs in her ſickneſs was any

" diſturbance to her, for ſhe minded nothing " but the making her calling and election " ſure; and ſhe aſked forgiveneſs of her maid " for giving her ſometimes an angry word. " I gave her ſeveral ſweating antidotes, which " had no kind of operation, but rather ſcalded " and inflamed her more; whereupon her dear " head became diſtempered, which put her " upon impertinencies, and indeed I was trou- " bled thereat; for I propounded ſeveral queſ- " tions in divinity to her; as—By whom, and " on what account, ſhe expected ſalvation? " and, What aſſurance ſhe had of the certainty " thereof? Though in other things ſhe talked " at random, yet at the ſame time to ſuch " queſtions as theſe ſhe gave me as good an " anſwer as I could poſſibly deſire or expect; " and at theſe times I bid her repeat after me " certain prayers and ejaculations, which ſhe " always did with much devotion, which was " no little comfort and admiration to me, " that God ſhould be ſo good and gracious to " her.

" A little before her dear ſoul departed, I " was gone to bed; ſhe ſent for me to pray with " her: I got up and went to her, and aſked " her how ſhe did. Her anſwer was, that ſhe

"was but looking when the good ſhould come;
"and thereupon we went to prayers.

"She had her anſwers in the Common-
"Prayer-Book as perfect as if ſhe had been
"in perfect health, and an Amen to every
"pathetic expreſſion. When we had ended
"our prayers for the Viſitation of the Sick,
"we made uſe of thoſe prayers which are in
"the book called The Whole Duty of Man;
"and when I heard her ſay nothing, I urged
"her, and ſaid, My dear, doſt thou mind?
"—Yes, was the laſt word which ſhe ſpoke.
"I queſtion not, my dear hearts, but that the
"reading of theſe lines will cauſe many ſalt
"tears to ſpring from your eyes. Yet this
"may be ſome comfort to you, to think (as I
"conclude) your dear mother a glorious Saint
"in Heaven.

"I could have told you of many more of
"your dear mother's excellent virtues, but I
"hope that you will not in the leaſt queſtion
"my teſtimony, if in a few words I tell you
"that ſhe was pious and upright in her con-
"verſation.

"Now to that God who beſtowed theſe
"graces on her, be aſcribed all honour, glory,

 "and

"and dominion, the juſt tribute of all created
"Beings, for evermore.—Amen.

WILLIAM MOMPESSON."

LETTER II.

TO SIR GEORGE SAVILLE, BARONET *.

Eyam, Sept. 1, 1666.

"Honoured and Dear Sir,

"THIS is the ſaddeſt news that ever my "pen could write! The Deſtroying Angel "having taken up his quarters within my ha-"bitation, my deareſt Dear is gone to her "eternal reſt, and is inveſted with a crown of "righteouſneſs, having made a happy end.

"Indeed, had ſhe loved herſelf as well as "me, ſhe had fled from the pit of deſtruction "with her ſweet babes, and might have pro-"longed her days, but that ſhe was reſolved to "die a martyr to my intereſt. My drooping "ſpirits are much refreſhed with her joys, which "I think are unutterable.

"Sir, this paper is to bid you a hearty fare-"well for ever, and to bring you my humble

* Patron of the Living of Eyam.

"thanks

" thanks for all your noble favours (and I hope " that you will believe a dying man). I have " as much love as honour for you, and I will " bend my feeble knees to the God of Heaven, " that you, my dear Lady, and your children, " and their children, may be bleſt with ex- " ternal and eternal happineſs, and that the " ſame bleſſing may fall upon my Lady Sun- " derland and her relations.

" Dear Sir, let your dying Chaplain recom- " mend this truth to you and your family, " that no happineſs nor ſolid comfort can be " found in this vale of tears like living a pious " life; and pray ever retain this rule, Never " to do any thing upon which you dare not " firſt aſk the bleſſing of God upon the ſucceſs " thereof.

" Sir, I have made bold in my will with " your name for an executor, and I hope " that you will not take it ill. I have " joined two others with you, that will take " from you the trouble. Your favourable " aſpect will, I know, be a great comfort " to my diſtreſſed orphans. I am not deſirous " that they may be great, but good; and " my next requeſt is, that they may be brought " up in the fear and admonition of the Lord.

" Sir,

"Sir, I thank God I am contented to ſhake "hands with all the world, and have many "comfortable aſſurances that God will accept "me upon the account of his Son; and I find "God more good than ever I thought or "imagined, and I wiſh from my ſoul that his "goodneſs were not ſo much abuſed and con-"temned.

"I deſire, Sir, that you will be pleaſed to "make choice of an humble pious man to "ſucceed me in my parſonage; and could I "ſee your face before my departure from hence, "I would inform you which way I think he "may live comfortably amongſt his people, "which would be ſome ſatisfaction to me before "I die.

"Dear Sir, I beg your prayers, and deſire "you to procure the prayers of all about you, "that I may not be daunted by all the powers "of Hell, and that I may have dying graces; "that when I come to die, I may be found "in a dying poſture; and with tears I beg, "that when you are praying for fatherleſs in-"fants, that you would then remember my two "pretty babes.

"Sir,

" Sir, pardon the rude ſtyle of this paper, " and if my head be diſcompoſed, you cannot " wonder at me. However, be pleaſed to be- " lieve that I am,

" Dear Sir,

" Your moſt obliged, moſt affectionate,

" and grateful ſervant,

" William Mompesson."

LETTER III.

TO JOHN BEILBY, ESQ. OF ——— IN YORK-SHIRE.

Eyam, November 20, 1666.

" Dear Sir,

" I suppose this letter will ſeem to you " no leſs than a miracle, that my habitation " is *inter vivos*. I was loth to affright you " with a letter from my hands, therefore I " made bold with a friend to tranſcribe theſe " lines.

" I know that you are ſenſible of my con- " dition, the loſs of the kindeſt wife in the " world (whoſe life was truly imitable, and " her end moſt comfortable). She was in an " excellent poſture when Death came with " his

"his ſummons, which fills me with many com-
"fortable aſſurances that ſhe is now inveſted
"with a crown of righteouſneſs.

"I find this maxim verified by too ſad
"experience: *Bonum magis carendo quàm fruendo*
"*cernitur* *. Had I been ſo thankful as my
"condition did deſerve, I might yet have had
"my deareſt Dear in my boſom. But now
"farewell all happy days, and God grant that
"I may repent my ſad ingratitude!

"The condition of this place has been ſo ſad,
"that I perſuade myſelf it did exceed all hiſtory
"and example. I may truly ſay that our town
"has become a Golgotha, the place of a ſcull;
"and had there not been a ſmall remnant of us
"left, we had been as Sodom, and like unto
"Gomorrah. My ears never heard ſuch doleful
"lamentations—my noſe never ſmelled ſuch
"horrid ſmells, and my eyes never beheld ſuch
"ghaſtly ſpectacles! Here have been ſeventy-
"ſix families viſited within my pariſh, out of
"which two hundred and fifty-nine perſons
"died!

* "Good is more perceivable in the privation than in
"the enjoyment."

"Now

" Now (bleſſed be God) all our fears are
" over, for none have died of the infection ſince
" the eleventh of October, and all the peſt-houſes
" have been long empty. I intend (God wil-
" ling) to ſpend moſt of this week in ſeeing all
" woollen cloaths fumed and purified, as well
" for the ſatisfaction as for the ſafety of the
" country.

" Here hath been ſuch burning of goods,
" that the like, I think, was never known;
" and indeed, in this I think that we been too
" preciſe. For my part, I have ſcarce left my-
" ſelf apparel to ſhelter my body from the cold,
" and have waſted more than needed merely
" for example.

" As for my own part, I cannot ſay that I
" had ever better health than during the time
" of the dreadful viſitation; neither can I ſay
" that I have had any ſymptoms of the diſeaſe.
" My man had the diſtemper, and upon the
" appearance of a tumour I gave him ſeveral
" chemical antidotes, which had a very kind
" operation, and, with the bleſſing of God, kept
" the venom from the heart, and after the riſing
" broke he was very well. My maid hath
" continued in health, which is as great a tem-
" poral bleſſing as could befall me; for if ſhe
" had

"had quailed *, I ſhould have been ill ſet to "have waſhed, and to have gotten my own "proviſions.

"I know that I have your prayers, and "queſtion not but I have fared the better for "them. I do conclude that the prayers of "good people have reſcued me from the jaws "of death; and certainly I had been in the "duſt, had not Omnipotency itſelf been con-"quered by ſome holy violence.

"I have largely taſted the goodneſs of the "Creator, and (bleſſed be his name) the grim "looks of Death did never yet affright me. I "always had a firm faith, that my dear babes "would do well, which made me willing to "ſhake hands with the unkind froward world; "yet I hope that I ſhall eſteem it a mercy, if "I am fruſtrated of the hopes I had of a tranſ-"lation to a better place, and (God grant) that "with patience I may wait for my change, and "that I may make a right uſe of his mercies: "as the one hath been tart, ſo the other hath "been ſweet and comfortable.

"I perceive by a letter from Mr. Newby, "that you concern yourſelf very much for my

* Quailed (old Engliſh) fell ſick.

"welfare.

"welfare. I make no queſtion but I have "your unfeigned love and affection. I can "aſſure you, that during all my troubles you "have had a great deal of room in my "thoughts.

"Be pleaſed, dear Sir, to accept of the pre-"ſentments of my kind reſpects, and impart "them to your good wife, and all my dear re-"lations. I can aſſure you that a line from "your hand will be welcome to

Your ſorrowful and
"affectionate Nephew
"WILLIAM MOMPESSON."

JEREMY TAYLOR,

BISHOP OF DOWN.

THIS pious and eloquent Prelate ſaid one day to a lady of his acquaintance, who had been very neglectful of the education of her ſon, "Madam, if you do not chuſe to fill your boy's "head with ſomething, believe me, the Devil "will *." The Biſhop, from the fertility of his mind, and the extent of his imagination, has

* The Spaniſh proverb ſays ſtrongly, "The Devil "tempts every man, but an idle man poſitively tempts the "Devil."

been,

been, not improperly, ftiled the Shakefpeare of our Divines. He feems no lefs intitled to the appellation of the Fletcher of that learned order, from the following elegant and tender fentiments, which are extracted from his fermon on the Bleffednefs of the Marriage Ring.

" Marital love is a thing as pure as light, fa-
" cred as a temple, lafting as the world. That
" love that can ceafe, as faid an Antient, was
" never true. Marital love contains in it all
" fweetnefs, all fociety, all felicity, all prudence,
" and all wifdom. It is an union of all things
" excellent; it contains proportion, fatisfaction,
" reft, and confidence. " The eyes of a wife
" are then," fays this elegant and learned writer,
" fair as the light of Heaven; a man may then
" eafe his cares, and lay down his forrows
" upon her lap *, and can retire home as to his

* This paffage reminds us of an anecdote that is told of Peter the Great, Czar of Ruffia. He was a man of a moft favage and ferocious temper: and when he became angry his eyes flafhed fire, he foamed at the mouth, and his whole frame was convulfed: yet no fooner did his lovely Emprefs Catherine appear, than he ufed to throw himfelf at her feet, and lay his head in her lap. Under the preffure of her foft and beautiful hands, the throbbing of his temples ceafed, and he immediately became calm and compofed.

" fanctuary

"ſanctuary and refectory, and his garden of "ſweetneſs and of chaſte refreſhment."

His compariſon between a married and a ſingle life, in the ſame ſermon, is equally beautiful. "Marriage," ſays the Biſhop, "was "ordained by God himſelf, inſtituted in Para- "diſe, was the relief of natural neceſſity, and "the firſt bleſſing from the Lord: he gave to "man, not a friend, but a wife (that is, a friend "and a wife too). It is the ſeminary of the "Church, and daily brings forth ſons and "daughters unto God; it was miniſtered to "by angels, and Raphael waited upon a young "man, that he might have a bleſſed marriage, "and that that marriage might repair two ſad "families, and bleſs all their relations. Mar- "riage is the mother of the world, and preſerves "kingdoms, and fills cities, churches, and even "heaven itſelf. Celibacy, like the fly in the "heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual ſweet- "neſs; but ſits alone, and is confined, and dies "in ſingularity: but marriage, like the uſeful "bee, builds a houſe, and gathers ſweetneſs "from every flower, and labours and unites "into ſocieties and republics, and ſends out "colonies, and fills the world with delicacies, "and obeys their King, keeps order, and ex- "erciſes many virtues, and promotes the in-

"tereſt of mankind, and is that ſtate of good "things to which God hath deſigned the pre- "ſent conſtitution of the world. Marriage "hath in it the labour of love, and the delica- "cies of friendſhip; the bleſſings of ſociety, "and the union of hands and hearts. It hath "in it leſs of beauty, but more of ſafety than a "ſingle life; it is more merry and more ſad, "is fuller of joys, and fuller of ſorrow; it lies "under more burthens, but is ſupported by "all the ſtrength of love and charity, and theſe "burthens are delightful."

Then fly the wild promiſcuous embrace,
And be the father of a virtuous race.

With what exquiſitely elegant imagery Dr. Taylor deſcribes the early quarrels between Man and Wife, "which, unleſs they are prevented by "good ſenſe or good temper, are but too apt "to blaſt the felicity of that union! Man and "wife," adds he, "are equally concerned to "avoid all offences of each other in the begin- "ning of their converſation. Every little thing "can blaſt an infant bloſſom, and the breath "of the ſouth can ſhake the little rings of the "vine; but when by age and conſolidation "they ſtiffen into the hardneſs of a ſtem, and "have, by the warm embraces of the ſun, and "the kiſſes of Heaven, brought forth their

 "cluſters,

"clufters, they can endure the ftorms of the "north, and the loud noifes of the tempeft, "and yet never be broken. So is the early "union of an unforced marriage, watchful and "obfervant, jealous and bufy, inquifitive and "careful, and apt to take alarm at every un-"kind word. For infirmities do not manifeft "themfelves in the firft fcenes, but in the fuc-"ceffion of a long fociety; and it is not choice "or weaknefs (when it appears at firft) but it "is want of love or prudence, or it will be fo "expounded; and that which appears ill at "firft ufually affrights the unexperienced man "or woman, who makes unequal conjectures, "and fancies mighty forrows by the proportions "of the new and early unkindnefs."

From the Sermons of no Divine whatever could a felection be made of brilliant and ufe-ful paffages with greater fuccefs than from thofe of this learned and eloquent Prelate, as he is occafionally ingenious and pedantic, luminous and obfcure, myftical and pious, fublime and low, embracing fuch a variety of matter, and concentrating fuch a mafs of knowledge and of learning, that even the acute Bifhop Warbur-ton himfelf, who had no very contemptible idea of his own underftanding, might well fay, "I can fathom the underftandings of moft men,

 "yet

"yet I am not certain that I can always fa-
"thom the underſtanding of Jeremy Taylor."

Dr. Ruſt, in his funeral ſermon upon the death of the Biſhop of Down, ſays, "that he "was ripe for the Univerſity long afore cuſtom "would allow of his admittance; but by the "time he was thirteen years of age he was en-"tered of Caius College, and as ſoon as he was a "graduate, he was choſen Fellow. He was "a man long afore he was of age, and knew "little more of the ſtate of childhood than its "innocency and pleaſantneſs. From the Uni-"verſity, by the time he was Maſter of Arts, "he removed to London, and became public "Lecturer in the church of St. Paul, where he "preached to the admiration and aſtoniſhment "of his auditory; and by his florid and youth-"ful beauty, and ſweet and pleaſant air, and "ſublime and raiſed diſcourſe, he made his "hearers take him for ſome young angel newly "deſcended from the realms of glory. The "fame of this new ſtar, that outſhone all the "reſt of the firmament, quickly came to the "notice of the great Archbiſhop of Canterbury, "who would needs have him preach before "him, which he performed not leſs to his won-"der than to his ſatisfaction. His diſcourſe "was beyond expreſſion, and beyond imitation;

"yet

"yet the wiſe prelate thought him too young; "but the great youth humbly begged his "Grace to pardon that fault, and promiſed if "he lived that he would mend it."

JOHN WALLIS, D.D.

The Originals of the following Letters, written by this great Mathematician, prove the vaſt power of abſtraction which his ſtrong and energetic mind poſſeſſed:

"December 22, 1669.

"In the dark night, in bed, without pen, ink, "or paper, or any thing equivalent, I did, by "memory, extract the ſquare-root of "3,0000 00000, 00000, 00000, 00000, "00000, 00000, 00000, which I found to be, "177205, 08075, 68077, 29353, *ferè*; and "did the next day commit it to writing."

"February 18, 1670, *ſtylo Angliæ.*

"Johannes Georgius Pelſhower (Regiomon- "tanus Boruſſus) giving me a viſit, and deſiring "an example of the like (when I had for a "long time been afflicted with a quartan ague) "I did that night propoſe to myſelf (in bed by "dark) without help to my memory, a number "in fifty-three places.

"2,4681, 3579, 1012, 1411, 1315, 1618,
"2017, 1921, 2224, 2628, 3023, 2527, 2931,
"of which I extracted the ſquare root of 27
"places, viz.
"157, 1030, 1687, 1482, 8058, 1715, 2171,
"*proximè*; which numbers (as well as the other)
"I did not commit to paper till he gave me
"another viſit March following, when I did
"from my memory dictate them to him, who
"then wrote them from my mouth, and took
"them with him to examine.

"Yours,

"JOHN WALLIS."

"Oxford, Febr. 16, 1680.

"For. Mr. Thomas Smith, B.D.
"Fellow of Magdalen College."

ISAAC BARROW, D.D.

the precurſor of Sir Iſaac Newton in mathematics, a great ſcholar, and a moſt able Divine, was a very violent Cavalier; and on Charles the Second's return, nothing being done for him, he wrote this diſtich:

Te magis optavit rediturum, Carole, nemo,
Et nemo ſenſit te rediiſſe minus.

O how my breaſt did ever burn
To ſee my lawful King return!

Yet,

Yet, whilſt his happy fate I bleſs,
No one has felt its influence leſs.

Mr. Williams, in a Letter addreſſed to Archbiſhop Tillotſon, which is prefixed to the folio edition of Dr. Barrow's Works, ſays, "His firſt "ſchooling was at the Charter-houſe, London, "for two or three years; when his greateſt re-"creation was ſuch ſports as brought on fight-"ing among the boys. In his after-time a very "great courage remained, whereof many in-"ſtances might be ſet down; yet he had per-"fectly ſubdued all inclination to quarrelling; "but a negligence of cloaths did always con-"tinue with him. For his book he minded it "not, and his father had little hope of ſucceſs "in the profeſſion of a ſcholar, to which he had "deſigned him. Nay, there was then ſo little "appearance of that comfort which his father "afterward received from him, that he often "ſolemnly wiſhed, that if it pleaſed God to "take away any of his children from him, it "might be his ſon Iſaac. So vain a thing is "man's judgment, and our providence unfit to "guide our own affairs!"

When Charles the Second made him Maſter of Trinity College in Cambridge, he ſaid he had

given that dignity to the beſt ſcholar in the kingdom.

His Biographer ſays, “For our Plays, he was “an enemy to them, as a principal cauſe of the “debauchery of the times (the other cauſes he “thought to be the French education, and the “ill examples of great perſons). He was very “free in the uſe of tobacco, believing it did “help to regulate his thinking.”

In his perſon he was very thin and ſmall, but had a mind of ſuch courage, that “one “morning going out of a friend's houſe, before “a huge and fierce maſtiff was chained up “(as he uſed to be all the day), the dog flew “at him, and he had that preſent courage “to take him by the throat, and, after much “ſtruggling, bore him to the ground, and held “him there till the people could riſe and part “them, without any other hurt than the ſtrain-“ing of his hands, which he felt ſome days “after.”

Charles the Second, who was a man of a moſt excellent underſtanding whenever he thought fit to exert it, uſed to ſay of Dr. Barrow, that he exhauſted every ſubject which he treated. How well-founded this obſer-

vation

vation was, let the following quotation, containing a definition of Wit, evince. It is taken from his Sermon "Againſt Fooliſh Talking and "Jeſting."

"Wit is indeed," ſays this great Divine, a "thing ſo verſatile and multiform, appearing in "ſo many ſhapes, ſo many poſtures, ſo many "garbs, ſo variouſly apprehended by ſeveral "eyes and judgments, that it ſeemeth no leſs "hard to ſettle a clear and certain notion "thereof than to make a portrait of Proteus, "or to define the figure of the fleeting air. "Sometimes it lieth in pat alluſion to a known "ſtory, or in ſeaſonable application of a trivial "ſaying, or in forging an appoſite tale; ſome-"times it playeth on words and phraſes, taking "advantage from the ambiguity of their ſenſe, "or the affinity of their ſound; ſometimes it is "wrapped up in a dreſs of humorous expreſſion; "ſometimes it lurketh under an odd ſimilitude; "ſometimes it is lodged in a ſly queſtion, in a "ſmart anſwer, in a quirkiſh reaſon, in a ſhrewd "intimation, in cunningly diverting or ſmart-"ly retorting an objection: ſometimes it is "couched in a bold ſcheme of ſpeech, in a tart "irony or in a luſty hyperbole, in a ſtartling "metaphor, in a plauſible reconciling of con-

"tradictions,

"traditions, or in acute nonſenſe; ſometimes "a ſcenical repreſentation of perſons or things, "a counterfeit ſpeech, a mimical look or geſ-"ture, paſſeth for it; ſometimes an affected "ſimplicity, ſometimes a preſumptuous blunt-"neſs, gives it being; ſometimes it riſeth only "from a lucky hitting upon what is ſtrange, "ſometimes from a crafty wreſting obvious "matter to the purpoſe; often it conſiſteth in "one knows not what, and ſpringeth up one "can hardly tell how. Its ways are unac-"countable and inexplicable, being anſwerable "to the numberleſs rovings of fancy and wind-"ings of language. It is, in ſhort, a manner "of ſpeaking out of the ſimple and plain way "(ſuch as reaſon teacheth, and proveth things "by), which, by a pretty ſurpriſing uncouth-"neſs in conceit or expreſſion, doth affect and "amuſe the fancy, ſtirring in it ſome wonder, "and breeding ſome delight thereto. It raiſeth "admiration, as ſignifying a nimble ſagacity of "apprehenſion, a ſpecial felicity of invention, a "veracity of ſpirit and reach of wit more than "vulgar, it ſeeming to argue a rare quickneſs "of parts, that one can fetch in remote con-"ceits applicable, a notable ſkill that he can "dextrouſly accommodate them to the purpoſe "before him, together with a lively briſkneſs

"of

" of humour, not apt to damp thoſe ſportful " flaſhes of imagination: whence, in Ariſtotle, " ſuch perſons are called Επιδεξιοι, dextrous " men, and Ευτροποι (men of facile and verſatile " manners, who can eaſily turn themſelves to " all things, or turn all things to themſelves.) " It alſo procureth delight by gratifying cu- " rioſity with its rareneſs, or ſemblance of dif- " ficulty (as monſters, not for their beauty but " for their rarity, as juggling tricks, not for " their uſe but for their abſtruſeneſs, are beheld " with pleaſure), by diverting the mind from " its road of ſerious thoughts, by inſtilling gaiety " and airyneſs of ſpirit, by provoking to ſuch " diſpoſitions of ſpirit in way of emulation or " complaiſance, and by ſeaſoning matters other- " wiſe diſtaſteful or inſipid with an unuſual and " thence grateful tang."

The following Letter to Dr. John Mapletoft, one of the Greſham Profeſſors (and which is included in a ſeries of ſeveral other fragments of ſome of the greateſt literary Characters of the laſt Century, publiſhed by a Grandſon of Dr. Mapletoft in the European Magazine), will furniſh the Reader with a ſpecimen of Dr. Barrow's epiſtolary talents:

DR. BARROW TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

"Deare Sir,

"I DOE heartily bid you welcome home, and "receive your kind ſalutations moſt thankfully; "but your project concerning Mr. Davies I "cannot admitt. Trinity College is, God be "thanked, in peace (I wiſh all Chriſtendome "were ſo well), and it is my duty, if I can, to "keep uproars thence. I doe wiſh Mr. Davies "heartily well, and would doe him any good "I could; but this I conceive neither faiſible "nor fitting. We ſhall diſcourſe more of it "when I come. I have ſeverely admoniſhed "T. H. for his clowniſh poltronry in not daring "to encountre the gentle Monſieur that ſaluted "him from Blois. Pardon my grave avoca-"tions that I deferr ſaying more till I ſhall be "ſo happy to ſee you. In the meane time "(with my beſt wiſhes and ſervices to you, "your good Madam Comfortable, the good "Doctor, and all our friends) I am,

"Deare Sir,

"Your moſt affectionate friend,

and obliged ſervant,

"IS. BARROW."

Trin. Col. July 19, 1673.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

It ſeems ſtrange that Charles the Second and his Miniſters ſhould have taken no notice of Butler, whoſe writings contributed more than the efforts of all the other Authors of that time to make the Puritans ridiculous. Wood ſays, "that Lord Clarendon gave Mr. Butler "reaſon to hope for places and emoluments of "value and of credit, which, alas, he never "ſaw."

In the "*Mercurius Publicus*" for Nov. 20, 1663, is this very ſingular advertiſement: "Newly Publiſhed, The Second Part of Hudi-"bras, by the Author of the Former, which "(if poſſible) has outdone the Firſt. Sold by "John Mertin and James Alleſtry, at the Bell, "St. Paul's Church-yard."

MR. DRYDEN

has been ſaid by ſome perſons to have written his Tragi-comedies upon his own judgment of the excellence of that neutral drama. In a manuſcript letter of his, however, he ſays, "I am "afraid you diſcover not your own opinion

"concerning my irregular way of Tragi-comedy "(or my *Doppia Favola)*. I will never defend "that practice, for I know it diftracts the "hearers: but I know withal that it has hi-"therto pleafed them, for the fake of variety, "and for the particular tafte which they have to "Low Comedy."

The fcene between Malecorn and Melanax, in Dryden's Tragedy of the Duke of Guife, appears to be taken from the ftory of Canope, in "*Hiftoires Tragiques et Eftranges de Noftre* "*Temps par Roffet*," 12mo. 1620.

"Mr. Dryden died a Papift (if at all a "Chriftian). Mr. Montague had given orders "to bury him; but fome Lords, as Lords "Dorfet, Jefferys, &c. thinking it would not "be fplendid enough, ordered him to be car-"ried to Ruffell's (an Undertaker's); there he "was embalmed, and now lies in ftate at the "Phyficians College, and is to be buried with "Chaucer, Cowley, &c. at Weftminfter Abbey "on Monday."—Dr. Turner to Dr. Charlett, Mafter of Univerfity College, Oxon, May 6, 1701.

JAMES THE SECOND.

[1685—1689.]

" Oxford, September 7, 1687.

" ———is at the Dean of Chrift Church's
" lodgings, touches there for the evil—of Chrift
" Church? Hears one Father Hill of the Popifh
" Chapel there. He is entertained with a
" banquet in the Bodleian Library between 10
" & 11 at noon. After which he took occa-
" fion to fpeak a confiderable time to the Vice-
" Chancellor and the reft who were nigh him;
" the fubftance of what he faid was in com-
" mendation of love, charity, humility, &c.
" and amongft other things he faid it had been
" taken notice of, that fome of us had been
" fomething proud; he alfo recommended
" preaching without book, and feveral other
" things much to the fame purpofe, which had
" been delivered the day before by Father Hill,
" in Canterbury Hall, and held forth by Mr.
" Penn at Silas Morton's, as was faid by fome
" that had been their auditory.

" On Sunday night his Majefty difcourfed
" with the Vice-Chancellor about printing, and
" the bookes which came forth here, com-
" plaining

"plaining of ſome things written in bookes of
"controverſy; to which the Vice-Chancellor
"replied, that there was a Prieſt here who
"printed bookes without licenſe: and upon
"demand whoſe it was, he ſaid Mr. Walker's;
"and he hoped, that if he had the liberty to
"print bookes without licenſe, we might have
"the liberty to anſwer them, and that it could
"not be expected but that it would be ſo.
"To which the King ſaid, that this was but
"reaſonable.

"On Monday morning, Mr. Penn (the
"Legiſlator of Penſylvania) rode down to
"Magdalen College juſt before he left this
"place; and after ſome diſcourſe with ſome of
"the Fellows, wrote a ſhort letter, directed
"(To the King). He wrote to this purpoſe:
"That their caſe was hard, and that in their
"circumſtances they could not yield obedience
"without breach of their oaths: which letter
"was delivered to King James. I cannot
"learn, whether he did this upon his own free
"motion, or by command, or by interceſſion of
"any others.

"The King ſent away the Magdalen Fellows,
"commanding them to go immediately and
"chuſe the Biſhop of Oxford for their Preſident,

"else they should feel the weight of his dis-
"pleasure; but now it goes currently that he
"said they should feel the vengeance of an
"angry Prince. He refused to hear them
"speak, or to receive any petition from them,
"telling them, that he had known them to be
"a turbulent and factious family for these 20
"years and above. The same night (Sunday
"night) they gave in their answers in writing seve-
"rally (there were 20 upon the spot), and nine-
"teen of them to the same purpose; one only
"gave a dubious answer, which was called Mr.
"Tompson, or he that publickly made men-
"tion of the undoubted President of Magd.
"College.

"Sir Geo. Pudsey made a speech to the
"King when he was mett by the City, wherein
"he much magnified his prerogative, saying to
"this purpose, that the laws were the grants of
"Princes, and revocable at pleasure; that his
"Majesty, who knew the concerns of the
"meanest Corporation in his dominions, could
"not be ignorant that this loyall Corporation
"was influenced by others, otherwise they had
"addressed as well as others.

"The King said to the Vice-Chancellor,
"whilst he was here, "Church and King, Sir,

 "mean

"mean the ſame thing: they muſt ſtand or fall "together."

"He added, "I would recommend humility "to the Univerſity of Oxford, and that you "ſhould all preach by heart. The preachers be- "yond ſea are well accepted for ſo doing. You "are indeed good ſcholars; but when you grow "up, you grow lazy and loſe all you have got- "ten."—Extracts from a Letter of Dr. Sykes to Dr. Charlett, Maſter of Univerſity College, Oxon.

The King ſaid to Mr. Clifton one day, "I "do not know how it is, but I never knew a "modeſt man make his way at Court." "Pleaſe your Majeſty, whoſe fault is that?" replied Mr. Clifton.

James's feelings during the apprehenſions of the landing of the Prince of Orange are thus deſcribed by a contemporary writer, M. Miſſon, who was at that time in England.

"October 2, 1688.

"James publiſhes a proclamation to remove "all teams of horſes, and other beaſts of burden, "twenty miles from the coaſts."

"October 22.

"James calls an extraordinary Council, at "which were prefent fifty Peers of the kingdom, "&c. and there he produces forty-one wit-"neffes to prove that the pretended Prince of "Wales is really the fon of the Queen. The "fame day the child is baptized, and called "James-Francis Edward, by the Pope's Nuncio "and a Bifhop *in partibus*; the one repre-"fenting the Pope, and the other the Moft "Chriftian King."

"October 23.

"James the Second, being extremely reftlefs "and uneafy, ordered a weather-cock to be "placed where he might fee it from his apart-"ment, that he might learn by his own eyes "whether the wind was Proteftant or Popifh *."

"October 31.

"I was prefent when James received letters "from Newport, informing him, with extrava-"gant exaggerations, of the difperfion of the "Prince of Orange's fleet. At his dinner he

* "This, fays Miffon, was the way of talking, both "at Court and in the City. The Eaft wind was called "Proteftant, and the Weft Popifh. The weathercock, "large, handfome, and high, is ftill to be feen, 1719. It "is at one end of the Banqueting-Houfe."

"faid

" ſaid to M. Barillon, the French Ambaſſador, " laughing, At laſt the wind has declared itſelf " Popiſh; and (added he, reſuming his ſerious " air, and lowering his voice,) you know that for " theſe three days I have cauſed the Holy Sa- " crament to be carried in proceſſion."

King James, not long before he died, viſited the auſtere Convent of La Trappe in Normandy, and on his taking leave of the Abbot ſaid to him, " Reverend Father, I have been " here to perform a duty which I ought to " have done long before. You and your " Monks have taught me how to die, and if " God ſpares my life, I will return to take " another leſſon."

James wrote a Diary of his Life, which, together with ſome other very curious MSS. relating to the Hiſtory of Great Britain, was in the Scots College at Paris.

EDMUND WALLER.

King James the Second took Mr. Waller one day into his cloſet, and aſked him how he liked one of the pictures in it. " My eyes, " Sir,"

"Sir," ſaid Waller, "are dim, and I do not "know it." The King ſaid it was the Princeſs of Orange. "She is," ſaid Waller, "like one "of the greateſt Princeſſes in the world." The King aſked who ſhe was, and was anſwered, "Queen Elizabeth."—"I wonder," ſaid the King, "you ſhould think ſo; but I muſt con-"feſs ſhe had a wiſe Council."—"And pray, "Sir," ſaid Waller, "did you ever know a fool "chuſe a wiſe one?"

Waller took notice to his friends of King James's conduct, and ſaid, "that he would be "left like a whale upon the ſtrand."

The Original of the following Letter of Mr. Waller to Colonel Godwin, when he was accuſed of being concerned in the Plot of 1643 againſt the Parliament, is in Lord Wharton's Papers in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

"Sir,

"IF you be pleaſed to remember what your "poor neighboure has been, or did knowe what "his heart now is, you might perhaps be in-"clined to contribute ſomething to his preſer-"vation. I hearde of your late being in towne, "but am ſo cloſely confined, that I knowe not "how to preſent my humble ſerviſs and re-

 "queſt

"queſt unto you. Alas, Sir! what ſhould I "ſay for myſelf? Unleſs your own good-nature "and proneneſs to compaſſion incline you "towards me, I can uſe no argument, having "deſerved ſo ill; and yet, 'tis poſſible you may "remember, I have heretofore done ſomething "better, when God bleſt me ſo as to take you "and my dear coſen (your late friend now with "God) for my example. Sir, as you ſucceed "him in the general hopes of your country, ſo "do you likewiſe in my particular hope. I "knowe you would not willingly have that fall "out, which he (if alive) would have wiſhed "otherwiſe. Be not offended (I beſeech you) "if I put you in minde what you were pleſed "to ſay to your ſervant, when the life of that "worthy perſon was in danger, in a noble cauſe "as anye is now in the country. You aſked "me then, if I were content my kinſman's "blood ſhould be ſpilt: and truly I thinke "you found not by my words only, but my "actions alſo, my earneſt deſire to preſerve and "defend him, having had the honour to be "employed among thoſe who perſuaded the "ſhreves (the Sheriffs) with the trayned bands "to protect him and the reſt in the ſame "danger, to the Houſe. As then you were "pleaſed to remember I was of his bloode, ſo "I beſeech you forgett it not now, and then I

§ "ſhall

" ſhall have ſome hopes of your favour. Sir, my " firſt requeſt is, that you will be nobly pleaſed " to uſe your intereſt with Dr. Doriſlaus, to " ſhew me what lawful favour he may in the " tryall; and if I am forfeited to juſtice, that " you will pleaſe to incline my Lord General " to grant me his pardon. Your intereſt, " both with his Excellence, and in the Houſe, " is very great; but I will not direct your wiſ- " dome which way to favour me: only give " me leave to aſſure you, that (God with his " grace aſſiſting the reſolution he has given me) " you ſhall never have cauſe to repent the ſaving " a life which I ſhall make haſte to render " you again in the cauſe you maintain, and " expreſs myſelf during all the life you ſhall " lengthen,

" Sir,

" Your moſt humble, faithful, and

" obedient Servant,

" EDMUND WALLER."

The following Original Letter from Waller to Hobbes appeared in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE for January 1790. It ſeems to have been written before the Reſtoration.

 " Sir,

" Sir,

" On Saterday laſt I was att yr Lodging " by 9 a clocke in the morning (having ben " by ſome urgent occaſions prevented in my " intention to wayt on you the day before) " but came a little too late to tell you what " I hope you will admitt this to doe, That " I æſteeme yr Booke, not only as a preſent " of the beſt kinde (preferring wth Soloman " wiſdome to any other treaſure) but as the " beſt of that kinde: Had I gone (as by this " tyme I had done) to the greene dragone* " to fetch it I could not have written *ex dono* " *authoris* upon it as a wittnes to poſterity that " I was not only in yr favor but in yr eſteeme " too (gifts being proportioned to the uſe and " inclination of the receaver) and that wch " bought would have been my chiefeſt delight " only is now that and my honor too: (Sr) " One ſhewed mee this morning Dr Lucy's " Cenſure † upon your Leviathan; He ſub- " ſcribes himſelf in his Epiſtle to the Reader

* William Crooke, at the Green Dragon without Temple Bar, was publiſher of moſt of Mr. Hobbes's works.

† Publiſhed firſt in 1657, 4to. and afterwards in 1663. See Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 596. Lucy was made Biſhop of St. David's at the Reſtoration.

" William

" William Pike which (as his friend tells me) " is becaufe his name in Latine is Lucius, " wherein he confeffes what he is offended " with you for obferving, that a man muft " have fomething of a Scoller to be a verier " coxcomb than ordinary, for what Englifh- " man that had not dabbled in latine would " have changed fo good a name as Lucy for " that of a fifh; befides it is ominous that " he will prove but a pike to a Leviathan, a " narrowe river fifh to one which deferves the " whole ocean for his Theater; All that I " obferved in the preface of this Pickrill was " that he fays y^r doctrine takes us country " gentlemen &c.: fure if wifdome comes by " leafure we may poffibly be as good judges " of Philofophy as country parfons are, all " whofe tyme is fpent in faluting thofe who " come into the world att goffipings, takeing " leave of thofe that goe out of it att funerals, " and vexing thofe that ftay in it wth long- " winded haranges: For Wallis and his fel- " lowe * you have handeled them fo well al- " ready that I will fay nothing of them, for if " I fhould fay all I approve in you or finde

* Probably alluding to Hobbes's " Six Leffons to the " Profeffors of Mathematics of the Inftitution of Sir Henry " Saville" (viz. Wallis and Ward,) 4to. 1656.

" ridiculous

"ridiculous in your Adverſarys I ſhould re-"quite your booke wth another; confident I am "that all they write will never be read over "once nor printed twiſe, ſo unlucky are thay "to provoake you,

—Che reggeſe & ſe governa
Qual ſi governa & regge l' huom che certo
Con i poſteri haver pratica eterna;

Who in this age behave yourſelf and walke
As one of whom poſterity muſt talke;

"with well applying, and ill tranſlating of "wch verſes I conclude the firſt and come "now to the ſecond part of what I ſhould "have troubled you with if I had found you "in your lodging, viz: To charge you wth my "moſt humble ſerviſe to the noble Lord* "wth whom you are as alſo wth my acknow-"ledgement of the kinde meſſage I lately re-"ceaved from his Lo^{p} letting him knowe "that becauſe I could write nothing ſafely "wch he might not finde in print, I went "to your Lodging perpoſely to have troubled "you with my conjectures of what is ſo to "befall us in order to ſatisfy his Lo^{ps} curio-"ſity who honored me with his commands "therein.

* The Earl of Devonſhire.

"Here

"Here is much talke of change both of "Councills and of Councillors and both is "believed but what or who will be next is "very incertayn and this incertenty proceeds "not so much from secrecy as from irreso-"lution, for rowling ourselves upon Providence "(as formerly) many things have been debated "but perhaps no one thing yet absolutely "intended. To me it seems that his High-"ness * (who sees a good way before him) "had layd sometime since a perfect foundation "of Government I mean by the Ma: Gen^ls "reducing us to provences and ruling us by "those provincials with the newe levied army "&c. but fayling of the good successe hoped "for abroad and these arrears and want of "money at home may perhaps give occasion "and opportunity to such as are enemys to "a Settlement to retard and shocke his deseins: "The generall voyse att present goes for a "selected (not an elected) Parl^mt and that we "shall very shortly see something done there: "in the mean tyme desiring pardon for this "tædious scribling (as if I were infected w^th "the stile of y^r frends Lucy and Wallis) I "rest

"Y^r humble and obliged servant

"WALLER."

* Oliver Cromwell.

On

On his death-bed Waller told Dr. Birch, his ſon-in-law, who attended him in his laſt illneſs, "That he was once at Court when the "Duke of Buckingham ſpoke profanely before "King Charles the Second, and that he told "him, My Lord, I am a great deal older than "your Grace, and have, I believe, heard more "arguments for atheiſm than ever your Grace "did. But I have lived long enough to ſee "that there is nothing in them, and I hope "your Grace will."

LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFERIES.

It has been ſaid by an Ancient, "*Ingratum* "*ſi dixeris, omnia dixeris*—If you call a perſon "ungrateful, you call him by that epithet "which includes every poſſible depravation of "mind." The converſe of the propoſition does not always hold true; ingratitude having been, even by many flagitious perſons, held in ſo deteſtable a light, that thoſe who have not ſcrupled to commit every other crime have been withheld, by their deteſtation of ingratitude, from being guilty of that aggregate* of them all.

* *Nihil cognovi ingratius; in quo vitio nihil mali non ineſt.* Cicero *ad* Atticum.

Pending

Pending the difturbances on the Exclufion Bill of the Duke of York, &c. it was thought neceffary, by the nefarious Miniftry of Charles the Second, to hang an Alderman of London, to intimidate the reft of the Citizens from continuing their fpirited and honourable oppofition to the meafures of that corrupt Court. Sir Robert Clayton was the perfon firft intended to have been thus fcandaloufly facrificed; Jefferies, however, who by the intereft of Sir Robert had been appointed Recorder of London, prevailed upon the Adminiftration to fpare him, and to take Mr. Alderman Cornifh in his ftead, who accordingly fuffered, to the difgrace of all who were concerned in this infamous perverfion of juftice.

A learned and ingenious Collector in London has in his poffeffion the patent for creating this infolent and cruel Magiftrate Earl of Flint. Jefferies wifhed to have this title, not as correfponding to his general character, but as having an eftate in the County of Flint. He early diftinguifhed himfelf by his brutal treatment of prifoners, and of practitioners of the law whom he difliked *. At the end of the "Ninth

* His fcandalous behaviour to one attorney coft him very dear. This gentleman feeing him in a cellar, in the

"Ninth Collection of Papers relative to the "present Juncture of Affairs in England," Quarto, 1689, there is this ſingular advertiſement: "Lately publiſhed, The Trial of Mr. "Papillon; by which it is manifeſt that the "then Lord Chief Juſtice (Jefferies) had neither learning, law, nor good manners, but "more impudence than ten carted whores (as "was ſaid of him by King Charles the Second), "in abuſing all thoſe worthy citizens who "voted for Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, "calling them a parcel of factious, pragmatical, "ſneaking, whoring, canting, ſniveling, prick-eared, crop-eared, atheiſtical fellows, raſcals "and ſcoundrels, as in page 19, and other "places of the ſaid Trial may be ſeen. Sold "by Michael Janeway, and moſt Bookſellers." Yet Jefferies, amidſt all his cruelties, was a lover of buffoonery. Sir J. Rereſby ſays, "that he "once dined with Jefferies when he was Lord "Chancellor, and that the Lord Mayor was "a gueſt, with ſome other Gentlemen: that "Jefferies, according to cuſtom, drank deep

the diſguiſe of a ſailor's dreſs, at Wapping (in which he was attempting to quit the kingdom), laid hold of him, and took him before the Lord Mayor, who was ſo frightened on ſeeing his old acquaintance Jefferies, who had moſt violently bullied him, that he fell into a fit.

"at

"at dinner, and called for Mountfort, one of
"his Gentlemen, who had been a comedian
"and an excellent mimic; and that to divert
"the company, adds Sir John (as he was pleafed
"to term it), he made him plead before him
"in a feigned caufe, during which he aped
"all the great Lawyers of the age in their
"tone of voice, and in their action and gefture
"of body."

When that exquifite combination of mufical inftruments the prefent Temple organ was to be tried previous to its being fet up in the church in which it is now placed, Jefferies was the umpire between the merit of it and the organ now in the New Church at Wolverhampton; and gave his judgment in favour of the firft. Jefferies faid of himfelf, that he was not near fo fanguinary on the Weftern Circuit, as his employer James the Second wifhed him to have been. In that execrable bufinefs, he exhibited a ftriking inftance of the power of virtue upon a mind the moft vicious and profligate. He had no fooner retired to his lodgings at Taunton, to prepare himfelf for the opening of his bloody commiffion, than he was called upon by the Minifter * of the church of St.

* The Clergyman who thus nobly diftinguifhed himfelf in the caufe of virtue and humanity, was Tutor to the Rev.

St. Mary Magdalen in that town, who in a very mild manner remonſtrated with him upon the illegality and barbarity of the buſineſs upon which he was then going to proceed. Jefferies heard him with great calmneſs, and, ſoon after he returned to London, ſent for him, and preſented him to a ſtall in the Cathedral of Briſtol. Jefferies was committed to the Tower, on the flight of James the Second from England. He is ſaid to have died in that fortreſs of a diſeaſe occaſioned by drinking brandy, to lull and to hebetate the compunctions of a terrified conſcience.

DR. SYDENHAM.

THIS great obſerver of Nature ſtill keeps his well-earned and long-acknowledged medical fame, amidſt the modern wildneſs of theory and ſingularity of practice. "*Opinionum commenta* "*delet dies*," ſays Tully very beautifully, "*Na*"*tura judicia confirmat*."

Sydenham had a troop of horſe when King Charles the Firſt had made a garriſon town of

Rev. Walter Harte, who addreſſed to him, under the title of *Macarius*, or the Bleſſed, a copy of verſes in his Miſcellany called "The Amaranth."

Oxford,

Oxford, and ftudied medicine by accidentally falling into the company of Dr. Coxe, an eminent phyfician, who, finding him to be a man of great parts, recommended to him his own profeffion, and gave him directions for his method of purfuing his ftudies in that art. Thefe he purfued with fuch fuccefs, that in a few years afterwards he became the chief phyfician of the metropolis.

Sir Richard Blackmore fays of him, "that "he built all his maxims and rules of practice "upon repeated obfervations on the nature and "properties of difeafes, and on the power of "remedies: that he compiled fo good a hiftory "of diftempers, and fo prevalent a method of "cure, that he has advanced the healing art more "than Dr. Wallis, with all his curious fpecula- "tions and fanciful hypothefes."

In the Dedication of one of his Treatifes to his friend Dr. Mapletoft, Sydenham fays, "that "the medical art could not be learned fo well, "and fo furely, as by ufe and experience; and "that he who fhould pay the niceft and moft "accurate attention to the fymptoms of dif- "tempers, would fucceed beft in finding out "the true means of cure." He fays afterwards, "that it was no fmall fanction to his method

"that it was approved by Mr. Locke, a com-
"mon friend to them both, who had diligently
"confidered it; than whom," adds he, "whe-
"ther I confider his genius, or the acutenefs
"and accuracy of his judgment, and his antient
"(that is the beft) morals, I hardly think that
"I can find any one fuperior, certainly very
"few that are equal to him *."

Sydenham had fuch confidence in exercife on horfeback, that in one of his medical Treatifes he fays, "that if any man were poffeffed of a
"remedy that would do equal fervice to the
"human Conftitution with riding gently on
"horfeback twice a-day, he would be in poffef-
"fion of the Philofopher's Stone."

The very extraordinary cafe mentioned by this great Phyfician, of the cure of a moft inveterate diarrhœa, in a learned Prelate, by flow journies on horfeback, was that of Seth Ward, the Bifhop of Sarum, a great Mathematician, and one of the firft Members of the Royal Society. It is mentioned in the Life of the Bifhop by Dr. Walter Pope.

* Mr. Locke appended a copy of Latin verfes to Dr. Sydenham's "Treatife upon Fevers."

Sydenham

Sydenham died of the gout; and in the latter part of his life is defcribed as vifited with that dreadful diforder, and fitting near an open window, on the ground-floor of his houfe in St. James's-fquare, refpiring the cool breeze on a fummer's evening, and reflecting with a ferene countenance, and great complacency, on the alleviation to human mifery that his fkill in his art had enabled him to give. While this divine man was enjoying one of thefe delicious reveries, a thief took away from the table near to which he was fitting, a filver tankard filled with his favourite beverage, fmall-beer in which a fprig of rofemary had been immerfed, and ran off with it. Sydenham was too lame in his feet to ring his bell, and too feeble in his voice to give the alarm after him.

Sydenham has been accufed of difcouraging ftudents in medicine from reading on their very complicated art. When Sir Richard Blackmore afked what books he fhould read on his profeffion, he replied, "Read Don Quixote; "it is a very good book—I read it ftill." There might be many reafons given for this advice: at that time, perhaps, the art of medicine was not approaching fo nearly to a fcience as it is at prefent. He, perhaps, difcovered that Sir Richard had as little genius for medicine as he

 had

had for poetry; and he very well knew, that in a profeſſion which peculiarly requires obſervation and diſcrimination, books alone cannot ſupply what Nature has denied.

SIR JOHN TABOR, Knt.

When Sir John went to Verſailles, to try the effects of the Bark upon Louis the Fourteenth's only ſon, the Dauphin, who had been long ill of an intermitting fever, the phyſicians who were about the Prince did not chuſe to permit him to preſcribe to their Royal Patient till they had aſked him ſome medical queſtions: amongſt others, they deſired him to define what an intermitting fever was. He replied, "Gentle- "men, it is a diſeaſe which I can cure, and "which you cannot."

Louis, however, employed him to preſcribe for his ſon, which he did with the uſual ſucceſs attendant upon the heaven-deſcended drug which he adminiſtered. The Bark was called for a long time afterwards, at Paris and at Verſailles, the "Engliſh Remedy;" and La Fontaine himſelf, much out of his common method of writing, has written a Poem, addreſſed to Madame de Bouillon, one of Cardinal Mazarine's

rine's nieces, entitled, "*Le Quinquina.*" It commemorates her recovery from a fever by the ufe of the Bark, then called by that name.

DR. SOUTH

was one of the ableft and moft forcible Divines of the Englifh church. His Sermons have great energy of thinking, and a nervoufnefs of language, tainted however now and then by a vulgar expreffion, a ludicrous fimile, and a play of words. Swift appears occafionally to have copied him; and Dr. Johnfon always fuppofed, that Dr. Bentley had him in his mind when he wrote his famous Sermons againft the Free-thinkers. Dr. South, in early life, went into Poland, as Chaplain to our Ambaffador at that Court, and has publifhed a very entertaining account of that country, and of its King, the great John Sobiefky, in a Letter. Dr. South was a man of great fpirit and vivacity of mind; a moft decided Tory; and not many days before his death (which happened when he was turned of eighty), on being applied to for his vote for the Chancellorfhip of the Univerfity of Oxford, he cried out with great vehemence, "Hand and heart for the Earl of Arran!"

South had a diſpute with Dr. Sherlock on ſome ſubject of Divinity. Sherlock accuſed him of making uſe of wit in the controverſy. South, in his reply, obſerved, that had it pleaſed God to have made him (Dr. Sherlock) a Wit, he wiſhed to know what he would have done.

DR. BUSBY.

It was the boaſt of this great inſtructor of youth, that at one time ſixteen out of the whole bench of Biſhops had been educated by him. The unneceſſary ſeverity with reſpect to diſcipline which has in general been imputed to Dr. Buſby, is ſuppoſed, like many other ſcandalous ſtories, to have ariſen from the prejudices and malignity of party. Several letters from his ſcholars have been lately diſcovered, by which it appears that he was much beloved by them. He is ſaid not to have allowed notes to any claſſical Author that was read at Weſtminſter. The late Dr. Johnſon ſaid, that Buſby uſed to declare that his rod was his ſieve, and that whoever could not paſs through that was no boy for him. He early diſcovered the genius of Dr. South, lurking perhaps under idleneſs and obſtinacy. "I ſee," ſaid he,

"great

"great talents in that ſulky boy, and I ſhall
"endeavour to bring them out." This indeed he effected, but by means of very great ſeverity.

MR. OLDHAM.

THIS excellent Satyriſt, according to his Biographer, became at one period of his life a perfect votary to the bottle. He was a moſt agreeable companion, yet without ſinking into the licentious converſation of the wits of the times in which he lived.

The following Letter was written by him to one of his old Companions, after he had retired from London, and was under the impreſſion of ſerious reflections. The Original is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford:

"Croydon, Day after Midſummer.

"Dear Heart,

"THY laſt has in ſome meaſure atton'd for "thy long ſilence: yet faith I am not quite re-"concil'd y^t I cant forgive thy niggardiſe of "ink: thy lre was ſo ſhort I ſwear I took it for "an acquittance: Prethee don't ſlur me off "with ye formal ſtale excuſe of buſineſs; it

"may paſs with ſome dull tradeſman, but wont "with me. Know, Jack, I would write to "thee if I were Secretary of State, and had all y^e^ "affairs of ye kingdom lying on my ſhoulders. "Let this oblige thy next to be longer; friend-"ſhip and wit together never want matter; "nothing can be tedious y^t^ comes from thee; "if thou ſendſt a whole quire in lres, I'd read "'em at ye very bar, tho' brought thither "upon life & death. Pardon ye rant, & be-"lieve theres ſomething beſides poetry in't. "I am glad to hear thou art a Father; mayſt "thou be happy in that name! As ſorry am I "y^t^ R. Roddam carries on y^t^ extravagant "humor ſtill; I know not a perſon on earth "(bating natural relations) I own a greater "reſpect for. There is not an arranter fool in "nature than a raſh unguarded unconſidering "ſinner. I proteſt, Jack, I find more real "pleaſure in living within bounds then when "I allowed my ſelf ye largeſt ſwinge. Thou "knowsd there was never a more unconcern'd "coxcomb then my ſelf once; but experience "and thinking have made me quit y^t^ humor. "I think vertue & ſobriety (how much ſoever "ye men of wit may turn 'em into ridicule) y^e^ "only meaſures to be happy, & believe ye feaſt "of a good conſcience ye beſt treat y^t^ can make "a true epicure. I find I retain all ye briſk-

"neſs,

"nefs, aerinefs, and gayety I had, but purg'd "from ye drofs and lees of debauchery; & am "as merry as ever, though not fo mad. I "hope thou wilt not laugh to fee me talk fo "odly: I only whifper my prefent well grounded "inclinations, which I believe will not be dif- "agreeable to my friend, much lefs expos'd to "raillery. I could trouble thee with fome "publick news, but yt I hate to fteal my lres "out of gazetts. Prethee give my humble "fervice to thy t'other felf, & write as foon as "thou canft to

"thy dear Rafcal,

"OLDHAM."

KING WILLIAM THE THIRD.

[1689—1702.]

SIR JOHN RERESBY, in his Memoirs, tells the following ftory of this Prince: "One "night, at a fupper given by the Duke of "Buckingham, the King (Charles the Second) "made the Prince of Orange drink very hard. "The Prince was naturally averfe to it, but "being once entered was more frolic and gay "than the reft of the company; and now the "mind took him to break the windows of the "chambers belonging to the Maids of Honour,

"and

"and he had got into their apartments had he "not been refcued." Rerefby's Memoirs, Year 1670.

Bifhop Burnet very fcandaloufly and very ungeneroufly accufes his patron, and the patron of the liberties of this country, of being guilty of one vice in which he was fecret. The vice which tainted the character of this great man, is now well known to have been that of dram-drinking. William's conftitution was naturally feeble, and having impaired it by immenfe fatigue both of body and of mind, he had recourfe to that dangerous and unfuccefsful expedient to renovate the powers of them.

William was in general fo feeble, that he was lifted on horfeback, but when he was once feated, no one knew better how to manage a charger than himfelf; his eyes flamed, and his natural drynefs and coldnefs of manner immediately forfook him.

On his arrival in this country, he received a very elegant, and at the fame time a very heartfelt compliment from one of the perfons from whom it would come with the greateft propriety. Serjeant Maynard, one of the ableft Lawyers of his time, waited upon him, with the

the reſt of that learned body, to addreſs him on his ſafe arrival in England. William not very politely but very honeſtly told Serjeant Maynard, that he had outlived all the great Lawyers of his time. "Sir," replied the Serjeant, "I "ſhould have out-lived the Law itſelf, if your "Majeſty had not come hither."

The following ſpeech of this great Prince, ſoon after his landing in England, breathes the ſame ſpirit of manlineſs, firmneſs, and good ſenſe, that ever ſeems to have dictated his words and inſtigated his actions. It is copied from a very ſcarce pamphlet, entitled, "A Collection of "Papers relative to the preſent Juncture of "Affairs in England. Part the Fourth, quarto. "London, ſold by Rich. Janeway, Paternoſter-"row, 1688."

THE SPEECH OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE TO SOME PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN OF SOMERSETSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE, ON THEIR COMING TO JOYN HIS HIGHNESS AT EXETER, THE 15 OF NOVR. 1688.

"THO' we know not all your perſons, yet "we have a catalogue of your names, and "remember the character of your worth and in-"tereſt in your country. You ſee we are come "according to your invitation and our promiſe: "our duty to God obliges us to protect the

"Proteſtant

" Proteſtant Religion; and our love to mankind, " your liberties and properties. We expected " you that dwelt ſo near the place of our " landing, would have joyn'd us ſooner: not " that it is now too late, nor that we want " your military aſſiſtance ſo much as your " countenance and preſence, to juſtify our de- " clar'd pretenſions, rather than accompliſh " our good and gracious deſigns. Tho' we " have brought both a good fleet and a good " army to render theſe kingdoms happy, by " reſcuing all Proteſtants from Popery, Slavery, " and Arbitrary Power, by reſtoring them to " their Rights and Properties eſtabliſhed by " Law, and by promoting of peace and trade, " which is the ſoul of Government, and the " very life-blood of a Nation), yet we rely more " on the goodneſs of God and the juſtice of our " cauſe, than on any human force and power " whatever. Yet ſince God is pleaſed we ſhall " make uſe of human means, and not expect " miracles for our preſervation and happineſs, " let us not neglect making uſe of this gra- " cious opportunity, but with prudence and " courage put in execution our ſo honourable " purpoſes. Therefore, Gentlemen, Friends " and Fellow-Proteſtants, we bid you and all " your followers moſt heartily welcome to our " Court and Camp. Let the whole world now

" judge

" judge if our pretenſions are not juſt, generous, " ſincere, and above price: ſince we might " have even a Bridge of Gold to return back; " but it is our principle and reſolution rather " to die in a good cauſe than live in a bad one, " well knowing that virtue and true honour are " their own rewards, and the happineſs of man- " kind our great and only deſign."

While as Prince of Orange, and the Champion of the Liberties of theſe Kingdoms, he was at Lord Briſtol's, near Sherbourn, in his way from Torbay to London, Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Churchill afterwards Duke of Marlborough, and Colonel Trelawny, came to him. On ſeeing them, the Prince exclaimed in the words of The Chronicles, " If ye be come peaceably to me, to help " me, mine heart ſhall be knit unto you: but " if ye be come to betray me to mine enemies " (ſeeing that there is no wrong in my hands), " the God of our Fathers look thereon and " rebuke it." One of them replied in the words of Amaſai, in the ſame chapter (the twelfth of the Firſt Book of Chronicles), " Thine " are we, David, and on thy ſide, thou Son of " Jeſſe. Peace, peace be unto thee, and peace " be unto thine helpers, for thy God helpeth " thee." The Chapter goes on, " Then Da-

" vid

" vid received them, and made them Captains
" of the Band."

The Prince of Orange, while at Exeter, took up his lodgings at the Deanery; and on quitting that City ſaid of the Mayor, who continued loyal to the Sovereign to whom he had ſworn allegiance (James the Second), that he was worthy to be truſted, for being faithful to his truſt.

The Prince of Orange's army is thus deſcribed in a letter written from Exeter, November 24, 1688: " We conclude the Prince's army to be
" about ten thouſand men. They are all picked
" men; moſt of them were at the ſiege of
" Buda. They are well-diſciplined, ſtout, and
" ſome of them of an extraordinary ſtature;
" their civil deportment, and their honeſty in
" paying for what they have (and the ſtrictneſs
" of their diſcipline hinders them from being
" otherwiſe), winning not a little the affections
" of the countrymen, who reſort hither forty or
" fifty in a gang to him."

Biſhop Burnet preached the ſermon at the Coronation of this illuſtrious Prince, from the twenty-third Chapter of the Second Book of Samuel: " The God of Iſrael ſaid, the Rock
" of

" of Iſrael ſpake to me: He that ruleth over
" men muſt be juſt, ruling in the fear of God,
" and he ſhall be as the light of the morning
" when the ſun riſeth, even as a morning
" without clouds; as the tender graſs ſpring-
" eth out of the earth, by clear ſhining after
" rain."

The reverſe of the Medal ſtruck for William's Coronation repreſents Phaëton whirled from the chariot of the Sun by Jupiter, with this motto, " *Ne totus abſumatur orbis*—To prevent the de-
" ſtruction of the univerſe."

William never appeared in ſpirits but when he was at the head of his troops. To ſome dragoon who was running away in an engagement he gave a blow with his ſword in the face, ſaying, " Now I ſhall know where to find a
" coward."

William, though by no means a ſanguinary Prince, would never extend mercy to a houſe-breaker; he thought that bright jewel of the crown ſullied, when it ſhed its benignant rays upon thoſe who profane with terror and with rapine the ſecurity of that ſolemn and peaceful hour in which labour recreates its diſſipated and fatigued

fatigued ſpirits, and when anxiety ſuſpends its cares, and miſery forgets its woes; thinking with the elegant La Motte,

When Heav'n-deſcended Mercy is miſplac'd,
The People ſuffer, and the King's diſgrac'd;
'Tis Pity's ſelf that ſtops the falling tear,
'Tis Clemency that bids us be ſevere;
And Puniſhment with reaſon we may bleſs,
That more chaſtiſing, ſtill chaſtiſes leſs.

After the victory of Nervinde in 1693, gained by the Marſhal de Luxembourg over King William, a French refugee in the King's army, to flatter the Sovereign, and to enfeeble the glory of Luxembourg, praiſed very much his good fortune, without mentioning his military talents: "Hold your tongue, Sir," replied King William nobly; "he has been too "long a lucky General, to be nothing elſe but "a lucky General."

"I am neither," ſaid this excellent Prince, "for a Commonwealth after my death, nor will "I be a Doge of Venice while I live."

EXTRACTS OF SOME MS. LETTERS OF JOHN HELYER, ESQ. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, RELATIVE TO SOME TRANSACTIONS IN THE REIGN OF THIS GREAT PRINCE.

"London, Nov. 7, 1689.

"THIS day Sir Ed. Seymour, with a noble "company of Gentlemen, waited on King Wil- "liam, to deſire him to iſſue out a Proclama- "tion with a reward to apprehend Colonel "Ludlow, lately arrived from Swiſſerland. Sir "Edward told the King, that the Houſe (of "Commons) admired why ſo deadly an enemy "both to the Monarchy and to the King of "England ſhould have the impudence to ap- "pear here, when he was attainted by Act of "Parliament, and when he was one of thoſe de- "teſtable Regicides that murthered his Grand- "father: and that the opinion of the Houſe "was, that he was ſent for over by the Faction, "to head them, that when opportunity ſhould "ſerve he might uſe his endeavours to the "ſubverſion of Church and State. The King "anſwered, that the Addreſs was both reaſon- "able and juſt, and that he ſhould make no "difficulty to iſſue out a Proclamation imme- "diately."

London, January 11, 1689.

"DEAR SIR,

"YESTERDAY we routed Jack Prefbyter, "horfe and foot. If Gentlemen had taken my "advice, we would have done it long fince, but "better late than never. The King gives all "the encouragement that man can defire. If "Gentlemen will not attend, may all the plagues "of Egypt attend them.

"Yours,

"W. HELYER.

"Sir Ed. Seymour and a great many more of "our complexion are wanting, but I hope we "fhall make them attend.

"I hear that the King (William) hath fent "his Commiffion to the Convocation with this "meffage, That he believes the Church of "England to be the beft conftituted Church "in the world; and that he would have nothing "altered, but what might tend to its preferva-"tion."—MS. Letter of Mr. Helyer to Dr. Charlett, Dec. 1, 1689.

William, like many other great men, had not long enjoyed the fplendid fituation of govern-

ment,

ment, the ſuppoſed compenſation for all his labours, before he found it embittered by difficulty and diſappointment. More indeed is ever expected from man in that ſituation than he can poſſibly perform: thoſe whom he has already loaded with favours think they have a right to that addition to them which is neither honourable for themſelves nor for their benefactor; while others, who have not yet taſted of his bounty, endeavour to wreſt it from him by clamour, by violence, and by an unprincipled oppoſition to all his meaſures; even to thoſe in which the ſafety of the country is involved. William, too ſenſibly experiencing theſe neceſſary concomitants upon greatneſs, entertained ſerious thoughts of quitting that country which he had entered at the hazard of his own poſſeſſions, and of his own life, to ſave it from ſlavery and ſuperſtition; and had prepared a ſpeech to the Parliament, requeſting them to name ſuch perſons as they ſhould think fit to manage that government which himſelf was reſolved no longer to hold. By the kindneſs of a Gentleman *, "whom all muſt love, for he loves all," and who never thinks his time and talents ſo well employed as in the aſſiſtance of his friends and in the ſervice of the Public, the COMPILER

* Jos. PLANTA, Eſq. of the Britiſh Muſeum.

 is

is enabled to give a Copy of the Minutes of the Speech which this excellent and ill-treated Prince intended to make to both Houſes of Parliament, ſome time in the year 1698, from the original in his Majeſty's own hand-writing, and in his own ſpelling:

M^L. & G^E.

Je ſuis venu ici dans ce Royaume au deſir de cette Nation pour la ſauver de ruine et pour preſerver voſtre Religion vos Lois et Libertés, et
b
pour ce ſujet J'ai été obligé
^
de ſoutenir une longue et tres onereuſe Guerre pour ce Royaume laquelle par la grace de Dieu et la bravoure de cette Nation eſt a preſent terminée par une bonne paix, dans laquelle vous pouries vivre heureuſement et en repos ſi vous vouliés contribuer a votre propre ſeureté ainſi que Je vous l'avois recommandé a l'ouverture de cette ſeſſion. Mais voyant au contraire* que
ne auqu'un
vous prenez ſi peu de ſoin de votre ſeureté et vous expoſés a une ruine evidente vous des

* que vous aves ſi peu d'egard a mes advis et

• des feuls et uniques moyens que pouroit fervir,
& ne pouvant rien faire de mon cofté pour l'eviter etant hors d'etat de vous defendre et protege
* ce qui a éfté la feule veu que J'ay eu en venant en ce pays

* auquels Je puiffe laiffe l'adminiftration du

* et que Je jugeres la pouvoir entreprendre avec fucces
* vous vous mefteres en etat que

deftituant * des moyens ne-
a
ceffaire pour votre defenfe, il ne feroit pas jufte ou raifonable que Je fuffe temoin de voftre perte fans vous pouvoir defendre ou proteger * ainfi Je dois vous requerir de choifir
me
et nommer telles perfonnes que vous jugereres capable
*
~~pour~~ adminiftrer le Gouvernement en mon abfence. Vous affeurant que quoy que Je fuis
forcé
obligé a prefent de me retirer hors du Royaume Je conferveres toujours la meme inclination pour fon aventage et profperité. * Et que quand Je poures juger que ma prefence y feroit neceffaire pour voftre defence * Je feres tout porté a y revenir et hafarde ma vie pour voftre feureté comme Je l'ai fait par le paffé Priant le bon Dieu de benir vos deliberations et de vous infpirer ce qui eft neceffaire pour le bien et la feureté du Royaume.

QUEEN MARY.

THIS excellent Princeſs was ſo compoſed upon her death-bed, that when the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Tillotſon, who aſſiſted her in thoſe dreadful moments, ſtopped with tears in his eyes on coming to the commendatory prayer in the office for the ſick, ſhe ſaid to him, "My Lord, Why do you not go on? I am not "afraid to die."

It appears, by the "Account of the Death "of Queen Mary, written by a Miniſter of "State," that a letter of her's to King William, diſſuading him from continuing to keep a Mrs. Villers as his miſtreſs, was found in her ſtrong box, to be delivered to her huſband when ſhe was dead. The character of Queen Mary, written by Biſhop Burnet, contains a delineation of every female virtue, and of every female grace. He makes her ſay, that ſhe looked upon idleneſs as the great corruptor of human nature, and believed, that if the mind had no employment given it, it would create ſome of the worſt to itſelf; and ſhe thought, that any thing which might amuſe and divert, without leaving a dreg and impreſſion behind it, ought to fill up thoſe vacant hours that were not claimed by devotion or

or bufinefs. "When her eyes," fays Bifhop Burnet, "were endangered by reading too "much, fhe found out the amufement of "work*; and in all thofe hours that were not "given to better employments, fhe wrought "with her own hands, and that fometimes with "fo conftant a diligence, as if fhe had been to "earn her bread by it. Her example foon "wrought on not only thofe that belonged to "her, but the whole town, to follow it, fo that

* Dr. Johnfon, with his ufual acutenefs of remark and ftrength of language, fays in one of the Papers of his Rambler, "I have always admired the wifdom of thofe by "whom our female education was inftituted, for having "contrived that every woman, of whatever condition, "fhould be taught fome arts of manufacture, by which "the vacuities of reclufe and domeftic life may be filled "up. Whenever," adds he, "chance brings within my "obfervation a knot of young ladies bufy at their needles, "I confider myfelf as in the fchool of Virtue; and though "I have no extraordinary fkill in plain-work or embroi-"dery, I look upon their operations with as much fatisfac-"tion as their Governefs, becaufe I regard them as pro-"viding a fecurity againft the moft dangerous infnarers of "the foul, by enabling themfelves to exclude Idlenefs from "their folitary moments; and with Idlenefs, her attendant "train of paffions, fancies, chimæras, fears, forrows, and "defires. Ovid and Cervantes will inform them, that love "has no power but over thofe whom he catches unem-"ployed; and Hector, in the Iliad, when he fees Andro-"mache overwhelmed with terror, fends her for confola-"tion to the loom and the diftaff."

" it was become as much the faſhion to work, as
" it had been to be idle."

King William has been ſuppoſed not to have been a very kind and tender huſband to his excellent Queen. He was, however, much affected by her death, and ſaid, " ſhe had never once " given him any reaſon to be diſpleaſed with " her during the courſe of their marriage." After his death, a locket, containing ſome hair of Queen Mary, was found hanging near his heart.

EARL OF WARRINGTON.

THIS learned and valiant nobleman, who contributed no leſs by his pen than by his ſword to bring about that glorious epoch in the Conſtitution of England, the Revolution under William the Third, in one of his Charges to the Grand Jury of Wilts, thus forcibly deſcribes the advantages of that form of government which he had laboured to procure for his countrymen.

" Gentlemen, there is not a better form of " government under the ſun than that of Eng-

" land.

"land *. Yet, excellent as it is, I find that "many are impatient under it, and thirſt ex- "tremely after that which is called a Common- "wealth; thinking, no doubt, to enjoy greater "privileges and immunities than now they do. "But I am apt to believe, that they who are "not contented under this form of government, "have not conſidered aright what a Common- "wealth is. A Commonwealth makes a ſound "and a ſhadow of liberty to the people, but "in reality is but a Monarchy under another "name; for if Monarchy be a tyranny under "a ſingle perſon, a Commonwealth is a tyranny "under ſeveral perſons. As many perſons as "govern, ſo many tyrants. But let it be the "beſt that can be, yet the people under a "Commonwealth enjoy not that liberty which "we do.

"Gentlemen, as the excellency of this go- "vernment is an argument ſufficient to diſſuade "any of us from the leaſt attempt of altera- "tion, ſo experience has taught us, that no "ſort of government but that under which we

* That honeſt and upright Hiſtorian Philip de Comines, who was in England ſo early as in the reign of Edward the Fourth, ſays, that of all the Governments with which he was acquainted, that of England was the Government in which there was moſt regard paid to the common good.

"now

"now live, will ſuit or agree with England.
"Let us but conſider the late troubles (the
"civil wars between Charles the Firſt and his
"Parliament); let us but conſider how many
"ſeveral kinds of government were then ſet up
"one after the other; all ways were tried, but
"nothing would do, until we were returned to
"our old and antient way."

BISHOP BURNET

was a great goſſip, of a very inquiſitive turn in converſation, and of ſo much abſence of mind, that he would occaſionally mention in company circumſtances that could not fail to be diſpleaſing to perſons that were preſent. He teaſed ſeveral of his friends to introduce him to Prince Eugene, whom he ſoon very much offended, by aſking him ſome queſtions about his mother, the Counteſs of Soiſſons, who had been accuſed of having poiſoned her huſband: and he mentioned to the Prince his own evaſion from France in early life, for having ridiculed Louis XIV. in ſome intercepted letters. Lord Godolphin he repreſents as a continual card-player, who, it ſeems, always took care to play at cards when he was in company with the Biſhop, leſt he

ſhould

ſhould put to him impertinent and leading queſtions. The firſt Lord Shafteſbury he repreſents as addicted to judicial aſtrology, who uſed to talk on that ſubject before the Biſhop merely to prevent his talking politics to him. Biſhop Burnet, at the age of eighteen, wrote a Treatiſe on Education in very wretched language, but in which there is this curious obſervation: "That the Greek language, ex-"cept for the New Teſtament, is of no very "great uſe to Gentlemen, as moſt of the beſt "books in it are tranſlated into Latin, Engliſh, "or French."

According to Dr. Cockburn, when Biſhop Burnet was preſented to Charles the Second by the Duke of Lauderdale, the Duke ſaid to his Majeſty, "Sir, I bring a perſon to you who is "not capable of forgetting any thing." The King replied, "Then, my Lord, you and I have "the more reaſon to take care what we ſay to "him, or before him."

In the Supplement to Biſhop Burnet's "Let-"ters on Italy," there is the following curious account of a Town in the Dominions of the Pope:

"There is a little Town in the Appennines, "about twenty-five miles from Rome, called "Mercia,

" Mercia, near which there is a conſiderable
" Abbey, which belongs now to a Cardinal.
" The Town, though it lies within the Pope's
" territory, yet has ſuch great privileges ſtill
" reſerved to it, that it may paſs in ſome ſort
" for a free Commonwealth. They make their
" own Laws and chooſe their own Magiſtrates;
" but that which is the moſt extraordinary
" part of their Conſtitution, and that is the
" moſt exactly obſerved, is, that they are ſo
" jealous of Prieſts, and of their having any
" ſhare in the Government, that no man that
" can either read or write is capable of bearing
" a ſhare in their Government; ſo that their
" Magiſtracy, which conſiſts of four perſons, is
" always in the hands of unlettered men, who
" are called there, *Li Quatri Illiterati*: for they
" think the leaſt tendency to Letters would
" bring them under the ordinary miſeries that
" they ſee all their neighbours are brought under
" by the credit in which they ſee both the
" robes are amongſt them. And they are ſo
" ſhy of all Churchmen, and ſo jealous of their
" liberty, that when the Cardinal comes during
" the heats of the ſummer ſometimes to his
" Abbey, they take no notice of him nor do
" they make any court to him. One that has
" been often there told me, that by divers of
" their cuſtoms they ſeem to be of the race
" of

" of the old Latines, and that their ſituation " and their poverty had at all times preſerved " them."

This little Town may perhaps have given riſe to an opinion of the exiſtence of a ſmall independent Republic amongſt the Appennines, which was in being in the time of Marius.

The Biſhop has been accuſed of too much partiality to his own friends and their politics in the "Hiſtory of his own Times." He ſays indeed, in his Reflections on the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of M. Varillas—" An Hiſtorian who " favours his own ſide is to be forgiven, though " he puts a little too much life in his colours " when he ſets out the beſt ſide of his party, " and the worſt ſide of thoſe from whom he " differs; and if he but ſlightly touches the " failures of his friends, and ſeverely aggravates " thoſe of the other ſide; though in this he de- " parts from the laws of an exact Hiſtorian, " yet this vice is ſo natural, that if it leſſen the " credit of the writer, yet it doth not blacken " him."

It has been ſaid, that every man's character is occaſionally drawn by himſelf: we have here,

confitentem reum, a man owning his own failings, and contradicting the maxim of the Roman Orator himſelf, "*ut ne quid falſi audeat, ne quid* "*veri non audeat.*"

Biſhop Burnet wrote a book entitled "Some "Paſſages of the Life and Death of John Earl "of Rocheſter;" "a book," ſays the acute and faſtidious Dr. Johnſon, "which the Critic "ought to read for its elegance; the Philo-"ſopher for its argument; and the Saint for "its piety."

NICOLAS FACIO.

THE following Letter of this celebrated Mathematician cannot fail to intereſt every Engliſhman, as it relates to the particulars of an attempt againſt the perſon of the great Aſſertor of his Liberties, King William, and which is merely hinted at by Biſhop Burnet.

The Letter is permitted to embelliſh this COLLECTION by the kindneſs of EDWARD CHAPEAU, Eſq. of Worceſter.

Worceſter,

Worceſter, January the 26th, 173$\frac{1}{2}$

" Honoured S^{r},

" I SEND you the particular account wch you " deſired from me, of y^{t} moſt dangerous plot of " Count Fenil againſt either the liberty or y^{e} life " of y^{e} Prince of Orange, afterwards William y^{e} " Third, King of England, for whoſe deliver- " ance I told you how it pleaſed God to make " uſe of me as an unworthy inſtrument. You " will find here a ſingular example of the extra- " ordinary ways of God, how he chuſes ſome- " times to work great deliverances by ye moſt " unlikely means, cauſing ſalvation to ariſe from " y^{t} quarter from whence it would have been " leaſt of all expected. For my part, I cannot " look back upon ye whole ſeries of circum- " ſtances y^{t} concurred, even from my birth and " before it, to bring about this great event by " my interpoſition, without admiring y^{e} ſecret " and unperceivable ways of ye Almighty, in y^{t} " providence y^{t} governs all things.

" When the Reformation began to ſpread " itſelf, ſome of my anceſtors by my father's " ſide, who were Italians, left their country to " ſeek for places where they might enjoy a " greater liberty than they could at home. " That liberty they found amongſt the Griſons, " where

" where one of them did ſettle at Chiavenna, " and got yͤ freedom of yᵗ city for himſelf and " his poſterity for ever. That public act I have " ſeen, and remember in it this particularity, " that after a great encomium of the perſon, " there are theſe words added: *E per queſta* " *ſola coſa a noi abominevole, &c.*; that is, " being abominable unto us upon this account " only, to wit, That he hath forſaken yͤ Ro- " man Catholic religion. They wrote their " name *Facio*, wᶜʰ my Grandfather wrote in " German *Fatzi*, and accordingly begun to " ſpell it *Fatio* when he wrote in another lan- " guage. But Italian authors write yᵗ name " indifferently, *Fatio*, *Faccio*, or *Facio*, as does " Bertelli in his *Theatro della Citta d' Italia*, " printed in 1616, where he quotes often yᵗ " celebrated Hiſtorian and Critick *Bartholomeo* " *Facio*, under any of thoſe names. Thus my " father's eldeſt brother having been Chancellor " to yͤ Elector Palatine Charles Lewis, brother " of Prince Rupert, and of yͤ Princeſs Sophia, " he did probably write in German his name " *Fatzi*, wᶜʰ I thought fit here to mention; " nevertheleſs, in my grandfather's funeral ſer- " mon, printed in German at Baſil, his name is " ſpelt *Facio*.

" My

"My grandfather left the Grisons country, "having been married to, or being ye son of "a daughter of Francisco de Nigris, an Envoy "of the Emperour, and so went to Vienna, "where my father was born in 1625. My "grandfather followed the Reformation of Cal-"vin; and from Vienna he went to Basil, where "he got ye freedom of that city. He had in "all at least seven sons. Being settled at "Basil, he followed ye way of merchandize, and "took a lease of some silver mines, and of some "iron works in Upper Alsatia. Those silver "mines were rather chargeable than otherwise, "but lest they should be forsaken, they were "annexed to ye iron works. However, in "them there was found one piece of pure "silver, of the bigness and shape of a hen's "egg, which great rarity my father did see. "In the management of these mines and iron "works, my grandfather, who lived at Basil, "employed one Monsr. Barbaud, whose eldest "daughter my father did marry, by wch means "he became instructed in all things relating "to these affairs, while his brethren had no "knowledge of them.

"I was born the 16th of Feby. 1664, my "father having already an eldest son and five "daughters, and my grandfather died when I "was

" was but one or two years old. After me my " father had three ſons more, and two daughters, " that is twelve children in all, who lived to be " men and women, and are, I think, moſt of " them alive to this day.

" My father's paternal or private eſtate, when " he married, amounted to one thouſand " pounds ſterling. It fell to his ſhare, after " my grandfather's deceaſe, to remain alone " concerned wth my other grandfather in the " ſilver mines and iron works; by wch means, " and ye bleſſing of God, my father became " worth eighteen thouſand pounds ſterling, " and bought the manor of Duillier, about the " year 1670; where he continued Lord of y^{e} " manor 'till the year 1693, when my mother " being dead the year before, he yielded up " that and his remaining eſtate to his five ſons, " reſerving for himſelf an annuity for life. My " younger and only ſurviving brother, who " has been a Cap^{n} of Grenadiers in ye Engliſh " forces in Piedmont, is now the only poſ- " ſeſſor of Duillier. All my ſiſters have been " married, and have had larger portions than " ye circumſtances of our family could well " bear.

" My grandfather Barbaud followed ye Con-

" feſſion

“ ſeſſion of Augſburg, or the doctrine of Luther. “ He was what they call one of the moderate “ Lutherans, who agree much better than y^{e} “ rigid ones wth perſons of ye Reformed Reli-“ gion. He had three ſons and three daugh-“ ters. He bought, in Upper Alſatia, the “ country of Florimont, or Blumberg, wch he “ left to his eldeſt ſon; the Lordſhip or manor “ of Grandvillars, wch he left to his ſecond ſon; “ both wch places you may ſee in ye geogra-“ phical maps. He bought likewiſe the ma-“ nor of Thiancour, wch he deſigned for his “ youngeſt ſon: but he turning Roman Ca-“ tholic, my grandfather was obliged, before “ his death, to give him three thouſand pounds “ ſterling for his portion. This younger ſon “ having been pretty long a Captain of Horſe, “ and always lived with ſplendor, had quitted “ y^{e} ſervice becauſe he had not a regiment “ given him, as he thought he deſerved; “ and indeed; in y^{e} *Lettres de Nobleſſe* which “ King Lewis the Fourteenth had granted to “ my grandfather, he owned the preſervation “ of Alſatia was owing to that family, who “ were very ſerviceable to Mareſchal de Tu-“ renne, on many accounts, in the time of the “ wars. My uncle Grandvillars was reſident “ for the French King at Straſburg before y^{e}

" place fell into his hands. He took to wife " a lady of great fortune at Geneva, whoſe " only ſiſter, before y^t perſecution, had been " married wth ye Marquiſs de Bonne, of the " family of ye Duke de Leſdigueres. Both " theſe ſiſters were the only daughters of one " of the Councillors of State of Geneva, whoſe " wife was an Engliſh lady *. My uncle Flo- " rimont, or rather ye Providence of God, " gave ſuch a diſtaſte to my father, that from " the year 1670 he would ſtay in Alſatia no " longer; ſacrificing both his intereſt and y^t " of his ſons, who had alſo a ſhare in y^e ſilver " mines and iron works, to his deſire of being " at reſt. This uncle of mine had afterwards " ſome very great loſſes, by wch means the " country of Florimont did not go to his only " ſon, but to his own eldeſt daughter's huſband, " Monsr le Compte, who had been a Captn of " Horſe in Brandenberg or in France, I have " forgotten which.

" Theſe particularities may ſeem inſignifi- " cant, and to regard nobody but myſelf, but

* " Theſe three ladies, with a few other perſons, were " they for whom Dr. Burnet performed ye divine ſervice " at Geneva according to ye rites of ye Church of England, " and y^t at theſe ladies houſe."

" you

" you will ſee wt uſe Providence did make of " them.

" Duillier is in the country of Vaud, be-" longing to ye Canton of Bern, and about " fourteen Engliſh miles from Geneva, one " mile from the Lake, and four miles from " ye country of Savoy, which is on the other " ſide of the Lake. We had from Duillier " a fine proſpect of Savoy, where I have ſeen " ſometimes, wth a teleſcope of five foot, people " walking in different places, in parts remote " four leagues from one another.

" My father deſigned that I ſhould ſtudy " divinity; and accordingly having been in-" ſtructed, both at home and at Geneva, in " ye Latin and Greek tongues, I ſpent two or " three years in ye ſtudy of philoſophy, mathe-" maticks, and aſtronomy; and began to learn " ye Hebrew tongue, and to go to the leſſons " of ye Divinity Profeſſors. But my mother " being againſt it, and deſigning rather to " fit me for an employ in ſome Proteſtant " Court of Germany, I was left wholly to my-" ſelf.

" I wrote at that time to ye celebrated Monsr " Caſſini, the French King's Aſtronomer, ſome

" aſtronomical and mathematical letters, w^{ch}
" were anſwered in the kindeſt manner imaginable. Amongſt other things, I demonſtrated in theſe letters, from the ſtrait faſcia obſerved on y^{e} ſphere of Saturn, that ye diurnal motion of ye globe of that planet muſt be about an axis nearly perpendicular to ye great orb, but very oblique to ye plane of Saturn's Ring. I began to long exceedingly to go to Paris, but ſpoke of it to none; however, my tender mother perceiving a change in me, aſked me of herſelf, whether I would go to that city. This revived me entirely, and thither I went in the ſpring 1682, furniſhed with an unlimited letter of credit, by ye exceſſive goodneſs of my father: and there I did ſtay 'till ye month of October 1683.

" At Paris I lived ye latter half of the time at Monſieur Bernard's, Rue de Seine, one of the beſt Auberges in y^{t} city. There we had ye beſt ſort of company, both French gentlemen and ſtrangers of quality; and amongſt them ſome Captains and other Officers of a higher rank; by wch means I ſaw at leaſt one military commiſſion ſigned by Monsr de Louvois. I took a moſt particular notice of his hand, and it made ſo

 " lively

" lively an impreſſion on my mind, that it is " yet freſh to this very day. I cannot but own " here ye great kindneſs of Monsr Caſſini to me, " wch contributed much to my ſtaying ſo long " at Paris.

" Being come back to Geneva, I ſtaid there " awhile before I went to Duillier, where I " became particularly acquainted with Count " Fenil in the years 1684 and 1685. This " gentleman was a Piedmonteſe, who being " fallen under ye Duke of Savoy's diſpleaſure, " was obliged to go to France, and his eſtate " was given to his eldeſt ſon. The Count be-" ing a man of merit, undaunted courage, and " extraordinary ſtrength, became a Captain of " a troop of horſe. How long he ſerved the " French King in that ſtation I cannot tell, " but, as he told us, his regiment being once " drawn up, the perſon that commanded it " had ſome words with him; and drawing his " piſtol, and preſenting it to the Count, ſaid " to him, *Je ne ſçai a quoi il tient que je ne te* " *tue*; that is, I don't know why I ſhould not " kill you. But immediately he would have " put up his piſtol in its place again. The " Count, provoked at it, ſaid to him, No, no; " ſince you have taken your piſtol you ſhall " uſe it; and at y^{e} ſame time he took and

 cocked

" cocked his own piſtol. Then yᵉ Command-
" ing Officer ſhot at him, and miſſed him;
" and as they muſt be very near one another,
" one would think he miſſed him deſignedly,
" to give his enemy an opportunity of making
" honourably an end of the quarrel. But the
" revengeful Italian Count, thinking his ho-
" nour concerned, ſhot him dead; and, as he
" was well mounted, he eſcaped immediately, be-
" ing perhaps favoured by yᵉ regiment, or but
" faintly purſued.

" In his flight he took his way into yᵉ ſouth-
" ern parts of Alſatia, and went to my grand-
" father's, whoſe youngeſt ſon he had perhaps
" known. But the country being in the
" French King's hands, my grandfather was
" glad to rid himſelf of his gueſt, and gave him
" an earneſt letter of recommendation to my
" father and mother, who lived for yᵉ moſt
" part at Duillier; where, partly for our own
" education ſake, partly by our parents hoſpi-
" tality, ſtrangers were kindly received, and
" ſometimes entertained for whole years, as
" was particularly this Count, who ſeemed to
" be about fifty years of age or more. The
" Count, who received no ſupply from his
" eldeſt ſon, bent his thoughts upon accommo-
" dating his matters with France; but tho' I

" was

"was very much acquainted with him, yet "was I not a little surprised, when walking "alone together in our gardens, in a long and "private alley, he acquainted me, that he had "written to Monsr de Louvois, and proposed "to him to seize the Prince of Orange, "and deliver him into their hands; and that "now he had received a most encouraging an-"swer. He then shewed me, and partly read "wth me, the letter wch he had received, writ-"ten wth Monsr de Louvois own hand; whose "name being subscribed, I presently knew it "to be written like y^t wch I had seen at Paris. "In short, tho' the Count was exceedingly "reserved and severe, and much more feared "than beloved in our family, yet it pleased "God so to dispose his heart at y^t time, y^t he "opened to me ye whole design, wherein he did "not at all doubt of succefs. Nor did he so "much as require of me either an oath or pro-"mise of keeping it secret; yet I am fully per-"suaded y^t he opened himself to nobody else "in the country, where this matter remained "unknown unto all, and even to my nearest "relations. Monsr de Louvois assured him of "ye King's pardon, giving him the greatest "hopes and promises, and directing him to "come to Paris. At the same time he sent "him an order for a sum of money; and the

"Count

“ Count ſoon went from y^{t} country, declaring
“ to nobody elſe, as I verily believe, wch way
“ he would go.

“ The plan of Count Fenil againſt the Prince
“ of Orange was this: He knew y^{t} Scheveling
“ is a village near y^{e} ſea, about three miles diſ-
“ tant from ye Hague, whither all ſorts of
“ people, from ye loweſt to ye higheſt degree,
“ do uſe to go in fair weather to take ye air
“ along y^{e} ſea-ſhore. The way to it is ſtraight,
“ in ye form of a pleaſant, ſtately, and very
“ long avenue, paved with bricks ſet on edge;
“ and it has many rows of trees on each ſide.
“ The common people go thither moſtly in
“ ſome rattling covered waggons, wch go no far-
“ ther than ye village. But ſuch perſons as have
“ coaches go wth them quite thro' the village,
“ and form along y^{e} ſea-ſhore, on ye north ſide
“ of ye way, commonly two lines of coaches,
“ going and coming back again to take the air,
“ after ye manner practiſed about ye Ring in
“ Hyde Park; with this difference only, y^{t}
“ ye coaches near Scheveling go in ſtraight
“ lines, turning back again at every end of y^{e}
“ lines, whoſe length is proportioned according
“ to ye number of coaches: for they have but
“ a narrow ſpace to walk in, eſpecially at high-
“ water times. And as y^{e} ſea lies on ye north-

“ weſt

" weſt ſide, ſo yᵉ ſandy downs run parallel to " it, and ſhut up the ſpace on yᵉ ſouth-eaſt ſide. " Theſe downs are high and ſteep, and not to " be climbed over, eſpecially with horſes or " coaches, and ſo they cut off any communica- " tion, and even yᵉ proſpect between yᵉ ſea-ſhore " and yᵉ main land, wᶜʰ in theſe parts is ſandy " and wild, and was then almoſt altogether " without any houſe in it. Theſe downs are " repreſented in ſome maps of Holland or Flan- " ders, as running up towards yᵉ north-eaſt, " not only to Catwick op Zee, where was in old " time yᵉ mouth of yᵉ Rhine, but for many " more leagues, and running towards yᵉ ſouth- " weſt as far as yᵉ mouth of yᵉ Meuſe. The " breadth of yᵉ ſpace between yᵉ ſea and yᵉ " downs depends upon yᵉ tides, and may be " ſometimes ſcarce ten or twenty yards, and " ſometimes perhaps about a hundred. The " ground is ſandy, and very unfit for horſes to " gallop in; but much more ſo for a ſet of ſix " horſes incumber'd with a coach, and harneſ- " ſed together. But cloſer to yᵉ downs, is a " deep, looſe, and ſtony gravel, without mix- " ture of ſand. There is at Scheveling no " harbour for ſhips. The fiſhers boats lie there " on the open coaſt; and many of yᵉ inhabi- " tants, if not moſt of them, are Roman Ca- " tholicks.

" The

" The Prince of Orange would often go, in " yᵉ evening, wᵗʰ a chariot drawn by ſix horſes, " to take yᵉ air for one hour or two along yᵉ " ſea-ſhore. He had generally with him but " one perſon in yᵉ chariot, and a page or two to " attend him; and in order to be more private, " and to avoid many troubleſome ſolicitations, " he went northward a great way beyond yᵉ " place where yᵉ other coaches did walk, and " even almoſt out of ſight, nobody preſuming " to follow him.

" By this diſpoſition of things, the Count " conceived that he could eaſily, from a light " ſhip fitted for his purpoſe under Dutch co- " lours, come forth in a boat to the ſhore, wᵗʰ " ſome few choſen and armed men, and in- " tercept the Prince, wᶜʰ might have been " done from yᵉ ſame ſhip wᵗʰ two boats at " once; ſo that in an inſtant the Prince would " have been ſhut up between yᵉ ſea, yᵉ downs, " and two ſmall parties of deſperate and inexo- " rable men, in a place altogether remote from " any human help, from whence he could not " eſcape without a manifeſt miracle of Provi- " dence. The Count had ſtipulated to have " yᵉ chuſing of the men himſelf. He thought " ſeven or eight, or at moſt a few more, not " exceeding eleven or twelve, would be ſuffi-

" cient.

"cient. I do not remember y^t he ſpoke to "me of landing more than one party, and y^t "between ye Prince and Scheveling, or elſe I "might miſunderſtand him. But undoubtedly "either he himſelf, or others in France, would "have perceived y^t it was a ſurer and quicker "way by much to land two parties, if not "three, at once, wth as many boats from y^e "ſame or different veſſels; there being in "this no more difficulty than in the landing of "one.

"He did not deſign to take away ye Prince's "life, unleſs he could not avoid it, but to kill "one or two of ye horſes, and cut ye harneſs, and "ſo to take ye Prince alive, and carry him with "oars or otherwiſe, in all haſte to Dunkirk, "wch place they could reach wth ye tide in a "few hours; eſpecially if ſome veſſels were "diſpoſed fitly to ſupply ye Count now and "then with a freſh ſupply of rowers.

"This was ripe for execution even in y^e "year 1686, King James being then King of "England. But from him ye Prince had in "effect much more to fear than to hope, "whatever reſentment he might perhaps have "thought fit to ſhew after ye thing was done. "Tho' I knew ye Count's violent and revenge-

"ful

" ful temper very well, he having often ſaid, " yᵗ he could not be ſatisfied till he himſelf " had taken away his eldeſt ſon's life, yet " I ſeriouſly conſidered wᵗ I could do to ſecure " yᵉ Prince's life and liberty. For tho' proba- " bly yᵉ Count would not have killed him, yet " he himſelf, or ſome of the men ordered to " go with him, might perhaps have ſecret or- " ders not to ſpare yᵉ Prince. I thought it " unſafe for me to write, and yᵗ a letter from a " ſtranger unknown would be diſregarded; " many people being apt to give advices of yᵉ " kind without ſufficient ground. So I re- " ſolved to go to Holland, and afterwards to " England, for wᶜʰ places yᵉ exceſſive goodneſs " of my father continued to furniſh me with " unlimited letters of credit, which I made uſe " of for yᵉ ſpace of four years more. I was " become acquainted with Dr. Burnet at Gene- " va, and reſolved to go to Holland with him " about yᵉ end of yᵉ ſpring 1686. He not " only came to Duillier, where part of our " family was, but when we were come to Ba- " ſil, he would accompany me to my grand- " father's.

" We continued our journey together till we " came to Holland. I do not remember where " I began to acquaint him wᵗʰ yᵉ Count's de-

" ſign,

“ ſign, but I did it under a ſtrict promiſe of “ his keeping it ſecret; and conſequently de- “ ſired ye Doctor to acquaint the Prince wth it, “ and to ſatisfy him about my own perſon and “ family; wch had ſo much ye more weight, “ becauſe I aſked for no recompence, but only “ yt ye thing might be kept ſecret, leſt I ſhould “ be expoſed to ye reſentment of ye Count, or “ of ye French Court. The Doctor was ſoon “ admitted to audience, and afterwards into ye “ particular favour of ye Prince and Princeſs; “ having diſcovered to them, as ſoon as he poſ- “ ſibly could, wt I had declared to him. And “ by her Royal Highneſs's direction, he ac- “ quainted Monſieur Fagel, and ſome other “ of ye States, wth the whole matter; who were “ convinced, as ye Doctor ſays, page 789 of ye “ Hiſtory of his own Time, yt ye thing was “ practicable. I went with ye Doctor, at an “ appointed time, to ye houſe of one of ye “ States, where either two or three of them be- “ ing preſent wth ye Doctor, I declared to them “ ye whole ſtory, as in ye preſence of God, tho' “ no oath was required from me. I expreſsly “ deſired of them, that all this ſhould be kept “ ſecret; truſting however chiefly to Provi- “ dence, for I knew ye danger I expoſed myſelf “ to. And indeed, as ye Doctor ſays, ye States “ deſired ye Prince on this occaſion to ſuffer

“ himſelf

" himſelf to be conſtantly attended on by a " guard when he went abroad, which he was " not without ſome difficulty brought to com- " ply with; which ſudden change, I think, " could not but lead yͤ French King's Em- " baſſador and emiſſaries into yͤ knowledge or " enquiry of the cauſe from whence it did pro- " ceed.

" I ſtay'd not long at yͤ Hague, but took a " journey thro' moſt of yͤ United Provinces to " ſee their towns, and ſo went to Amſterdam " and Leiden, in wᶜʰ places I continued for ſe- " veral months. After wᶜʰ I returned to yͤ " Hague, where that illuſtrious mathematician, " Mons' Huygens, wᵗʰ whom I was intimately " acquainted, had taken care yᵗ my proficiency " in yͤ ſeveral parts of yͤ mathematics ſhould " be known. The Prince being deſirous to " ſhow me his gratitude in a manner beſt fitted " to my inclination, the reſolution was taken " by yͤ States to create in my favour a place " of Profeſſor of Mathematics for yͤ Nobility " and Gentry of Holland. They were to give " me a houſe at yͤ Hague, wᵗʰ a ſalary at firſt, " I think, of twelve hundred florins. I was " to inſtruct, in French, in yͤ houſe, my ſcho- " lars in what related to fortification, aſtrono- " my, navigation, architecture, and other parts of

" of ye Mathematics, at my own choice. I
" might give private leſſons alſo to ſuch as
" deſired it, as is uſual among Profeſſors in y^t^
" country. The Prince ſaid, he would add to
" that ſalary ſomething of his own; and de-
" clared, y^t^ he would take care of my advance-
" ment and fortune. Monſieur Halluin, one
" of ye States, was appointed to ſettle every
" thing privately with myſelf, to my own ſatiſ-
" faction, without my appearing at all, or any
" ſolicitation or further trouble on my part,
" and I begun to ſee him for that purpoſe.

" One day when I was with y^t^ gentleman, he
" acquainted me y^t^ ye States being to take
" under conſideration their military affairs for
" y^t^ year, their time would be ſo taken up,
" that they could not go on with private af-
" fairs for about ſix weeks. I aſked him whe-
" ther I might take that time to go to Eng-
" land. He ſaid I might, and accordingly I
" made haſte to go to London in the ſpring
" 1687; but being mightily pleaſed wth this
" nation, and wth the Engliſh language, and
" having been ill at Oxford, I did not care to
" return to the Hague; where, by the impru-
" dence of others, I might have become too
" much expoſed to the reſentment of two
" Kings and of the Count at once; but ſtayed
" in

" in England till the Prince of Orange was in
" full poſſeſſion of theſe Kingdoms.

" The French King had in his ſervice near " thirty thouſand Switzers; among them many " Proteſtants, both Officers and ſoldiers. The " perſecutions in France, and the Revolution " in England, had ſo diſpoſed many of thoſe " Officers that had quitted the ſervice before, " and were in Switzerland, that ſeveral of them " came to London, hoping for preferment in " the army. With them alſo there were many " that had not ſerved yet; and tho' ſome of " both ſorts were of the families of General " d'Erlach and Monſieur Richberger, who " were then for their lives the two *Avoyers* or " ſuperior perſons of the Canton of Bern, and " others did belong to ſome of the beſt fami- " lies there, yet at London they all did lie al- " together neglected, even ſome that had al- " ready ſerved for many years as Cadets in the " Dutch Blue Guards. This moved me very " much, knowing that the places which many " Swiſs Officers had in the French army were " one of ye means by wch the King of France " had ſo great an influence upon the powerful " Republic of Switzerland and their allies. " And ſo I drew up in French a memorial for " the King, wherein I repreſented to his Ma- " jeſty,

" jeſty, that the Swiſs Proteſtants, for their " own ſafety, becauſe of their frequent wars " with the Roman Catholic Cantons, and for " the education and advancement of their own " young men, could not avoid ſending a great " number of them into foreign ſervice, as did " alſo the Roman Catholics. That this was " the main reaſon why the French King kept " ſo great a body of them on foot. That the " inclination of the Proteſtants was entirely " bent to prefer the ſervice of England and " Holland, if they could meet with any en- " couragement; and that their diſpoſitions " were ſuch, that even a conſiderable body of " forces might be raiſed for them in Swit- " zerland.

" I lived then in the ſame houſe with Mon- " ſieur Blanchard, who had been Secretary to " the Marquiſs de Ruvigny, when he was the " French King's Embaſſador, and we did eat " at the ſame table. That gentleman was " a zealous Proteſtant, intimate and aſſiduous " wth the Dutch Embaſſador Monſieur Dyck- " velt, and he went to Court every day. I " gave him my memorial, wch he was mightily " taken with; and he carried it to Monſieur " Dyckvelt, who eſpouſed it entirely, and gave " it to the King. At Court, Monſieur Blanch- " ard ſeeing the Count de Solms, who com-

" manded

"manded the Duch Guards; he told him "roundly, that he ſpoiled the King's affairs "by neglecting the Swiſs Cadets, who had ſo "long ſerved under him, and not giving them "the preferment which they deſerved. The "King, having thoroughly conſidered my me- "morial, with Monſieur Dyckvelt, who was one "of the States General, they both came to this "reſolution, which Monſieur Blanchard ac- "quainted me with: That it not being prac- "ticable to keep Swiſs forces upon an Engliſh "eſtabliſhment, they would cauſe ſome to be "taken into the Dutch ſervice, which they did "accordingly, as you ſhall ſee by and by.

"At that time I had contracted a moſt in- "timate friendſhip with the unfortunate John "Hampden, Eſq. to whom I had alſo commu- "nicated my memorial; and as he was much "affected by it, and by what I ſaid to him "about thoſe matters, he not only was ſo good "as to advance to ſome of thoſe Swiſs Gen- "tlemen ſome money, but by means of the "Earl of Devonſhire and of my Lord Mor- "daunt, afterwards Earl of Peterborough, w^th "whom he brought me to be acquainted, he "procured me commiſſions of Captains for "Monſieur d'Erlach and for Monſieur Rich- "berger. This laſt place was in my Lord "Mordaunt's own regiment, who did write

"to

" to Mr. Hampden, desiring that it might be
" for me. He also gave to Monsieur Mont-
" molin, a gentleman of a considerable family
" of Neufchatel, the place of Lieutenant of his
" own Company. The Earl of Devonshire gave
" a place of Cornet to my brother, in his own
" regiment of horse; and both these Lords,
" wth others, having been put in commission,
" by which they were authorized to view the
" state of the army, and to turn out of it dis-
" affected Officers, with a power to grant new
" commissions themselves, they gave some to
" a few more of those whose names I had given
" in to them, tho' they found very little oc-
" casion to make use of their power. As for
" those who were still left at London, a small
" pension had been granted by the King of
" so much a-day, for such of them as would
" accept of it, till they should be provided
" for. The preferment of those few who
" who were thus advanced, without their hav-
" ing made application to anybody, was soon
" known in Switzerland, and among the Swit-
" zers in France. New candidates, and even
" letters from those who entertained the same
" hopes, or would quit the French service,
" came in so fast, that I found it necessary
" for my own rest to leave England. So I
" resolved to go to Utrecht with Mr. Hamp-

"den's nephew, who was then Sr William "Ellis's eldeſt ſon. This was in the ſpring "1690.

"While I was yet in England, the reſolution "had been taken to ſend an Envoy to Swit-"zerland, and the King had named for that "employment —— Cox, Eſq. a relation of "M^r. Hampden's. M^r. Cox had deſired me "to accept of the place of Secretary under "him, offering me a ſalary of two hundred "pounds a-year, wch I did refuſe. But having "deſired him to accept of D^r. Boutrequeau "in my place, he not only granted it, but "did allow to him y^e ſame ſalary as he would "have given me, tho' it exceeded w^t ye King "allowed. He likewiſe ſent me a letter of "attorney from beyond ſea, y^t I might re-"ceive for him a conſiderable ſum at ye Ex-"chequer.

"Thus by ye concurrence and the joint en-"deavours of ye King, and of ye States of y^e "United Provinces, and of their Miniſters in "Switzerland, a treaty was made, a body of "ten thouſand Proteſtants Switzers was taken "into ye Duch ſervice, where they have been "kept up to this very day, and General and "other Officers have been appointed over them ;

"by

" by wch means ye French King's intereft in
" Switzerland has been very much weakened.

" Mr. Ellis died at the Hague in ye year
" 1691, and in autumn I returned to England.
" As to the Count, I was informed in Swit-
" zerland, where I was in ye years 1699,
" 1700, and 1701, that he had indeed recon-
" ciled himfelf with the French Court, and
" that they had given him a place at Pignerol,
" a fortified city not far from Turin; but
" that, having been accufed of confpiring to
" betray the place into ye hands of the Duke
" of Savoy, he was condemned to have his head
" cut off.

" Accept, S^{r}, of this token of the juft efteem
" and deference which I have for you, being
" fincerely, honoured S^{r},

" Your moft humble and moft
" obedient Servant,
" N. FACIO."

SHEFFIELD,

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

In the quarto edition of the works of this Nobleman, there is an unfiniſhed relation of the Revolution in 1688, which contains ſome particulars very curious as far as they go. His Grace was one of the laſt Noblemen that quitted his old maſter James the Second, and replied very nobly to King William, who aſked him how he would have behaved if he had been made privy to the deſign of bringing in the Prince of Orange? "Sir, I ſhould have diſ-"covered it to the King whom I then ſerved." "I ſhould not then, Sir, have blamed you," was the honourable anſwer of William.

SAVILLE,

MARQUIS OF HALIFAX,

had a failing but too commonly incident to perſons who have ſome wit but more vanity. The Marquis, according to Biſhop Burnet, let his wit but too often turn upon matters of religion, ſo that he paſſed for a bold and deter-

mined

mined atheiſt; though, "adds the Biſhop, "he often proteſted to me that he was not "one, and ſaid, he believed that there was not "one in the world." The Marquis wrote "Memoirs of his own Life;" the manuſcript was in the poſſeſſion of the late Earl of Burlington.

JOHN EVELYN, Esq.

HAD this excellent and learned man left behind him no other memorials of his integrity and obſervation than that recorded, at his own requeſt, upon his tomb-ſtone at Wotton in Surrey, he would have been entitled to the praiſes and to the gratitude of poſterity. "Living," ſays he, "in an age of extraordinary "events and revolutions, I have learned this "truth, that all is vanity which is not honeſt, "and that there is no ſolid wiſdom but in "true piety." The Tranſlator of the Life of the learned Peyreſc, by Gaſſendi, ſtyles Mr. Evelyn "the Engliſh Peyreſc;" and indeed, no countryman of his ever better deſerved that honourable appellation than the perſon thus deſignated; no one ever more reſembling the learned Counſellor of the Parliament of Provence, in the extent of his knowledge, in his readineſs of communicating that knowledge, and

in

in the general modeſty and ſimplicity of his manners, than Mr. Evelyn.

The philoſophical Editor of the laſt edition of Mr. Evelyn's "Sylva" has thus truly and elegantly delineated the character of the Author on a blank leaf of his copy of that valuable Work:

To the memory
Of JOHN EVELYN, Eſq.
A man of great learning, of ſound judgment,
and of extenſive benevolence.
From an early entrance into public life,
to an extreme old age,
He conſidered himſelf as living only for
the benefit of Mankind.
Reader,
Do juſtice to this illuſtrious character,
And be confident,
That as long as there remains one page of his
voluminous writings,
And as long as Virtue and Science hold their
abode in this Iſland,
The memory of the illuſtrious EVELYN will
be held in the higheſt veneration.

Mr. Evelyn was one of the earlieſt Members of the Royal Society; and had the ſingular honour and felicity, in ſpite of his numerous writings, of being but once engaged in controverſy. At the time of his death he had made

collections

collections for a very great and a very useful Work, which was intended to be called "A "General History of all Trades."

JOHN LOCKE.

THIS great philosopher is buried in the church-yard of a small village in Essex, called Oates. The inscription on his tomb-stone that is affixed to the side of the church, is nearly obliterated. An urn has been lately erected to his memory in the gardens of Mrs. More's very elegant cottage near Wrington, in Somersetshire, with this inscription:

"This Urn,
"sacred to the memory
"of JOHN LOCKE,
"a native of this village,
"was presented to Mrs. HANNAH MORE
"by Mrs. MONTAGUE."

It is much to be wished, that the gratitude of a lady to her instructor should be imitated upon a larger scale by a great nation, whose envied system of government he analysed with the same accuracy and sagacity with which he unravelled the intricacies of the human intellect, and that it should honour his memory with a

magnificent

magnificent memorial in one of its public repositories of the illuſtrious dead.

His celebrated "Treatiſe on the Reaſon-"ableneſs of Chriſtianity" is well known. It is, perhaps, known only to few that he wrote ſome letters to his pupil Lord Shafteſbury on the Evidences of Chriſtianity. They are ſtill in MS. Two gentlemen, who had peruſed them, declared that they were written in ſo affecting a manner, and with ſuch an earneſt deſire to intereſt the young Nobleman for whoſe ſake they were written, that they could not refrain from tears while they were reading them.

Mr. Locke, in that ſmall but excellent treatiſe of his "On the Conduct of the Underſtanding," chapter 'Fundamental Verities,' ſays, "Our Saviour's great rule, that we ſhould "love our neighbour as ourſelves, is ſuch a "fundamental truth for the regulating human "ſociety, that by that alone one might, without "difficulty, determine all the caſes and doubts "in ſocial morality."

In one of his Letters, ſpeaking of the advantages of converſation, he ſays, "There "are ſcarcely any two men that have perfectly "the

" the ſame views of the ſame thing, till they " come with attention, and perhaps mutual " aſſiſtance, to examine it; a conſideration " that makes converſation with the living a " thing much more deſirable than conſulting " the dead, would the living but be inquiſitive " after truth, apply their thoughts with at- " tention to the gaining of it, and be indif- " ferent where it was found, ſo they could but " find it."

In a letter of Mr. Locke's not generally known, addreſſed to Mr. Bold, who in a letter to him had complained that he had loſt many ideas by their ſlipping out of his mind, he tells the latter, " I have had ſad experience of that " myſelf; but for that Lord Bacon has pro- " vided a ſure remedy. For, as I remember, " he adviſes ſomewhere never to go without " pen and ink, or ſomething, to write down " all thoughts of moment that come into the " mind. I muſt own I have often omitted it, " and have often repented of it. The thoughts " that come unſought, and (as it were) drop " into the mind, are commonly the moſt va- " luable of any we have, and therefore ſhould " be ſecured, becauſe they ſeldom return " again.—You ſay alſo, that you loſe many " things becauſe your thoughts are not ſteady

" and

" and ſtrong enough to purſue them to a juſt " iſſue. Give me leave to think, that herein " you miſtake yourſelf and your own abili- " ties. Write down your thoughts upon any " ſubject, as far as you have purſued them, " and then go on again ſome other time, when " you find your mind diſpoſed to do it, and " ſo till you have carried them as far as you " can, and you will be convinced, that if you " have loſt any, it has not been for want of " ſtrength of mind to bring them to an iſſue; " but for want of memory to retain a long train of " reaſonings, which the mind having once beat " out, is loth to be at the pains to go over again; " and ſo your connection and train having ſtop- " ped the memory, the purſuit ſtops, and the " reaſoning is neglected before it comes to the " laſt concluſion."

ROBERT NELSON, Esq.

This learned and pious Gentleman was peculiarly ſplendid in his dreſs and appearance. He was not willing to render the practice of piety more difficult than was neceſſary; and, to attract mankind to goodneſs, he ſubmitted to embelliſh

embelliſh the charms of virtue by the graces of elegance; thinking, perhaps, with Virgil,

Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus:
Virtue more pleaſing in a pleaſing form.

Dr. Johnſon always ſuppoſed that Mr. Richardſon had Mr. Nelſon in his thoughts, when he delineated the character of Sir Charles Grandiſon.

The following Letters of this very exemplary perſon to a friend of his, will ſhew what early ſentiments of wiſdom and of virtue he entertained.

LETTER I.

MR. ROBERT NELSON TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

London, the 12 Dec. 1679.

"Dear and Honoured Sir,

"As ſoon as I came to town, which was "about ten days ago, I made a ſtrict enquiry "concerning your welfare, which I counted "myſelf not a little concerned in, by reaſon "your many favours and obligations, beſides "the juſt value of your perſon, have engaged "me to a particular reſpect and eſteem for

 "yourſelf,

" yourſelf, ſo that my own happineſs will be much
" increaſed by any addition to your ſatisfaction.
" I was ſoon informed of the alteration of your
" condition, and that you had made the grand
" experiment of human life, which ſeldom
" admits of any mean, but carries us to the
" utmoſt boundaries of happineſs or miſery;
" and being well ſatisfied that your great
" prudence would ſecure the former of the
" two extremes—for *nullum numen abeſt, ſi ſit*
" *prudentia*—I thought it no ways diſagreeable
" to congratulate your preſent enjoyment; nay,
" friendſhip and affection obliged me to expreſs
" my juſt reſentment, and be aſſured that the
" news of your great felicity under your pre-
" ſent circumſtances finds a welcome reception
" from no one more than from myſelf, the only
" reaſon that forbids my regret for your ab-
" ſence here in town. I heartily wiſh thoſe
" ideas and notions you framed of matrimony
" may be exceeded in the poſſeſſion, that pro-
" priety and enjoyment may whetten the edge
" of your affections, and that no part of your
" happineſs may leave you now it ceaſes to
" be imaginary; and though Thales, who was
" a wiſe man, would ſeem to inſinuate as if
" marriage was never convenient for the wiſe;
" yet, as Alex. ab Alex. obſerves well, "*licèt*
" *hâc ambage verbor. ſapienti nunquam uxorem*
" *ducendam*

" *ducendam demonſtraret, veruntamen qui hæc* " *propenſo judicio explorare vult, profectò in con-* " *jugiis multa inveniet commoda uſui vitæ neceſ-* " *ſaria, ſine quibus vix homini ſapienti cœlibem* " *vitam ducere expediat, &c.* Nay, all nations " have honoured thoſe that are married, and " puniſhed celibacy. Even the Utopians, that " ſeem to have the moſt refined and abſtracted " notions of things, would have thoſe that " livẹd ſingle puniſhed, as uſeleſs in a Common-" wealth. The creation of the world would " be to little purpoſe without it, for *humano* " *generi immortalltatem tribuit*; and therefore " *indignè vivit per quem ō vivit et alter:* nay, " it is the opinion of ſome, that it is impoſſible " to be ſaved without it. It would be endleſs " to proſecute all the arguments, and enu-" merate all the authorities in its behalf; though " I am ſenſible there has a great deal been " ſaid on the other ſide: however, if it con-" ſiſted with my intereſt and conveniency, " and the object gratified my inclinations, " it is not the rant and ſatire of a Poet, or " the declamation of an Orator, that ſhould " prevail ſo far as to make me ſuſpend the " execution of that for which my motives " were ſo ſpecious and plauſible: but for all " my zeal I am ſtill *mei juris* free as ever, " and have yet no proſpect of being otherwaies;

" and ſhall alwayes pray, that all the advan-
" tages of your condition may center in your
" match; that you may be long happy in the
" embraces of an excellent wife, bleſſed with
" a proſperous offspring, which may inherit
" your virtues as well as eſtate, and then all
" other inconveniences may be well diſpenſed
" with. As to news, what we now moſt talk
" of, is the prorogation of the Parliament till
" the 11th of Nov. with a proviſo, that the
" King may call them ſooner if he pleaſes.
" It is their petitioning has enraged him, and
" he ſwears by God they may knock out his
" brains, but ſhall never cut off his head.
" For all this, they ſay they will ſtill go on
" in getting ſubſcriptions; the conſequence I
" am afraid may be bad. I cannot enlarge,
" becauſe Mrs. Firmin ſends for my letter, and
" ſays it will be too late, if it does not go pre-
" ſently. My humble ſervice to your Lady,
" Mr. Dent, and my Lady Brograve, and all
" the good company, and be aſſured that I
" am

" Your obliged humble ſervant,

" ROBERT NELSON."

" All your devout friends are much your
" ſervants.

" My

"My mother prefents her humble fervice to "you and your Lady.

"To my worthy friend the much-
"honoured Dr. MAPLETOFT, att
"Hamwelby, in Hartfordfhire."

LETTER II.

MR. ROBERT NELSON TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

"London, 2d January 1679.

"Worthy Sir,

"I AM very fenfible that the true ground "and reafon of moft of the difappointments "many men meet with in the grand tranfac-"tions of their lives, proceeds not foe much "from the nature of things themfelves, as "from thofe extravagant conceptions they form "of them; and that the chiefeft ingredient "of their unhappinefs, is the falfe opinion they "have entertained of fublunary enjoyments, "whereby their expectations are raifed to fo "high a pitch, that as 'tis not in the capacity "of things to gratify, fo they were never "defigned for that purpofe; which gave oc-"cafion to that noble faying of Epictetus, "*homines perturbantur non rebus, fed iis quas de* "*rebus*

"*rebus habent opinionibus* *; and to that of "Seneca to the ſame ſenſe, *ſæpius opinione quàm* "*re laboramus* †. Now a wiſe man, that "takes a true eſtimate of all thoſe things which "make the greateſt figure in the world, will "never promiſe himſelf complete ſatisfaction, "becauſe they are not the adequate objects "of his deſires. He knows that the beſt "ſtate of things here has a great mixture, and "he is the happy man whoſe condition admits "of the leaſt inconveniency, a total exemption "being no wiſe the privilege of human nature. "And hereupon I could lay a ſure foundation "for your happineſs, ſince thoſe notions I have "obſerved you to entertain will never tend to "diminiſh it. Beſides, your preſent circum-"ſtances muſt greatly enhance it; for ac-"cording to the Italians (for whoſe acquaint-"ance I muſt always acknowledge myſelf "debtor to yourſelf) *ſenza moglie al lato* ‡, "*l' huomo non e' beato*. Sir, I was lately to wait "upon Madam Houblon, who made ſtrict

* Men are not diſturbed by things themſelves, but by the opinions they entertain of things.

† The opinion of the thing often gives us more trouble than the thing itſelf.

‡ A man is not happy unleſs he has a wife by the ſide of him.

"enquirys

" enquirys after you. Your letter enabled " me to give her full ſatisfaction in all points; " though, ſhe ſays, ſhe reckons you ſo diſcreet " a perſon, that now you are married, you'll " never complain of any inconveniencies, but " make the beſt of a bad market; however, " I look upon this as meaſuring other people's " corn by our own buſhell, imagining our " ſentiments muſt be the rule for others to " ſteer by: notwithſtanding, I was ſo far " obliged as to be eſteemed among your friends " and acquaintance, which is no ſmall addi- " tion to my own character. According to " the company men keep in town, you well " know we have our apprehenſions of public " affairs. In ſome places we are told, the " petition for the Parliament's ſetting goes " on, and that 'tis countenanced by men of " credit and reputation: in another place, you " ſhall hear it expoſed, and confidently af- " firmed, that none but the raſcality and " fanaticks are engaged in it. I heard from " pretty good hands yeſterday, that the Par- " liament would be diſſolved before the 26th " January: 'tis hoped, in order to call a new " one. We expect the Duke of York here " in ten days: the deſign of his ſudden return " is not known. We talk mightily of a letter " the Prince of Orange has ſent to the King;

 " ſome

"some say, to persuade him to a strict alliance "with Holland; others, to forewarn him of "the designs of the Monsieur against him, "who has, 'tis said, drawn down many of his "men to Dunkirk and Calice; but I think "every spring of late years has afforded us "discourse of a French invasion. Your friend "and school-fellow Mr. Dryden has been se-"verely beaten, for being the supposed author "of a late very abusive lampoon. There has "been a good sum of money offered to find "who set them on work: 'tis said, they re-"ceived their orders from the Duchess of "Portsmouth, who is concerned in the lam-"poon. My humble service pray to your Lady, "who I am glad to hear thrives so bravely, as "to give hopes of an *hans en kelder*; the like "to the rest of the good company; and be "assured that I am

"Your obliged humble servant,

"ROBERT NELSON.

"My mother's service attends you and your "Lady.

"To the worthy Dr. MAPLE-
"TOFT, att Hamels, in
"Hartfordshire."

BOERHAAVE.

"Fifty years are now elapfed," fays the learned Baron Haller, "fince I was the difciple "of the immortal Boerhaave; but his image "is continually prefent to my mind. I have "always before my eyes the venerable fimpli-"city of that great man, who poffeffed in an "eminent degree the power of perfuafion. "How often have I heard him fay, when he "fpoke of the precepts of the Gofpel, that "the Divine Teacher of it had much more "knowledge of the human heart than So-"crates! He particularly alluded to that fen-"tence in the New Teftament, "Whofoever "looketh after a woman to luft after her, "hath already committed adultery with her "in his heart: for," added my illuftrious mafter, "the firft attacks of vice are always "feeble; reafon has then fome power over "the mind. It is then in the very moment "that fuch thoughts occur as have a tendency "to withdraw us from our duty, that if we "with diligence fupprefs them, and turn our "attention to fomething elfe, we may avoid "the approaching danger, and not fall into the "temptations of vice."

Boerhaave wrote in Latin a Commentary on his own Life, in which, in the third perfon, he takes notice of his opinions, of his ftudies, and of his purfuits. He there tells us, "that "he was perfuaded the Scriptures, as recorded "in their originals, did inftruct us in the way "of falvation, and afford tranquillity to the "mind, when joined with obedience to Chrift's "precepts and example." He complains, however, that many of thofe who make the moft unequivocal profeffion of our Saviour's doctrine, pay too little deference to his example recommended in one of his precepts—"Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in "heart."

Not long before he died, he told his friends, that he had never doubted of the fpiritual and immaterial nature of the foul; but that in a very fevere illnefs with which he was afflicted, he had a kind of experimental certainty of the diftinction between corporeal and thinking fubftances, which mere reafon and philofophy cannot fupply, and had opportunities of contemplating the wonderful and inexplicable union of foul and body. "This," fays Dr. Johnfon in his exquifite Life of him, "he illuftrated "by the effects which the infirmities of his "body had upon his faculties; which yet they "did

"did not ſo oppreſs or vanquiſh, but that "his ſoul was always maſter of itſelf, and always "reſigned to the pleaſure of its Author."

This great man, on all occaſions, declared Sir Iſaac Newton to have been a moſt accurate obſerver in chemiſtry, as well as in the other branches of natural philoſophy. In his Lectures he conſtantly called the immortal Sydenham, the Britiſh Hippocrates.

Muſic and gardening were the conſtant amuſements of Boerhaave. In the latter part of his life his great pleaſure was to retire to his country ſeat near Leyden, where he had a garden of eight acres, enriched with all the exotic ſhrubs and plants which he could procure, that would live in that ſoil. "Thus," ſays Dr. Lobb, "the amuſement of the youth and of "the age of this great man was of the ſame kind "—the cultivation of plants; an employment "coeval with mankind, the firſt to which "neceſſity compelled them, and the laſt to "which, wearied with the tireſome round of "vanities, they are fond of retreating, as to "the moſt innocent and entertaining recrea-"tion."

Boerhaave is buried in the great Church of Leyden, under a large marble urn thus ſimply inſcribed:

Salutifero Boerhaavii Genio
Sacr.

It has been mentioned, to the honour of Boerhaave, by one of his Biographers, that he received the viſits of three crowned heads,—the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, William the Third, and Peter the Great, the laſt of whom ſlept in his barge all night, over againſt the houſe of our illuſtrious Profeſſor, that he might have two hours converſation with him before he gave his Lectures. Theſe viſits moſt aſſuredly did more honour to the Princes than to the Philoſopher, whoſe power, like that of the Poets mentioned by Charles the Ninth in his Epiſtle to Ronſard, is exerciſed upon the minds, while that of the Sovereign is confined to the bodies of mankind.

SIR JOSIAH CHILD, Bart.

This ſenſible Writer, in his "Eſſay upon "Trade," enumerating the cauſes of the wealth of the Merchants of the Republic of Holland in

in his time, mentions the education of their children, as well daughters as ſons, as having conſiderable influence: "all which," continues he, "be they of never ſo great quality or eſtate, "they always take care to bring up to write "perfectly good hands, and to have the full "knowledge and uſe of arithmetic and mer-"chant's accounts; the well underſtanding "and practice of which does ſtrongly infuſe "into moſt that are owners of that quality, of "either ſex, not only an ability for commerce "of all kinds, but a ſtrong aptitude, love, and "delight in it: and in regard the women are "as knowing therein as the men, it does en-"courage their huſbands to hold on their "trades to the day of their death; knowing "the capacity of their wives to get in their "eſtates, and carry on their trades after their "death.

* * * * *

"Beſides, it has been obſerved in the nature "of arithmetic, that, like other parts of the "mathematics, it does not only improve the "rational faculties, but inclines thoſe that are "expert in it to thriftineſs and good huſ-"bandry; and prevents both huſbands and "wives, in ſome meaſure, from running out of

"their

" their eſtates, when they have it always in
" their heads what their expences amount to,
" and how ſoon by that courſe their ruin muſt
" overtake them *."

* The preſent univerſal rage for accompliſhments in female education, and the emulation of the acquirements of a ſinger or a dancer at the Opera, cannot fail to remind its ſcholar of what Salluſt ſays of the too-celebrated Fulvia, that ſhe ſang and danced better than an honeſt woman ſhould do †. Theſe accompliſhments, with whatever difficulty they are attained, however memory and petty diligence may be employed, have no effect upon the heart or the underſtanding, and ſeem by the frequency of their occurrence to defeat the purpoſe for which they were originally intended. They excite that deſire of diſtinction for trifles, which might be rouſed to the nobler purpoſes of wiſdom and of virtue; and render that ſex that, according to Lord Bacon, are deſtined to be young men's miſtreſſes, middle aged men's companions, and old men's nurſes; that ſex that was deſtined to charm, to pleaſe, and to ſolace mankind in their various relations to them, to increaſe their enjoyment and diminiſh their calamities, diſcontented with thoſe valuable and honourable qualities of domeſtic life, and apt to ſeek after that public applauſe which ſhould be beſtowed upon thoſe only who exhibit their talents for their maintenance and ſupport. " What makes our modern Ladies get huſbands with ſuch " difficulty," ſays Mademoiſelle Deſhouliers archly, " is, " that they are merely working nets when they ſhould be " making cages!"

† Cantare & pſallere melius quam neceſſi eſt probæ.
Sallus, Bell. Catilin.

Sir

Sir Josiah mentions another cause: "Their "keeping up public registers of all lands and "houses sold or mortgaged; whereby many "chargeable lawsuits are prevented, and the "securities of lands and houses rendered real "securities *."

Our Poor Laws have been for some years past a constant subject of complaint and of speculation. Sir Josiah Child sees only one error in them: "the leaving it to the care of every parish "to maintain their own poor only." His reasons are detailed in his book.

* In England, at present, two counties only possess public Registers of Mortgages. It might perhaps be adviseable for the Government to cause public Registers of Mortgages to be every where established in the Kingdom, and to raise a tax for the use of the public, *ad valorem*, on the Registry of each Mortgage. This would answer two advantageous purposes: give security to those who lent money on estates, and produce revenue; and a third, not necessary to be mentioned, would take place. Annuities arising from Landed Estates might be registered in the same manner. It would surely, in these times of financiering distress, be a good speculation in Government to grant annuities for lives. As a grantor, it would ultimately gain considerably; and the grantees would have the greatest security possible for the money they had laid out—the faith of a great, a rich, and an honest Nation.

QUEEN ANNE.

[1702—1714.]

When the hufband of this Princefs, George Prince of Denmark, joined King William, James the Second merely faid, "What, has the little "*Eft-il poffible* left me at laft?" But when he heard of Anne's defection he faid, "Good God, "am I then abandoned by my children?"

It appears by the Memoirs of the times, that Anne was very anxious that no violence fhould be offered to her brother's life, when he fought in the French army againft thofe of the Allies. Had this Princefs lived longer, great efforts would moft probably have been made to place him upon the throne of thefe kingdoms after her death. The Duke of Marlborough and Lord Bolingbroke were well affected to his fucceffion; Lord Oxford was wavering.

Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough, in her "Opi-"nions," fays, "The Queen's journey to Not-"tingham was purely accidental, but occa-"fioned by the great fright fhe was in when "King James the Second returned to Salifbury; "upon which fhe faid fhe would jump out of

"the

"the window rather than fee her father; and "upon that fent to the Bifhop of London to "confult with others what fhe fhould do, who "carried her into the City, and from thence to "Nottingham. She was never expenfive, but "faved money out of her 50,000l. a year, which, "after fhe came to the crown, was paid to "Prince George of Denmark, which was his "by right. She made no foolifh buildings, "nor bought one jewel in the whole time of her "reign."

"A little before the Peace of Utrecht, "Bifhop Lloyd, then 83 or 84 years of age, "came to Queen Anne and told her, he could "prove from Daniel and the Revelations, that "fhe ought not to make a Peace. The Queen "replied, My Lord, I am no Divine: I cannot "argue that matter; but Lord Oxford may "perhaps anfwer your objections." A time "appointed; the Prefence Chamber full of "Nobility to hear the conference; whereon the "Lord Oxford confounded the Prophet, and "expofed him to the laft degree. Lord Ox-"ford rehearfed the whole conference to me, "and 'twas the moft diverting thing I ever heard "in my life; a vaft deal of learning, managed "with a great deal of art."

MS. Letter to Dr. Charlett.

SOPHIA,

ELECTRESS OF HANOVER.

THIS ſource of the illuſtrious family that has reigned over this country for near a century, with ſuch happineſs to it and ſuch honour to themſelves, is thus deſcribed by an Engliſh traveller, Mr. Toland, in the year 1703:—
" The Electreſs is ſeventy-three years of age,
" which ſhe bears ſo wonderfully well, that had
" I not many vouchers, I ſhould ſcarce dare
" venture to relate it. She has ever enjoyed
" extraordinary health, which keeps her ſtill
" very vigorous, of a chearful countenance,
" and merry diſpoſition; ſhe ſteps as firm and
" erect as any young lady, has not one wrinkle
" in her face, which is ſtill very agreeable, nor
" one tooth out of her head, and reads without
" ſpectacles, as I often ſaw her do letters of
" a ſmall character in the duſk of the evening.
" She is as great a worker as Queen Mary
" (the wife of William the Third) was, and
" you cannot turn yourſelf in the palace with-
" out meeting ſome monuments of her induſtry,
" all the chairs of the Preſence-Chamber being
" wrought with her own hands. She is the
" moſt conſtant and greateſt walker. I ever

" knew

" knew, never miffing a day (if it proves fair)
" to walk for one or two hours, and often
" more, in the fine garden of Herenhaufen.
" She perfectly tires all thofe of her Court
" that attend her in that exercife, but fuch as
" have the honour to be entertained by her
" in difcourfe. She has been long admired
" by all the learned world, as a woman of in-
" comparable knowledge in divinity, philofo-
" phy, hiftory, and the fubjects of all forts of
" books (of which fhe has a prodigious quan-
" tity). She fpeakes five languages fo well,
" that by her accent it might be a difpute
" which of them was her firft: they are Low
" Dutch, German, French, Italian, and Eng-
" lifh, which laft fhe fpeaks as truly and as
" eafily as any Native. But, indeed, the
" Electrefs is fo intirely Englifh in her perfon,
" in her behaviour, and in her humour, and
" all her inclinations, that fhe could not pof-
" fibly mifs of any thing that belongs peculiarly
" to our England. She was ever glad to fee
" Englifhmen, long before the Act of Suc-
" ceffion:—fhe profeffes to admire our form
" of Government, and underftands it well:
" fhe afks fo many queftions about families,
" cuftoms, and laws, and the like, as fufficiently
" demonftrate her profound wifdom and ex-
" perience. She is adored for her goodnefs

" amongſt the inhabitants of the country, and " gains the hearts of all ſtrangers by her " unparalleled affability. No diſtinction is " ever made in her Court concerning the " parties into which England is divided, and " whereof they carry the effects and impreſſions " whereſoever they go, which makes others " ſometimes uneaſy as well as themſelves. In " her Court it is enough that you be an En- " gliſhman, nor can you ever diſcover by her " treatment of them which are better liked, " the Whigs or the Tories. Theſe are the " inſtructions given to all her ſervants, and they " take care to execute them with the utmoſt " exactneſs. I was the firſt who had the " honour of kiſſing her hand on account of " the Act of Succeſſion; and ſhe ſaid, amongſt " other things, that ſhe was afraid the Nation " had already repented of the choice of an " old woman, but that ſhe hoped none of her " poſterity would give them any reaſon to be " weary of their dominion."

The Electreſs wrote to King William, requeſting him not to paſs by in her favour the Houſe of Stuart. This letter, with ſeveral other very curious letters and papers, was burnt by the fire at Kenſington Palace.

REV. JOHN NORRIS,

RECTOR OF BEMERTON.

THE ingenious Mr. Melmoth, in that excellent little work of Biography lately publifhed by him, entitled, "Memoirs of an Eminent "Advocate lately deceafed," has printed a very interefting Letter of Mr. Norris. The following Letter, copied from the Original in the Bodleian Library, is a good comment on the piety and fimplicity that univerfally prevail in the writings of this excellent Divine:

"Sir,

"I am obliged to you for the favour of "your letter; and fince you are pleafed to "think that little Tract of mine worthy of "another impreffion, if my Bookfeller be as "willing to undertake it (as I prefume upon "fuch incouragement as you mention he will) "I fhall be content to be at the pains to revife "it, and to correct what I think may need "correction in it; for which 'tis not unlikely "that there may be occafion in a thing written "fo long ago, and when I was but a young "man. Particularly what you are pleafed to "fuggeft fhall be taken into confideration:

"that eſpecially which concerns B[p] Sanderſon, "for whoſe judgement I want no due reverence; "tho authority is an argument of the leaſt "weight with me in matters of a rational "nature.

"But as to the continuation of his intended "ſcheme, tho I am indebted to my friends "for their favourable opinion of my abilitys, "I cannot ſo eaſily think myſelf ſufficient for "ſuch an undertaking, nor will my ſtock of "health ſerve for it, nor will my leiſure; "whereof indeed I have very little, not only "by reaſon of my parochial charge, but alſo "becauſe of the abundance of company I am "expoſed to, and the multitude of vigils "wherewith I am continually interrupted and "ingaged. But after all, I am not ſo well "ſatisfyed with the ſubjects of that ſcheme, "whether they are the moſt uſefull of any "in the world to imploy the conſideration and "time of a writer. And beſides, perhaps I "may have other deſignes, tho I muſt needs ſay "that I ſee no great reaſon that I have to "labour on for the publick, unleſs I had more "incouragement. Not that I am ambitious "of preferment, or covetous of much wealth "(God knows I am neither); but I might "perhaps be glad to be a little eaſier in the

"world,

" world, which indeed is but ftrait and hard
" with me; the clear income of my parfonage
" not being much above threefcore and ten
" pounds a year, all things difcharged; and
" what that is to maintain and breed up a
" family, and to live with fome credit, decency,
" and reputation (as I muft do), in a dear
" country and fo public a place, being fo near
" a great town and a great road, where I am
" expofed to fo much company from all parts,
" I leave you, S^r, to judge: and I have but
" little reafon to hope ever to fee it better,
" efpecially as the world now goes. The B.
" of S. I find, and am alfo fo inform'd from
" thofe who well know his mind in that
" matter, is abfolutely refolv'd I fhall never
" have any thing here; and *fata*, you know,
" *non funt demulcenda*. But as I expect no
" preferment, fo I thank God I can be con-
" tented without it. Only if my friends in
" the Univerfity, particularly yourfelf and the
" worthy Warden of All Souls, would be fo
" kind as for my fake to fhow fome kindnefs
" to my fon (who is almoft ready to come
" thither), in giving him their affifting hand
" towards the procuring of a fellowfhip, I
" fhould accept the favour very thankfully,
" and think the pains fufficiently rewarded
" which I have beftowed to ferve the public.

" S^{r}, it is not my talent to ſolicit for prefer-
" ment, nor am I at all forward to do it;
" but having bred one of my ſons a ſcholar
" (and a pretty good one I think he is for
" his age), and not being able out of my little
" income to afford him a maintenance for the
" finiſhing his education, I am forced to be-
" ſpeak the favour of my friends in his behalf;
" and I hope I am not immodeſt or unrea-
" ſonable in ſuch a requeſt. If I am, I hope
" you will however pardon the boldneſs and
" freedom of,

" Honour'd S^{r},

" Your obliged and very humble Servt,

" J. NORRIS.

" Bemerton,
" April 9th, 1707.
" For the Revnd D^{r}. Charlett,
" Maſter of Univerſity College,
" in Oxford."

GEORGE HICKES, D.D.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THIS GREAT SEPTENTRIONAL SCHOLAR TO THE REV. DR. CHARLETTE, MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXON.

" November 24, 1694.

" Dear Sir,

* * * * *

" I AM glad that you are going to found " Armenian and Sclavonian Letters. You have " an oracle for the former language amongſt you, " I mean Dr. Hyde; but is there any one that " ſtudies or deſigns to ſtudy the latter? which " I ſhould certainly do were I ten years younger. " If there be, I muſt make bold to trouble " him with ſome queries. If you could get " an ingenious young Welchman to ſtudy that " (the Sclavonian language) and the old North- " ern languages, you would do the world " ſome ſervice by raiſing up ſuch a man. " For (as I take it) there are four old original " European languages; the Greek, the Scla- " vonic, the Gothic, and the Celtic or antient " Britiſh; and he that underſtandeth them

 " all,

" all, as an ingenious Welchman that hath
" learned Greek may eafily do, will be able
" to illuftrate the harmony of languages, ancient
" and modern (Latin alfo comprehended, be-
" caufe it is little elfe but Greek). He will
" alfo thereby be enabled to illuftrate many
" things in antiquity which yet lie in darknefs;
" and the difcoveries he will find himfelf able
" to make in thofe things will be fo delightful
" to him, that he will fcarce be fenfible of
" his pains. I defigned (had I not been drawn
" from my ftation) to have trained up one to
" thefe ftudies, and made him my amanuenfis;
" but now, having neither good health, nor
" good fight, nor amanuenfis to help me, nor
" quiet enough to do that little I could not
" otherwife do, without, I am become in a
" manner ufelefs and good for nothing; and
" am far from deferving the compliments you
" give me refpecting thefe languages."

* * * * *

" I am, &c.

" GEORGE HICKES."

THE Original of the following curious Letter of this learned Prelate is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford;

" Jan. 23, $17\frac{10}{11}$.

" Dear Sir,

" I AM ſo taken up with writing Addi-
" tions to the third Edition of my Book *,
" that of late I have ſcarce written letters to
" any; but can defer ſending you my humble
" thanks no longer for your kind New-year's
" gifts, the ſtately Almanack and the Orations
" *ex Poetis Latinis*; where, after looking upon
" the title-page, I happened to dip into page
" 46, when I caſt my eyes on the *Sortes Vir-*
" *gilianæ* of Charles I.

Et bello audacis populi vexatus," &c.

" This gave me ſome melancholick reflec-
" tions for an hour or two, and made me call
" to mind the ſtory of Bernini and his buſt,
" burnt at Whitehall. It made me alſo call
" to mind the omens that happened at the
" Coronation of his ſon James the Second,

* Hickes's " Theſaurus." When Pantherus the learned German ſaw the firſt Edition of this Book, he exclaimed to Mr. Thwaites, who ſhewed it to him, " *Per* " *Deum nihil Gallia ſub auſpiciis Ludovici magni magnificentius* " *aut auguſtius edidit.*"

" which

" which I ſaw viz. The tottering of the " Crown upon his head; the broken canopy " over it; and the rent flag hanging upon the " White Tower, when I came home from the " Coronation. It was torn by the wind at " the ſame time the ſignal was given to the " Tower that he was crowned. I put no " great ſtreſs upon theſe omens, but I cannot " deſpiſe them; moſt of them, I believe, came " by chance, but ſome from ſuperior intel- " lectual agents, eſpecially thoſe which regard " the fate of Kings and Nations. I pray give " my moſt humble ſervice to Sir Ph. Sydenham " and all my friends; and accept the ſame from " him who is, with true reſpect,

" Sir,
" Your moſt obliged and
" humble Servant,
" GEO. HICKES."

" To the Rev. Dr. Charlett,
" Maſter of Univerſity
" College, Oxford."

ANDREW FLETCHER,

OF SALTOUN.

THIS upright Patriot uſed to obſerve of the cant appellations of his time, Whigs and Tories,

that they were names made uſe of to cloak the knaves of both parties. "Prejudice and opinion," ſays this excellent man, "govern "the world, to the great darkneſs and ruin "of mankind; and though we daily find "men ſo rational as to charm by the diſ- "intereſted rectitude of their ſentiments in "all other things, yet when we touch upon "any wrong opinion of theirs (with which they "have been early prepoſſeſſed), we find them "more irrational than any thing in nature, and "not only not to be convinced, but obſtinately "reſolved not to hear any thing againſt them." He ſaid, that when he was at ſome German Univerſity, he was told of a perſon who was hereditary Profeſſor of Divinity there, at which he ſmiled. He was anſwered, "Why not an "hereditary Profeſſor, as well as an hereditary "King*?"

The ſpeeches of Fletcher never took up above a quarter of an hour, and are filled with

* "The moſt terrible of all calamities," ſays the good and acute Paſcal, "are civil wars. They muſt moſt "aſſuredly take place, if you pretend to recompenſe "merit; for every one will tell you, that he has merit. "The evil then to fear from a fool, who ſhould happen "to come to the Crown by hereditary ſucceſſion, is "neither ſo great nor ſo certain."—*Penſées de Paſcal*, part 1. article 8.

matter and ſound reaſoning. The Orators of the preſent day ſeem to think, with Dom' Noel d' Argonne, that what they want in depth, they ought to make up in length; and their hearers appear to forget another obſervation of this acute Carthuſian, "that it is ſurpriſing, "ſince eloquence has begun to be ſufficiently "known, that it ſhould ſtill continue to dupe "any one."

GEORGE THE FIRST,

[1714—1727.]

THE following account of this excellent Prince, is taken from a Pamphlet written by Mr. Toland in the year 1705.

"The Elector George-Louis was born in "the year 1660. He is a middle-ſized, well-"proportioned man, of a genteel addreſs, and "good appearance. He is not much ad-"dicted to any diverſion except hunting. He "is reſerved, ſpeaks little, but judiciouſly. He "underſtands our Conſtitution the beſt of any "Foreigner I ever knew; and though he is "well verſed in the art of war, and of invincible "courage,

"courage, having often expofed his perfon "to great dangers in Hungary, in the Morea, "on the Rhine, and in Flanders, yet he is "naturally of very peaceable inclinations. He "is a perfect man of bufinefs, exactly regular "in the œconomy of his revenues; reads all "difpatches himfelf at firft hand, and writes "moft of his own letters. I need give no "more particular proof of his frugality in "laying out the public money, than that all "the expences of his Court (as to eating, "drinking, fire and candles, and the like) are "duly paid every Saturday night. The Offi-"cers of his Army receive their pay every "month, as likewife his Envoys in every part "of Europe; and all the Officers of his Houfe-"hold, with the reft that are on the Civil Lift, "are cleared off every half-year."

This Prince underftood Englifh fo ill, that the only method of communication between him and one of his Minifters, who could not fpeak French, was in bad Latin. On coming to the Crown of England, he told his Minifters, that as he knew very little of the Conftitution and cuftoms of England, he fhould put himfelf entirely in their hands, and be governed by them: "Then," added he, "you become "completely

" completely anſwerable for every thing that I
" do *."

This wiſe Prince knew too well the ſacrifices of their opinion to that of the Sovereign, which Miniſters are but too apt to make in order to preſerve their ſituations; and he had too much magnanimity to tempt them by their own ſelfiſhneſs and deſire of aggrandiſement to defer to him without conviction, and too much honour to permit that they, and perhaps the country itſelf, ſhould ſuffer in conſequence of his interpoſition in a manner unwarranted by the Conſtitution, which with great wiſdom takes off all reſponſibility for meaſures of Government from the Sovereign, and places it upon the Miniſters. A German nobleman was one day congratulating this Monarch on his being Sovereign of this Kingdom and of Hanover. " Rather," ſaid he, " congratulate me on hav-
" ing ſuch a Subject in one, as Newton; and
" ſuch a Subject in the other, as Leibnitz."

The Maxims of this excellent Prince were,
" Never to forſake a friend; to endeavour to

* An idle Prince," ſays the acute Beaumelle, " lets
" his Miniſters do every thing for him; Kings of a mode-
" rate capacity wiſh to be their own Miniſters; Kings of
" genius govern without Miniſters."

" do

" do juftice to every perfon; and not to fear " any one."

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

How much better this great Warrior could fight than fpell, the following Letters very plainly evince:

" Jully the 29th, 1714.

" Sir,

" I RECEIVED this day the favour of your " obliging letter of the 25th, and that I may " loofe no time in obeying your comands, " I write this in the bâteing place in my way " to Oftende. I wifh you as much happinefs " as you can defire, and that wee may live to " meet in England, which will give me many " opertunetys of telling you how faithfully I " am

" Your moft humble fervant,
" MARLBOROUGH."

" The Duchefs of Marl. is your humble fer" vant, and gives you many thanks for the favour " of remembering her."

" Monfieur,
" Monf. BUBB, Gentelhome
" Angloife,
" à la Haye."

" The

"Sept. 3, 1707.

"Sir,

"The bearer will acquaint you with what "I have write, in order to have this bufinefs "agreed friendly (if poffible). I defire the "pictars may go with my brother, and leave it "to your care that they be originels.

"I am, Sir,

"Your friend and humble fervant.

"Marlborough."

"To Mr. Sandby."

The Duke was firft prefented by his Father to be Page to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton. His eftablifhment being full, he was introduced to the Duchefs of York, James the Second's firft wife, by which means his fifter became acquainted with James the Second; and perhaps, no lefs to this circumftance than to that of his poffeffing very great military talents, we may attribute the great degree of favour in which he was held by that unfortunate Monarch. Turenne, in whofe army he was a volunteer, fpeaks of him as a young man that was likely to make a figure in the military profeffion.

The

The Duke, though no epicure himſelf, had, in common with Louis XIV. a pleaſure in ſeeing others eat, and when he was particularly pleaſed exerciſed this pleaſure, though it coſt him ſomething. Lord Cadogan uſed to ſay, that he remembered ſeeing the Duke completely out of humour one day, a thing very unuſual with him, and much agitated: in the evening, however, a meſſenger arrived, who brought him ſome news which he liked. He immediately ordered the meſſenger to be placed in a ſituation where no one could ſpeak to him, and ordered his coach to be opened, and ſome cantines to be taken out, containing hams and other good things, and ſpread before ſome of the principal Officers, he looking on and taſting nothing.

Of the wonderful avarice of this very great man, the late Lord Bath uſed to tell the following ſtory: Himſelf and his brother, General Pulteney (who had been Aid-du-Camp to the Duke in Flanders) were playing at cards at a houſe in Bath, at that time known by the name of Weſtgate-Houſe, and which then happened to be the lodgings of Lord Bath. The Duke had loſt ſome money, and on going away deſired General Pulteney to lend him ſixpence to

to pay his chair-hire. This he of courſe did, and when the Duke had left the room, Lord Bath ſaid to his brother, "I would venture any "ſum, now, that the Duke goes home on foot. "Do pray follow him out." The General followed him, and to his aſtoniſhment ſaw him walk home to his lodgings.

This great man was completely under the management of his wife, as the following ſtory, well-known in his family, evinces. The Duke had noticed the behaviour of a young Officer in an engagement in Flanders, and ſent him over to England with ſome diſpatches, and with a letter to the Ducheſs, recommending him to her to procure a ſuperior Commiſſion for him in the army. The Ducheſs read the letter, and approved of it, but aſked the young man where the thouſand pounds were for his increaſe of rank. The young man bluſhed, and ſaid that he was really maſter of no ſuch ſum. "Well, then," ſaid ſhe, "you may return "to the Duke." This he did very ſoon afterwards, and told him how he had been received by the Ducheſs. The Duke laughingly ſaid, "Well, I thought that it would be ſo; "you ſhall, however, do better another time;" and, preſenting him with a thouſand pounds, ſent

ſent him over to England. The laſt expedition proved a ſucceſsful one.

The Duke was talking one day before Prince Eugene of his regard for his Queen (Anne). "*Regina Pecunia*," ſaid the Prince in a whiſper to ſome one that ſat near him.

The Duke of Marlborough at his death left Prince Eugene his ſword. On receiving this mark of his rival's great and fond eſteem for him, he immediately drew it out of the ſcabbard, and flouriſhing it ſaid, "*Voila l'epée que* "*j'ai ſuivie par toute cette longue guerre.*"

The Duke of Marlborough poſſeſſed great command of temper, and never permitted it to be ruffled by little things, in which even the greateſt men have been occaſionally found unguarded.—As he was one day riding with Commiſſary Marriot, it began to rain, and he called to his ſervant for his cloak. The ſervant not bringing the cloak immediately, he called for it again. The ſervant, being embarraſſed with the ſtraps and buckles, did not come up to him. At laſt, it raining very hard, the Duke called to him again, and aſked him what he was about that he did not bring his cloak. "You muſt ſtay, Sir," grumbles the fellow,

"if it rains cats and dogs, 'till I can get at it." The Duke turned round to Marriot, and ſaid very coolly, "Now I would not be of that fel-"low's temper for all the world."

The Duke had a moſt exquiſite perſon and a very ſqueaking voice. Pope repeated to Biſhop Warburton ſome lines he had made on the Duke of Marlborough, in which, malignantly enough, he made him; "in accents of a whining Ghoſt,"

——lament the ſon he loſt.

Lord Bolingbroke, with greater dignity of mind, when ſome of his French friends were thinking to pay their court to him by blaming the Duke for his avarice, replied to them, "I "am the laſt perſon in the world to be told "of this. I knew the Duke of Marlborough "better than any of you; and he was ſo great "a man that I have entirely forgotten all his "failings."

Lord Bolingbroke, with the ſame dignity of mind, late in life, gave an equal teſtimony in print to the merit of this great man. In the Eighth Letter on the Study of Hiſtory, he ſpeaks of him in the following manner:

"I take

"I take with pleaſure this opportunity of
"doing juſtice to that great man, whoſe faults
"I knew, whoſe virtues I admired, and whoſe
"memory, as the greateſt General, and as the
"greateſt Miniſter that our country, or perhaps
"any other has produced, I honour."

The Duke got the nick-name of "Silly" from his uſing that word when he did not like any propoſal that was made to him: as, "Will "your Grace beſiege Liſle?"—"Oh, ſilly."— "Will you then beſiege Ypres?"—"No!— "ſilly, ſilly."

It is well known that Lord Bolingbroke uſed to tell his friends, in the latter years of his life, after his attainder was reverſed, that the Duke of Marlborough had agreed to join the new Tory Miniſtry after Lord Oxford's diſmiſſion: and that, as he was expected to land immediately at Dover, orders were ſent to fire the guns of the Caſtle on his landing. It has been ſaid, and upon good authority, that fortunately for the Duke, a friend of his on board a packet from Dover met the Duke's ſhip at ſea with the news of Queen Anne's death; and that, after ſome conſultation, it was determined that the Duke ſhould proceed on his voyage, and give out that he was returning

to England to join the friends of the Hanover family.

Though the Duke of Marlborough was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces by George the Firſt, he never had his confidence; and had ſo little weight with him, that when he wiſhed only to appoint a friend of his to an Enſigncy, he uſed to deſire Mr. Pulteney (then Secretary at War) to go in to the King with his name. The King, when he was elector of Hanover, was diſpleaſed with him for drawing down every campaign ſuch large bodies of German troops to his own army in Flanders, that the army of the Empire upon the Rhine was always obliged to act upon the defenſive.

SARAH,

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

THE following joint letter of this celebrated Lady and of her Huſband, John Duke of Marlborough, addreſſed to GEORGE BUBB, Eſq; (afterwards Lord MELCOMBE) was kindly communicated to the COMPILER by PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the County of Wilts:

"St. Alban's,

" St. Alban's, April 24, 1715.

" Sir,

" I HAVE juſt now received the favour of " your letter from Madrid of the 15th of this " month, which is ſo very oblidging, that I can't " let the poſt go without returning my thanks " to you. The account you have given me of " your travels made me laugh more than I have " done for a great while: for which if you are " angry, I beg your pardon; for I remember, " when I was in the ſame condition, I thought " it paſt a jeſt. But I hope theſe ſorts of ſuffer- " ings will make you have a great reliſh for " the conveniences that I deſign to make this " ſummer at Blenheim, where I promiſe you " that all my friends ſhall have whatever I think " can contribute to make them ſtay with us. " When I talked with our Ambaſſadour of his " going abroad, I thought hee did not ſeem ſo " fond of his journey as to make me apprehend " he will be offended at me for wiſhing him, as " ſoon as poſſible, at one of my country-houſes, " where he and you ſhall always have a very " hearty wellcome; and, to tell you the truth, " I am ſimple enough to like that way of life " much better than any Court.

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASWATHI MAHAL

"It was very natural, after your defcription "of Madrid, to reflect upon the blood and "treafure that it has coft to make the Emperor "mafter of it; and I would fain flatter my-"felf, from the melancholy account which you "give me of the chief place in it, that the "laft honeft Miniftry have not done us fo much "mifchief as they intended, by giving it to "France.

"Pray let me know if there is any thing worth "your buying for me, in any place you come "through in your way home, that can come "without trouble to you. If there is, I will "return your money, for I love to buy any "thing, whenever I can, that is pritty and ufe-"ful. But in this great affair I muft defire "you to confult a little with the Ambaffadour; "which you won't take ill, fince you remem-"ber, that at Antwerp you did not fo much "depend upon your own experience as not to "employ me. The Duke of Marlborough "tells me, hee will write to you in this letter, "and therefore 'tis time for me to conclude, "and to affure you that I am

"Your moft faithful and
moft humble fervant,
"S. MARLBOROUGH.

"My

"My humble fervifs to the Ambaffadour and
"Mr. Egerton."

* * * *

"LADY MARLB. letter is very long, that I "muft onely take this opportunity of thanking "you for your kind remembrance; and I defir "you will be fo good as to make my fincere "compliments to my Lord Ambaffador."

This fingular woman in the latter part of her life became bed-ridden. Paper, pen, and ink were laid by the fide of her bed, and fhe ufed occafionally to write down either what fhe remembered, or what came into her head. A felection from thefe loofe papers of the Duchefs was made fome years ago, with great judgement, by the learned and ingenious Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. under the title of "The Opinions of "Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough, publifhed "from Original MSS." Edinburgh 1788.

In this work her Grace entertains the following opinion, which will moft probably not be thought very wide of the truth, under the article "Patriots, 1738:"—"I think that all the "people in places, and thofe of the patriots "that have a mind to have them, will keep and "get all the employments to the laft moment, "without any regard to what may happen in "England."

Under

Under the article "Purchaſe of Land," her Grace ſays, with as much truth as moſt predictions dictated by ſpleen and ill-humour contain, under the year 1738—"From fear of a "ſponge, I have ſold my ſtock low and bought "land dear, which I did becauſe I thought that "would hold longeſt."

Under the next year ſhe ſays, "Went in "the City to bid for Lord Yarmouth's eſtate, "which I believe I ſhall have; and I do think "it neceſſary to do it, becauſe land will be the "laſt thing taken from us; and I expect, a "little ſooner or latter, a ſponge which will put "an end to all ſtocks and money lent to the "Government."

The Ducheſs, like many other perſons of a violent temper, and of diſappointed pride, is but too apt to impute the cauſe of her miſery to the defects of others, inſtead of deſcending to the ſource of it in herſelf.

"1739. As to my own particular," ſays the Ducheſs, "I have nothing to reproach myſelf "with; and I think it very improbable that I "ſhould live to ſuffer what others will do who "have contributed to the ruin of their country. "I have always thought, that the greateſt happi-

"neſs

" ness of life was to love and value somebody " extremely that returned it, and to see them " often; and if one has an easy fortune, that is " what make one's life pass away agreeably. " But, alas! there is such a change in the " world since I knew it first, that though one's " natural pleasure is to love people, the gene- " rality of the world are in something so dis- " agreeable that it is impossible to do it; and " added to this, I am a cripple, lifted about " like a child, and very seldom free from " pain."

The two following short letters have perhaps little to recommend them, but that they are Original Letters of this celebrated Lady.

" I BEG you will give me leave to trouble you " with this letter, and beg the favour of you to " shew it to the Prince. There are perpetualy " a thousand lies of me—That I am very indif- " ferent about; but I hear now that it is said " I was angry with Dr. Hollands for waiting " upon the Prince. Upon my word, so far " from it, that I never once named his High- " ness: I think I have the honour to be enough " known to him, that he will not doubt of " the truth of this, after I have given my " word upon it. If I had not a respect for the

" Prince, I ſhould not have troubled myſelf
" about it.

" I am, Sir,

" Your moſt humble ſervant,

Auguſt 19, 1733. " MARLBOROUGH."

" Sir,

" I MUST trouble you with my thanks " for the favour of your two obliging let- " ters, and ſo ſoon, which makes it the more " ſo.

" I am, Sir, with regard,

" Your moſt humble ſervant,

" MARLBOROUGH."

" I beg my humble duty to the Prince, and " many thanks for the honour of enquiring " how I do. I am ſtill the ſame as I have been " this long time, very ill."

During the preparations for the trial of Harley Earl of Oxford, a relation of his went to the Ducheſs of Marlborough, with a copy of a letter which the Duke had written to the Pretender. She taking the letter from him, and reading it, tore it to pieces. He then ſhewed her the original. The trial ſoon after was ſtopped, on a ſuppoſed miſunderſtanding between the Houſes of Lords and Commons.

LORD PETERBOROUGH.

THIS lively Nobleman was once taken by the mob for the Duke of Marlborough (who was then in difgrace with them); and being about to be roughly treated by thefe friends to fummary juftice, he told them, " Gentlemen, I " can convince you by two reafons that I am " not the Duke of Marlborough. In the firft " place, I have only five guineas in my pocket; " and in the fecond, they are heartily at your " fervice." So throwing his purfe amongft them, he got out of their hands, with loud huzzas and acclamations *.

* The late Lord Bottetourt, in paffing through Gloucefter, foon after the Cyder-tax, in which he had taken a part that was not very popular in that country, obferved himfelf burning in effigy in one of the ftreets of that city. He ftopped his coach, and giving a purfe of guineas to the mob that furrounded the fire, faid, " Pray, Gentlemen, if you " will burn me, at leaft do me the favour to burn me like " a Gentleman. Do not let me linger: I fee that you " have not faggots enough." This good-humoured and ready fpeech appeafed the fury of the people immediately; they gave him three cheers, and permitted him to proceed quietly on his journey.

Lord Peterborough was cut for the ſtone at Briſtol. The Surgeon (as uſual) wiſhed to have him bound. He refuſed; the Surgeon perſiſted; till at laſt he told the Surgeon, that it ſhould never be ſaid that a Mordaunt was ſeen bound. "Do your beſt, Sir." He then ordered the Surgeon to place him in the poſition moſt advantageous for the operation, and in which he remained without flinching till it was over. In three weeks afterwards he was at Bevis Mount.

The Earl was ſo active a traveller, that Queen Anne's Miniſters uſed to ſay, that they wrote *at* him, and not *to* him. Of himſelf he ſaid, that he believed he had ſeen more Kings and more poſtillions than any perſon beſide. He left behind him in manuſcript the Memoirs of his Life, in which he ſeems not to have ſpared his own character, and which, from delicate regard to his reputation, his amiable and elegant widow conſigned to the flames.

Lord Peterborough was a man of frolic. Richardſon, in his Anecdotes, ſays, "The great "Earl of Peterborough, who had much ſenſe, "much wit, and much whim, leaped out of his "chariot one day, on ſeeing a dancing-maſter, "with pearl-coloured ſilk ſtockings, lightly "ſtepping

"ſtepping over the broad ſtones, and picking "his way, in extremely dirty weather, and ran "after him (who ſoon took to his heels) with "his drawn ſword, in order to drive him into "the mud, but into which he of courſe followed "himſelf."

Dr. Freind, in his account of Lord Peterborough's conduct in Spain, ſays, "he never ordered off a detachment of a hundred men "without going with them himſelf." Of his own courage his Lordſhip uſed to ſay, that it proceeded from his not knowing his danger; in this agreeing with Turenne, that a coward had only one of the three faculties of the mind, "apprehenſion."

Lord Peterborough, when he lodged with Fenelon at Cambray, was ſo charmed with the virtues and talents of the Archbiſhop, that he exclaimed at parting, "If I ſtay here any "longer, I ſhall become a Chriſtian in ſpite of "myſelf."

When he was in Spain, the remittances from England not coming to his troops, he ſupplied them for ſome time with money from his own pocket.

Speaking

Speaking of himſelf and the French General who oppoſed him in the buſineſs of the Spaniſh Succeſſion, he ſaid, "*Comme nous ſommes des* "*grands ânes pour combattre pour ces deux gros* "*benêts?*" alluding to the characters of the two competitors for the Spaniſh monarchy.

Lord Peterborough was aſked one day by a Frenchman, if we had the ceremonies of the coronation of a king amongſt us.—"*Sacre t'on les* "*Roi chez vous*, my Lord?"—"*Oui*," replied the witty Peer; "*on les ſacre et on les maſſacre* "*auſſi*."

LORD SOMERS.

This great Lawyer, to whom every Engliſhman who feels the bleſſings of that Conſtitution of Government under which he has the happineſs to live owes the higheſt obligations, for the excellent and ſpirited defences he made of the two great bulwarks of it, the limited ſucceſſion to the crown, and the trial by jury, is thus ſplendidly yet juſtly delineated by the nervous and ſpirited pencil of Lord Orford, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."—"He was one of thoſe divine men, who like a "chapel

"chapel in a palace remain unprofaned, whilft "all the reft is tyranny, corruption, and folly. "All the traditionary accounts of him," adds the noble writer, "and the hiftorians of the "laft age, reprefent him as the moft incorrupt "lawyer, and the honefteft Statefman; as a "mafter orator, a genius of the fineft tafte, "and as a patriot of the nobleft and moft ex-"tenfive views; as a man who difpenfed blef-"fings by his life, and planned them for pof-"terity."

The following Anecdotes of Lord Somers were copied many years ago from a manufcript in the poffeffion of the late Dr. Birch.

"April 26, 1716, died John Lord Somers. "Burnet hath done him juftice in feveral places, "and Addifon has given us his character in "colours fo ftrong, that little remaineth to be "added.

"His application and capacity were equally "great and uncommon. At his firft going to "fchool, he never gave himfelf any of the di-"verfions of children of his age; for at noon "the book was never out of his hand. To "the laft years of his life a few hours of fleep "fufficed: at waking, a reader attended, and

" entertained him with the moſt valuable
" authors. Such management raiſed him
" to the higheſt eminency in his own pro-
" feſſion, and gave him a ſuperiority in all kind
" of uſeful knowledge and learning.

" Natural ſtrength and clearneſs of under-
" ſtanding thus improved, was the diſtinguiſh-
" ing peculiarity which appeared in all his per-
" formances. Every thing was eaſy and cor-
" rect, pure and proper. He was unwearied in
" the application of all his abilities for the ſer-
" vice of his country. As a writer, he greatly
" aſſiſted the cauſe of liberty in the days of its
" utmoſt peril. As an advocate, a judge, a
" ſenator, and a miniſter, the higheſt praiſes
" and the moſt grateful remembrance are due
" to his merit.

" He was invariable and uniform in the pur-
" ſuit of right paths. As he well underſtood,
" he was equally firm in adhering to the in-
" tereſt of his country while in its ſervice, and
" when in a private ſtation. To this unifor-
" mity the calumnies and reproaches of his
" enemies may be truly aſcribed. They en-
" vied him his ſuperiority; and as their wiſhes
" and deſigns were far from being engaged for
" the

"the real welfare of ſociety, a man ſo upright "and able naturally became the object of their "hatred; and they had too eaſy and too much "credit. What greater misfortune can be "entailed on popular government, than for- "wardneſs in receiving all the impreſſions of "malevolence!

"When I had finiſhed my letter, it came "into my head to add Somers's character, "which was uniform, to Shrewſbury, which was "all deformity.

"I have been ſo very ſhort, not only for "the reaſons prefixed, but in expectation of "your having additions from your truly worthy "friend Mr. Yorke. The account of his "behaviour at ſchool I had many years ago "from a ſchool-fellow. I think Walſall in "Staffordſhire was the place where they learned "their grammar together. I remember very "well his account of Johnny Somers being a "weakly boy, wearing a black cap, and never "ſo much as looking on when they were at "play, &c.

"Mr. Winnington's account is, that by the "exactneſs of his knowledge and behaviour he "diſcouraged his father and all the young men

"who knew him. They were afraid to be in "his company."

Towards the close of Lord Somers's Treatise * on the Succession, there is this very remarkable passage: "I will not (though I safely "might) challenge these men to tell me where-"ever any settled nation, which had laws of "their own, and were not under the immediate "force of a Conqueror, did ever admit of a "King of another religion than their own. "I will not insist on it, that the crown is not "a bare inheritance, but an inheritance accom-"panying an office of trust, and that if a man's "defects render him incapable of that trust, he "has also forfeited the inheritance." In another place of this golden Treatise he says, "I need "not say how far a nation is to be excused for "executing justice summarily, and without the "tedious formalities of law, when the necessity "of things requires haste, and the party flies "from justice, and the confederates are nu-

* The title runs thus: "A Brief History of the Succes-"sion, collected out of the Records, and the most Authen-"tic Historians, written for the Satisfaction of the Earl "of ———." It was written in favour of the attempt to exclude the Duke of York about the year 1679, and reprinted in 1714.

"merous

" merous and daring, and the Prince's life in
" danger."

A pretender to literature having owned a copy of verſes which Lord Somers wrote, was aſked by his Lordſhip, when he was preſented to him as Lord Chancellor, whether he was really the author of the lines in queſtion. " Yes, my " Lord," replied the pretended Poet, " it is a " trifle, I did it off-hand." On hearing this, Lord Somers burſt out into a loud fit of laughter, and the Gentleman withdrew in the greateſt confuſion.

" The King (George the Firſt)," ſays Lord Bolingbroke in a manuſcript letter, " ſet out " from Hanover in the reſolution of taking the " Whigs indeed into favour; but of oppreſſing " no ſet of men who acknowledged the govern- " ment, and ſubmitted quietly to it. As ſoon " as he came to Holland, a contrary reſolution " was taken by the joint importunity of the " Allies and of ſome of the Whigs.

" Lord Townſhend came triumphantly to ac- " quaint Lord Somers with all the meaſures of " proſcription and of perſecution which they " intended, and to which the King had at laſt " conſented. The old Peer aſked him what he " meant,

"meant, and ſhed tears on the foreſight of "meaſures like to thoſe of the Roman Trium- "virate."

EARL STANHOPE,

SECRETARY OF STATE TO GEORGE I.

WHISTON ſays, of this Nobleman, "After "he had been ſome time a Courtier, I freely "aſked him whether he had been able to keep "his integrity at Court; to which he made "me no reply, whence I concluded he had "not been able to do it, for he would never "tell a lie." A different inference might be drawn from his ſilence, which probably was occaſioned only by his diſguſt at the impertinence of the queſtion.

Lord Stanhope was at Eton School with one of the Scotch Noblemen who were condemned after the Rebellion in 1715. He requeſted the life of his old ſchool-fellow (whom he had never ſeen ſince that time) of the Privy Council, whilſt they were deliberating upon the ſigning of the warrant of execution of theſe unfortunate Noblemen. His requeſt was refuſed, till he threatened to give up his place if the Council did not comply with it. This menace procured

procured him the life of his aſſociate in early life, to whom he afterwards ſent a handſome ſum of money.

Of ſuch advantage are ſometimes the connections that are formed in public ſchools. What may profit, may likewiſe hurt. The gold that purchaſes bread may purchaſe poiſon, and the ſeminary that adminiſters to virtuous and to honeſt friendſhip, may likewiſe adminiſter to a ſociety in vice and in wickedneſs: yet, every thing in human life being but a choice of difficulties, it ſeems wiſer to prefer a public to a private education, on account of the greater advantages it holds forth *. A young man will moſt

* Oſborne begins his celebrated "Advice to a Son" thus: "Though I can never pay enough to your Grand-"father's memory for his tender care of my education, "yet I muſt obſerve in it this miſtake, that by keeping "me at home, where I was one of *my young Maſters*, I loſt "the advantage of my moſt docile time. For, not under-"going the ſame diſcipline, I muſt needs fall ſhort of "their experience that are bred up in free-ſchools, who, "by plotting to rob an orchard, &c. run through all the "ſubtleties required in taking a town, being made by uſe "familiar to ſecrecy and compliance with opportunity— "qualities never afterwards to be attained at cheaper rates "than the hazard of all. Whereas theſe ſee the danger of "truſting others, and the rocks they fall upon by too obſti-"nate an adherence to their own imprudent reſolutions, "and

moſt aſſuredly become wiſer, and moſt probably more virtuous, by public than by private education; for virtue conſiſts in action and in trial.

The following anecdote of the high ſenſe of honour in two Eton Boys, is well known to many perſons who have been educated in that illuſtrious ſeminary.

" Two young men, one of whom was the " late Lord Baltimore, went out a-ſhooting, " and were detected in that unpardonable of- " fence by one of the Maſters. He came up " quickly enough to one of them to diſcover " his perſon; the other, perhaps having quicker " heels, got off unknown. The detected cul- " prit was flogged pretty ſeverely, and threat- " ened with repetitions of the ſame diſcipline " if he did not diſcover his companion. This, " however, he perſiſted in refuſing, in ſpite of " reiterated puniſhment. His companion, who

" and all this under no higher penalty than that of a whip- " ping. And," adds he, " it is poſſible this indulgence of " my Father might be the cauſe I afforded him ſo poor a " return for all his coſt. Children," continues Oſborne, " attain to an exacter knowledge both of themſelves and " of the world, in free and populous ſchools, than under a " more ſolitary education."

" was

" was confined to his room at his boarding-
" houſe by a ſore throat (which he had got
" by leaping into a ditch to eſcape the de-
" tection of the Maſter), on hearing with what
" ſeverity his friend was treated on his account,
" went into ſchool, with his throat wrapped
" up, and nobly told the Maſter, that he
" was the boy that was out a-ſhooting with
" the young man who, with ſuch a magnani-
" mous perſeverance, had refuſed to give up
" his name."

MR. ADDISON.

THE Public is here preſented with two Letters of this excellent Writer. The Original of the firſt is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford: the Original of the ſecond is in the poſſeſſion of H. PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, ESQ.

LETTER I.

" Dear Sir,

" I HOPE this will find you ſafe at Geneva;
" and that the adventure of the Rivulet, which
" you

"you have ſo well celebrated in yo' laſt, has "bin ye worſt you have met with in your "journey thither. I can't but envy your "being among the Alpes, where you may ſee "froſt and ſnow in the Dog-days: we are here "quite burnt up, and are at leaſt ten degrees "nearer the Sun than when you left us. I am "very well ſatisfied 'twas in Auguſt that Vir-"gil wrote his "*O quis me gelidis ſub montibus* "*Hæmi*," *&c.* Our days at preſent, like thoſe "in the firſt chapter of Geneſis, conſiſt only "of ye evening and the morning; for the "Roman noons are as ſilent as the midnights "at other countrys. But among all theſe in-"conveniencys, the greateſt I ſuffer is from "your departure, wch is more afflicting to me "than the canicule. I am forc'd, for want "of better company, to converſe moſtly w^th^ "pictures, ſtatues, and medals: for you muſt "know I deal very much in ancient coins, "and can count out a ſum in ſeſterces with "as much eaſe as in pounds ſterling. I am "a great critic in ruſt, and can tell you y^e^ "age of it at firſt ſight: I am only in ſome "danger of loſing my acquaintance with our "Engliſh money; for at preſent I am much "more uſed to ye Roman. If you glean up "any of our country news, be ſo kind as

"to

"to forward it this way. Pray give Mr. "Dafhwood and my very humble fervice to "Sr Thomas; and accept of ye fame yo^rfelf "from,

"Dear Sir,

"Your moft affectionate

"humble Servant,

"J. ADDISON.

"Aug. 7th.

"My Ld Bernard, &c. give their H. fervice."

LETTER II.

"Cockpitt, April 22, 1717.

"Sir,

"I AM to defire, in cafe any further con-"verfation fhall pafs between you and Monsr "de Alberoni, on the fubject of an accom-"modation between the Emperor and King "of Spain, by the interpofition of his Ma-"jefty, to fend me an account of it, on a "feparate letter, without mixing it with any "other matters.

"I am forry to find that I am not likely "to enjoy your correfpondence very long; but "fhall be very proud of your friendfhip and

"acquaintance

"acquaintance upon your arrival in England;
"being, with great efteem,

"Sir,

"You moft obedient and
moft humble Servant,

"J. ADDISON.

"Mr. Bubb."

LORD CHANCELLOR MACCLESFIELD.

THIS acute and learned Nobleman was one of the moft liberal patrons of men of letters and of ingenuity, that ever filled the high and important office of Lord Chancellor of England.

Montefquieu looks upon the power of impeachment by the Houfe of Commons as one of the palladia of the Britifh Conftitution; yet, like every other excellent thing, it is liable occafionally to be perverted: it lies fometimes at the mercy of the prejudice of party, and the malignity of faction.

By the following Account of the Impeachment of Lord Macclesfield, from the "Life of the "late excellent Dr. Pearce, Bifhop of Rochef-"fter," it will appear that perfonal pique, rather than

than a love for juftice, was permitted to take place on that very folemn occafion :

" In the year 1725, the Lord Chancellor, " then Earl of Macclesfield, refigned the Great " Seal to his Majefty King George the Firft; " which refignation was foon followed with an " impeachment of his Lordfhip by the Houfe " of Commons, fent up to the Lords. The " ground of this, upon the beft information " which Dr Pearce could get, and which he " believes to have been the true one, was as " follows :

" In the unhappy year 1720, commonly " called the South-Sea year, the money of the " fuitors in Chancery was, by ancient cuftom, " ordered by the Lord Chancellour to be paid " into the hands of the Mafter in Chancery, " whofe turn it was to be in the Court, when " an order was made by the Lord Chancellour " to depofit any fum of money for the fecurity " of the fuitors. This cuftom is now altered; " a better and more fecure manner of lodging " the money being now eftablifhed: but the " former cuftom then prevailed, and one of " the Mafters in Chancery, M^r. Dormer, hav- " ing in 1720 trafficked with the fuitors' mo- " ney in 'Change-alley, and dying foon after,

" it

"it was found out, that he was deficient in "his accounts of the ſuitors' money to near "the value of £.60,000. This raiſed a mighty "commotion among the ſuitors, and all who "were any way intereſted in the Court of Chan- "cery, either as ſuitors or as pleaders and "practitioners there; (ſome of the laſt ſort "having perſonal reſentments againſt that Lord "from motives which were unworthy (as it "might have been expected). of operating ſo far "to the prejudice, as they did, of a Chancel- "lour generally well eſteemed for his great abi- "lities and integrity in that important office). "But operate thus they did, as he found by "fatal experience; for when the fire was once "kindled, there wanted not thoſe who contri- "buted their aſſiſtance to raiſe it up to a "flame. The late King George the Second "was then Prince of Wales, and had lived ſe- "parately from his Father, as he had been or- "dered to do; and the education of his chil- "dren had been detained from him, upon an "opinion then given by ten of the twelve "Judges, called together at his Majeſty's com- "mand by Lord Macclesfield, then Chancel- "lour, upon this queſtion: Whether the edu- "cation of the Grand-children did belong to "their Grandfather, as Sovereign; or to the "Prince of Wales, as Father? This meeting of

"the

" the Judges having been called by the Chan-
" cellour, and the queſtion having been put to
" them by him upon his Majeſty's order for
" ſo doing, and the anſwer of the Judges be-
" ing not pleaſing to the Prince of Wales, he
" bore it with ſome reſentment; and when the
" Houſe of Commons took the affair of the
" loſt ſuitors' money into conſideration, all the
" Members of the Houſe of Commons, who
" were ſervants of the Prince's Court at Lei-
" ceſter-houſe, and all others of them who paid
" their addreſſes there, very readily joined in
" the outcry againſt Lord Macclesfield, and
" came into the impeachment. Sir Robert
" Walpole was at firſt unwilling to encourage
" ſuch a precedent as the impeachment of a
" Miniſter of State, though he had ſome degree
" of ill-will to that Lord on former miniſterial
" motives; however, when he found that it
" could not be eaſily ſtopped, he came into the
" deſign, and as far concurred as he ſafely could
" with it, well knowing that the King looked
" upon Lord Macclesfield with a gracious eye,
" and thought that his ſon, the Prince of Wales,
" had too much contributed to increaſe the
" flame, for his being concerned in doing what
" was ſo much to his mind and ſo much againſt
" his ſon's.

" Lord

"Lord Macclesfield's trial before the Houſe
"of Lords is in print; and to D^r^. Pearce, who
"was every day preſent at it, it appears, that
"the judgement of that Houſe was a ſevere one.
"He was unanimouſly declared guilty, and was
"fined £. 30,000, though he had ſome time
"before paid £. 10,000 into the Court of
"Chancery, which was the whole ſum received
"by him from the two laſt whom he had ap-
"pointed to be Maſters there, and which two
"largeſt ſums were the moſt clamoured againſt.
"And the Houſe of Lords directed, that he
"ſhould be confined in the Tower till the fine
"of £. 30,000 was paid. This judgement was
"given upon a ſtatute ſo long ago made as in
"the reign of Richard the Second, which for-
"bade the ſelling of the office of a Maſter in the
"Chancery. That ſtatute had never been re-
"pealed, but a contrary cuſtom had prevailed
"beyond the memory of man. Lord Macclef-
"field could have proved the fact to be ſo with
"regard to ſeveral of his more immediate pre-
"deceſſors; but when he called upon his wit-
"neſſes who were then preſent to prove the
"fact, Lord Townſend ſtood up and objected
"to it, ſaying, "My Lords, I hope that you
"will not ſuffer witneſſes to be produced to
"this purpoſe; for that will only ſhew that this
"ſort of corruption is hereditary:" uſing the
"word

"word hereditary, on this occafion, by a very "ridiculous miftake. Lord Macclesfield was, "as I faid, declared to be guilty, and a fine of "£.30,000 was laid upon him; but, as he was "then unable to pay it, he borrowed it all of "his fon-in-law, Sir William Heathcote; mort-"gaging a part of his fmall eftate of £.3,100 "per annum, and the money was all by de-"grees repaid to Sir William by Lord Macclef-"field's fon after his father's death.

"The knowledge of two circumftances, "which not many perfons are informed of, may "contribute not a little to take off much of the "odium of the charge brought againft the no-"ble Earl, and of that of the fentence given "upon it in the Houfe of Lords. The one was, "that before Lord King, who fucceeded him "as Chancellour, accepted of that high poft, an "additional falary of £.1,500 or £.2,000 a year "was annexed, it was credibly faid, to the poft "out of the Hanaper-office, by way of recom-"pence for the lofs which would arife to the "Chancellour for the time being, by that judg-"ment of the Houfe of Lords; though he was "ftill allowed to difpofe of the Mafterfhips to "his friends and relations, or to the recom-"mendations of men in power, who could

" in another way ferve his friends and relations.

" The other circumftance was, that when " fome bill was brought before the Lords, it is " not remembered what the bill was, a Lord " objecting to fome claufe of it, or expreffion in " it, faid, " That in time perhaps the Mafterfhips in Chancery might come again to be " fold," the Lord Chancellour King acquainted " the Houfe, that it appeared on their journals, " that in King William's reign, when a bill for " preventing the Lord Lieutenants of Counties " from felling the office of Clerk of the Peace " in thofe Counties was brought from the Commons to the Lords, a motion was made by " one of the Lords for a claufe to be added, " that the Lord Chancellour fhould be reftrained from felling the Mafterfhips in Chancery; but that the Lords, after a debate, " rejected the claufe, and paffed the bill without it.

" King George the Firft, being fully fenfible " that the Earl's cafe was hard, and that he had " fuffered chiefly upon his account, fent him " word that he intended to repay the £. 30,000 " to him out of his privy purfe, as faft as he

" could ſpare the money. Sir Robert Walpole " delivered this meſſage to Lord Macclesfield, " with ſome gracious expreſſions of the King " in his favour. And accordingly, within " twelve months, Sir Robert paid him £.1,000 " by his Majeſty's order. In the next year, " Sir Robert ſent him word, that he had re- " ceived his Majeſty's farther order to pay him " £. 2,000 more, when his Lordſhip was pleaſed " to ſend for it. Lord Macclesfield, thinking " it not ſo genteel to ſend for it immediately, " let a month or five weeks paſs over, and then " his Majeſty went towards Hanover, and died " at Oſnaburgh in his way thither, in 1727. " Upon the news of his death, Lord Maccleſ- " field's ſon waited upon Sir Robert by his " father's order to receive the money; but he " was then told by him, that " His late Majeſty " and he had a running account, and that at " preſent he could not tell on whoſe ſide the " balance was, and that therefore he could not " venture to pay the £. 2,000." So that the " ſum of £.1,000 was all that Lord Maccleſ- " field ever received from the intended bounty " of his gracious Maſter.

" Lord Macclesfield lived after that till the " year 1732, during all which time D^r. Pearce

" was ſo favourably received by him, that their " acquaintance might be called ſtrict friendſhip, " and they frequently dined and ſupped each " at the other's houſe: and upon the Doctor's " coming to viſit him one day, he found him " walking in one of his rooms in great pain by " a ſuppreſſion of urine, which had, as he ſaid, " come upon him in the night before: he then " told the Doctor, " That his mother had died " of the ſame diſorder on the eighth day of it," " and added, " and ſo ſhall I;" which accord- " dingly happened; for on the eighth day Doc- " tor Pearce came to him, as he had done on " all the preceding days, and found him beyond " all hopes of life and aſſiſtance of his phyſi- " cians. He was drowning inwardly, and felt " himſelf dying from his feet upwards. He re- " tained all his ſenſes to the laſt: he received " the holy communion in company with his " ſon and Lady Parker, Doctor Pearce, and " Mr. Clark, afterwards Sir Thomas and Maſter " of the Rolls, which three laſt left him at eight " o'clock, and about ten that night he aſked " if his phyſician was gone. Being told that he " was, he replied, " And I am going too; but I " will cloſe my eye-lids myſelf:" which accord- " ingly he did, and died in a few moments af- " terwards, on April 22, 1732, Æ. 64.

" This

" This was the end of this great and good
" man; who, during all the time that Dr.
" Pearce had the happineſs of knowing him,
" ſeemed to him to live under a conſtant ſenſe
" of religion as a Chriſtian, at his hours of lei-
" ſure reading and ſtudying the holy Scriptures,
" more eſpecially after his misfortunes had re-
" moved him from the buſineſs and fatigues of
" his office as Chancellour."

LORD CHANCELLOR KING,

who was a man of honeſty and of diligence, though not a man of very great parts, took for his motto, " *Labor ipſe Voluptas.*" A friend of his thus turned it into verſe:

'Tis not the ſplendour of the place,
The gilded coach, the purſe, the mace,
Nor all the pompous train of ſtate,
The crowds that at your Levee wait,
That make you happy, make you great:
But while mankind you ſtrive to bleſs
With all the talents you poſſeſs,
While the chief pleaſure you receive
Comes from the pleaſure which you give;
This takes the heart, and conquers ſpite,
And makes the heavy burden light;
For pleaſure, rightly underſtood,
Is only labour to be good.

GRANVILLE,

LORD LANSDOWNE.

The following letter was written by this elegant Nobleman to his Nephew, on his taking orders.

" My dear Nephew,

" WHEN I look upon the date of your laſt
" letter, I muſt own myſelf blameable for not
" having ſooner returned you my thanks for
" it.

" I approve very well of your reſolution of
" dedicating yourſelf to the ſervice of God:
" you could not chuſe a better maſter, provided
" you have ſo ſufficiently ſearched your heart
" as to be perſuaded you can ſerve him well: in
" ſo doing, you may ſecure to yourſelf many
" bleſſings in this world, as well as a ſure expec-
" tation in the next.

" There is one thing which I perceive you
" have not yet thoroughly purged yourſelf from,
" which is flattery: you have beſtowed ſo much
" of that upon me in your letter, that I hope
" you have no more left, and that you meant
" it

" it only to take your leave of ſuch flights of " fancy, which, however well meant, oftener " put a man out of countenance than oblige.

" You are now become a ſearcher after " truth: I ſhall hereafter take it more kindly " to be juſtly reproved by you, than to be un- " deſervedly complimented.

" I would not have you underſtand me as " if I recommended to you a ſour Preſbyterian " ſeverity; that is yet more to be avoided. " Advice, like phyſic, ſhould be ſo ſweetened " and prepared as to be made palatable, or na- " ture may be apt to revolt againſt it. Be al- " ways ſincere, but at the ſame time always " polite. Be humble, without deſcending from " your character; reprove and correct, without " offending good-manners: to be a cynic is as " bad as to be a ſycophant. You are not to " lay aſide the gentleman with your ſword, nor " to put on the gown to hide your birth and " good-breeding, but to adorn it.

" Such has been the malice of the world from " the beginning, that pride, avarice, and am- " bition, have been charged upon the prieſthood " in all ages, in all countries, and in all reli- " gions: what they are moſt obliged to combat

"againſt in their pulpits, they are moſt accuſed
"of encouraging in their conduct. It be-
"hoves you therefore to be more upon your
"guard in this, than in any other profeſſion.
"Let your example confirm your doctrine;
"and let no man ever have it in his power to
"reproach you with practiſing contrary to what
"you preach.

"You had an uncle, Dr. Denis Granville,
"Dean of Durham, whoſe memory I ſhall ever
"revere; make him your example. Sanctity
"ſat ſo eaſy, ſo unaffected, and ſo graceful
"upon him, that in him we beheld the very
"'beauty of holineſs:' he was as chearful, as
"familiar, and condeſcending in his converſa-
"tion, as he was ſtrict, regular, and exemplary
"in his piety; as well-bred and accompliſhed
"as a courtier, as reverend and venerable as an
"apoſtle: he was indeed in every thing apoſto-
"lical, for he abandoned all to follow his Lord
"and Maſter. May you reſemble him! May
"he revive in you! May his ſpirit deſcend
"upon you, as Elijah's upon Eliſha! And may
"the great God of Heaven, in guiding, direct-
"ing, and ſtrengthening your pious reſolutions,
"pour down his beſt and choiceſt bleſſings upon
"you!

"You

"You will ever find me, dear nephew, your "moſt affectionate uncle, and ſincere friend, &c.

"LANSDOWNE."

Lord Bacon, whoſe great mind pervaded every object of art and of nature, ſays finely, in ſpeaking of ſermons, "Wines which at the firſt "treading run gently, are pleaſanter than thoſe "which are forced by the wine-preſs, for theſe "taſte of the ſtone, and of the huſk of the "grape: ſo," adds he, "thoſe doctrines are "exceedingly wholeſome and ſweet, which flow "from the Scriptures gently preſſed, and are "not wreſted into controverſies and common-"places."

Our Clergy are too apt, in their diſcourſes, to raiſe doubts againſt that religion which they ſhould merely teach. "They raiſe doubts" (according to the laſt excellent Charge of the preſent BISHOP OF HEREFORD) "to perſons who "have very probably never heard of them "before; and the doubts of thoſe who have "had the misfortune to hear them before, "cannot be ſolved in a diſcourſe of half an "hour."

POPE.

" As Mr. Pope," ſays Richardſon, " and " myſelf were one day conſidering the works " of St. Evremond, he aſked me how I liked " that way of writing in which proſe and verſe " were mixed together. I ſaid, I liked it well, " for that ſort of off-hand occaſional produc- " tions."—" Why," replied he, " I have ſome " thoughts of turning out ſome ſketches I have " by me of various accidents and reflections in " this manner."

Pope, like many other affectedly delicate perſons, profeſſed to be fond of certain diſhes merely on account of their rarity. A Nobleman, a friend of his, who wiſhed to correct this diſguſting failing in him, made his cook dreſs up a rabbit, truſſed up as a foreign bird, to which he gave ſome fine name, and ſeaſoned it with ſomething extremely ſavoury. The Bard ate of it very heartily, and expreſſed his reliſh of the taſte of the ſuppoſed dainty; and was not a little diſpleaſed when his friend told him the trick he had put upon him.

Pope, according to Mr. Spence, in his " Anec- " dotes," deſired Sir Robert Walpole to pro-

cure

cure from the Cardinal Fleury a benefice for his Catholic friend the Rev. Mr. Southcote. The great and good-humoured Minifter (in fpite of the fatire with which Pope had lafhed Kings and Minifters) wrote to the Cardinal, who gave Mr. Southcote a benefice fomewhere in the South of France.

DEAN SWIFT.

THE idea of Swift's "Battle of the Books" was taken from a little French book, called "*La Guerre des Bêtes*," *Paris* 1671. "*Il* "*Divortio Celefte*" of Ferrante Pallavichini *

* Pallavichini's fate was very fingular: he was an Auguftine Monk, a native of Placentia, and had offended Urban the Eighth by his "*Divortio Celefte*," (a book written againft the corruptions of the Church of Rome) and by fome fatires againft the Barberini family, that of the Pope. Urban was much difpleafed with Pallavichini, and procured fome one to decoy him into the *Comté Venaifin*, under pretence of being his friend. Pallavichini was imprudent enough to do as he was defired, and had no fooner arrived at Carpentras than his companion delivered him up to the Legate of Avignon, who caufed him to be beheaded. A real and ftrenuous friend of Pallavichini vowed vengeance againft the traitor, and purfued him wherever he could trace his fteps; he at laft found him at Florence, and affaffinated him with a ftiletto.

The "*Divortio Celefte*" has been tranflated into French by La Monnoye, and into Englifh in the laft century.

"very

"very probably gave riſe to the "Tale of the "Tub."

Swift's diſdain of popular applauſe was very dignified: when the mob of Dublin were ſhouting at his heels, he uſed to exclaim, "How "happy now would all this hallooing make my "Lord Mayor!"

MATTHEW PRIOR.

In the Library at Bulſtrode there are two Eſſays written by Prior: one of them is upon Learning, in which he mentions that Tompion, the diſtinguiſhed Watch-maker of his time, was put apprentice to a lockſmith. Prior was a man of learning, and had a very lively imagination: he ſeems very likely to have added ſomething to what had been ſaid on the ſubject; it is therefore to be hoped, that it will be ſoon given to the Public.

In the latter part of his life he reſided at Down Hall, Eſſex, and amuſed himſelf with a ſelect party of friends at any kind of nonſenſe that occurred. Sir James Thornhill was often of the party, and in the evening, between dinner and ſupper, uſed to make drawings of ſome of

Mr.

Mr. Prior's guefts. Prior ufed to write verfes under them. Under the head of Mr. Timothy Thomas, Chaplain to Lord Oxford, Prior wrote—

This phiz, fo well drawn, you may eafily know,
It was done by a Knight for one Tom with an O.

Under Chriftian the Seal-Engraver's head Prior wrote—

This, done by candlelight and hazard,
Is meant to fhew Kit Chriftian's mazzard.

An ingenious and elegant Collector has many of thefe portraits, with the verfes under them in Prior's hand-writing.

At Lord Oxford's Seat at Wimple (now Lord Hardwicke's) there hung a fine picture of Harley in his Speaker's robes, with the roll of the Bill in his hand for bringing in the prefent family; which, if I miftake not, was done by his cafting vote. In allufion to Harley's being afterwards fent to the Tower, Prior wrote with a pencil on the white fcroll,—" Bill paid fuch a day."

He, like many an Ex-Minifter, became hypochondriacal in the latter part of his life; his active mind, not having any pabulum to feed

it, began to prey upon itſelf. He became deaf, or at leaſt thought himſelf ſo. When ſome one aſked him, whether he had ever obſerved himſelf deaf when he was in office: "Faith," replied he, "I was then ſo afraid of my head, "that I did not attend very much to my ears."

He kept his Fellowſhip of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the laſt. "The ſalary," ſaid he, "will always enſure me a bit of mutton "and a clean ſhirt." Prior (who had been Miniſter-Plenipotentiary) printed his Poems by ſubſcription in the latter part of his life for ſubſiſtence, and made two thouſand pounds by them. It is ſingular enough that he ſhould have been recommended to Queen Anne to be her Ambaſſador at the Court of France, as being very converſant in matters of trade and commerce. Prior was a very high-bred man, and made himſelf peculiarly agreeable to Louis XIV. by this talent. He preſented his College with a picture of himſelf, in a very fine brocaded ſuit of clothes;—he there has very much *l'air noble*. This Picture has never been engraved.

The late excellent Ducheſs of Portland had five Dialogues of the Dead in MS. written by

by this celebrated Poet *. One was between Charles the Fifth and Clennard the grammarian; another between Sir Thomas More and the Vicar of Bray; another, I believe, between Oliver Cromwell and his Porter. They are faid to abound in readinefs of repartee and livelinefs of remark. It is to be hoped that they will be publifhed.

* Prior's Dialogues in the Duchefs of Portland's poffeffion are thus defcribed in the Preface to Nichols's "Col-"lection of Poems."

"The late Recorder of Cambridge [Pont] had feen "fome MS. Dialogues of the Dead of Prior's; they were "profe, but had verfe intermixed freely; and the fpecimen, "I heard, proved it. The Dialogue was between Sir "Thomas More and the Vicar of Bray. You muft allow "that the characters are well chofen; and the fpeakers "maintain their refpective opinions fmartly: at laft the "Knight feems to come over to his adverfary, at leaft fo "far as to allow that the doctrine was convenient, if not "honourable; but that he did not fee how any man could "allow himfelf to act thus: when the Vicar concludes; "Nothing eafier, with proper management; &c. You "muft go the right way to work—

"For Confcience, like a fiery horfe,
"Will ftumble if you check his courfe;
"But ride him with an eafy rein,
"And rub him down with worldly gain,
"He'll carry you through thick and thin,
"Safe, although dirty, to your inn."

"This certainly is fterling fenfe."

SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.

When this ingenious Architect had finiſhed the noble palace of Blenheim, Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough ſaid to him, "Now, Sir John, "you have built us ſo fine a houſe, pray who "is to make the gardens, and lay out the park "for us?"—"Your Grace," obſerved Sir John very acutely, "ſhould apply to the beſt land-"ſcape-painter you know."

The epitaph made for Sir John,

> Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he
> Laid many a heavy load on thee,

is remembered more on account of its point than of the truth it contains. Size and maſſiveneſs are the requiſites to ſublimity in Architecture, and Sir John did not, perhaps, pay that regard to the diſtinct parts of his great works which ſome other Architects have done, but he conſidered the whole:

> *Felix opere in ſummo, quia ponere totum*
> *Scit.*

"In the buildings of Vanbrugh," ſays that great Painter and elegant Writer Sir Joſhua Reynolds (who with great propriety and acuteneſs called in the aid of metaphyſics to gene-

raliz3

ralize the principles of art), "who was a Poet
"as well as an Architect, there is a greater dif-
"play of imagination than we fhall find, per-
"haps, in any other; and this is the ground
"of the effect we feel in many of his works,
"notwithftanding the faults with which many
"of them are charged. For this purpofe,
"Vanbrugh appears to have had recourfe to
"fome principles of the Gothic Architecture,
"which, though not fo antient as the Grecian,
"is more fo to our imagination, with which
"the Artift is more concerned than with abfo-
"lute truth*.

"To

* The effects of the Gothic Architecture were, perhaps, never better defcribed, than in a MS. Letter which the Compiler received a few years ago from a young gentleman of great genius, and of correct and exquifite tafte. It is written from Beauvais in France. "The Cathedral, "the Bifhop's Palace, and the Church of the Virgin in "this City, form a very rich affemblage of Gothic gran-"deur. The external appearance of the Cathedral is "heavy, owing probably to its unfinifhed ftate, and to its "wanting that nobleft Gothic feature, a fpire. But "within, it unites the great and beautiful in a high de-"gree. It is of a ftupendous length, and the arches are of "the moft beautiful Gothic form, highly pointed. The "roof wants lightnefs, and has not enough of thofe "fretted fubdivifions that imitate the entanglement of a "grove, where the fmaller branches meet at top. The "Gothic Architects appear to have made the grove, which "was itfelf the temple of their forefathers, their model,
"and

" To ſpeak of Vanbrugh," adds Sir Joſhua, " in the language of a Painter, he had origi- " nality of invention; he underſtood light and " ſhadow, and had great ſkill in compoſition. " To ſupport his principal object, he produced " his ſecond and third groupes or maſſes. He " perfectly underſtood in his art, what is the " moſt difficult in ours—the conduct of the " back-ground, by which the deſign and inven- " tion are ſet off to the greateſt advantage. " What the back-ground is in painting, in " Architecture is the real ground on which the " building is erected; and no Architect took " greater care that his Work ſhould not appear " crude and hard, that is, that it did not " abruptly ſtart out of the ground without ex- " pectation or preparation.

" This," adds Sir Joſhua, " is a tribute which " a Painter owes to an Architect who compoſed " like a Painter, and was defrauded of the due

" and to have rendered many of its beauties ſubſervient " to their purpoſes. A Gothic building has all the com- " plicated luxuriance of a wood. It poſſeſſes the ſame " contraſted effects of light and ſhade, and gives the ſame " play to the imagination; in which reſpect it is more " poetic than the Grecian Architecture, which, like elegant " proſe, puts you in immediate poſſeſſion of its meaning. " In the Gothic Architecture, much more is meant than " meets the eye."

" reward

"reward of his merit by the Wits of his time, "who did not underftand the principles of com-"pofition in poetry better than he, and who "knew little or nothing of what he underftood "perfectly, the general ruling principles of "Architecture and Painting. Vanbrugh's fate "was that of the great Perrault. Both were "the objects of the petulant farcafms of fac-"tious men of letters, and both have left fome "of the faireft monuments which, to this day, "decorate their feveral countries; the Façade "of the Louvre, Blenheim, and Caftle How-"ard."

Sir John Vanbrugh feems to have been original in whatever he did. He was told one day by a friend, how like to the Fables of La Fontaine his Fables in the Comedy of Æfop were, as to ftyle and manner. "They may be fo," faid he, "for aught I know, but I affure you "that I never read La Fontaine." Vanbrugh's dialogue in his Comedies is natural and eafy, completely unlike the witty though elaborate repartee of Congreve and of Dryden.

CONGREVE.

THIS ſprightly Writer has been in general ſuppoſed to have written his Comedies without any reference to life or nature. The following tranſcript from a manuſcript letter of Mr. Dryden to Mr. Walſh (Mr. Pope's friend) will ſhew how ill this obſervation is founded:

" Congreve's *Double Dealer* (ſays he) is much
" cenſured by the greater part of the Town, and
" is defended only by the beſt judges, who, you
" know, are commonly the feweſt; yet it gains
" ground daily, and has already been acted eight
" times. The women think he has expoſed
" their bitchery too much, and the gentlemen
" are offended with him for the diſcovery of
" their follies, and the way of their intrigues
" under the notion of friendſhip to their ladies'
" huſbands."

Dr. Johnſon objects to the plots of Congreve's Comedies, in ſome of which the play terminates with a marriage in a maſk. This excellent and acute critic did not, perhaps, recollect, that till the beginning of Queen Anne's reign women uſed to come to the theatres in a maſk.

This

This practice was forbidden by a proclamation of that Queen, in the firſt year of her reign.

Mr. Congreve, after having been at the expence of the education of the young repreſentative of his antient and illuſtrious family, left nearly the whole of his fortune to Henrietta Ducheſs of Marlborough.

An Eſſay on the Difference between Wit and Humour, in a Letter to Mr. Dennis the Critic, from Mr. Congreve, is printed in the Baſkerville edition of this comic writer's works. It is very ſhort, but very well done.

MAHARAJA SERFOJI ... TANJORE ...

LORD GRANVILLE

was an excellent Greek ſcholar and a moſt eloquent ſpeaker. Abbé de Longuerue ſays of him, "Lord Carteret knows all the Greek "Teſtament by heart, from the firſt Chap-"ter of St. Matthew to the laſt Chapter of "the Apocalypſe. It is a moſt aſtoniſhing "thing to hear him recite it verſe by verſe, as "if he had the book actually before him."

Lord Granville's * gaiety of mind never forſook him: he laughed, of courſe, when he was in office; and when he was diſmiſſed from office, he laughed at the manœuvres that had been employed to get him out.

Mr. Wood, in the Preface to his "Travels "to aſcertain the Country of Homer," repreſents this Nobleman in a very diſtinguiſhed light; as under the preſſure of ſpeedy diſſolution, yet giving what remained of life to the ſervice of his country; and dying, nearly as he lived, with ſome noble lines of Homer in his mouth.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

THE following Extracts are taken from the Journal of this great Architect, which he kept when he went to Paris in 1665.

"An academy of painters, ſculptors and "architects, with the chief artificers of the

* ———, on being diſmiſſed from Adminiſtration, was taken ill, and ſent for Sir William Duncan. Sir William, aſking the ſervant what ailed his maſter, was told that he had a bilious complaint. "Faith," replied Sir William, "I never knew an Ex-Miniſter in my life with-"out a bilious complaint."

"LOUVRE,

"Louvre, meet every firſt and laſt Saturday of "the month. M. Colbert, Surintendant, "comes to the Louvre every Wedneſday and "(if buſineſs prevents not) Thurſday. M. "Charles introduced me to Bernini, who ſhew-"ed me his deſigns for the Louvre, and of the "King's (Louis XIV.) ſtatue *. The King's "houſes I could not miſs. Fontainbleau has a "ſtately wildneſs and vaſtneſs ſuitable to the "deſert it ſtands in. The antique maſs of the "Caſtle of St. Germain's and the hanging gar-"dens are delightfully ſurprizing (I mean to "any man of judgment) for the pleaſures be-"low vaniſh away in the breath that is ſpent "in aſcending. The palace, or (if you pleaſe) "the Cabinet, of Verſailles called me twice to "ſee it; the mixtures of brick and ſtone, blue "tile and gold, made it look like a rich livery; "not a niche in it but is crowded with little cu-"rioſities of ornament. The women, as they "have made the language and the faſhion, and "meddle with politics and philoſophy, ſo they "ſway alſo in Architecture. Works of fil-"grand and little trinkets are in great vogue, "but building ought certainly to have the

* Bernini's deſign for the Louvre was not adopted; it is engraved in one of Perelle's books of Views. Bernini made a buſt, but no ſtatue of Louis, I believe.

" attribute of * Eternal, and therefore the only
" thing incapable of new faſhions."

* Many of the buildings which have remained to us from the Antients, are univerſally allowed to be perfect models of the art of Architecture. In ſpite of the rewards offered by Sovereigns, and of that innate deſire of man to do ſomething more and better than his predeceſſors have done, every attempt to add another Order of Architecture to the Five long ſince tranſmitted to us from the Greeks has been vain and fruitleſs, and has in general effected nothing but a variation in the Corinthian Order. The art of building being an art of which the conſtituent parts are utility and beauty, muſt have ſoon arrived at its point of perfection. We have little left to do but to arrange and to compare. What has the rage of inventing in Architecture produced in our times? May-poles inſtead of columns, capitals of no order, and adjuncts and decorations ſo whimſical, ſo minute, ſo ſplit into ſmall parts and tortured into groteſque forms, that, as Lord Bacon obſerves of plots in gardens, " you may ſee as good ſights often in " tarts." It ſhould, however, be mentioned to the honour of the Architect of that great national ornament Somerſet-Houſe, that he has never depraved the art with any capricious innovation. He has ever made the Antients his models, and he has not pretended to vary and to invent, where variation and invention are not only ſuperfluous but miſchievous. He has only with great taſte and judgment ſelected and compounded what he has already found perfect to his hands. His buildings are therefore always grand, yet ſimple; not diſtracting the eye with broken lines, petty diviſions, or arbitrary and meretricious ornaments, but preſerving always that unity of deſign and that magic of effect, which render them the beſt comments on his own excellent Treatiſe on the Art of Architecture.

In

In the Library of All Souls College, in Oxford, there are ſeveral volumes of original drawings * of this great Architect. They were, I believe, preſented to the College by his ſon. The title of one of them is, "*Delineationes Novæ Fabricæ Templi Paulini juxta tertiam Propoſitionem et ex Sententiâ Regis Caroli Secundi ſub* "*Private Sigillo expreſſæ* 14 *Maii, Ann.* 1678." Sir Chriſtopher appears to have floated very much in his deſigns for St. Paul's Cathedral. One of them is very much like that of San Gallo for St. Peter's at Rome. In another, the dome is crowned with a pine-apple, and it is curious to obſerve how every deſign for the preſent beautiful dome excels the other. The favourite deſign, however, of the great Architect himſelf was not taken. In one of his manuſcript letters to a perſon who was deſirous to build ſome great work, Sir Chriſtopher ſays, "A building "of that conſequence you goe about deſerves "good care in the deſigne, and able workmen "to performe it; and that he who takes the "general management may have a proſpect of

* Many of them are intereſting: the deſign for the inſide of St. Paul's Cathedral, with the high altar under a canopy, amongſt ſome others, deſerves to be engraved. The wealthy and learned Society to which they belong will ſome day or other, with the liberality of Gentlemen and Scholars, give them in that form to the public.

"the

" the whole, and make all parts, outfide and " infide, correfpond well together: to this end " I have comprifed the whole defign in fix " figures." In another of his Letters, fpeaking of his progrefs in building St. Paul's, he fays, " I have received a confiderable fum, which, " though not proportionable to the greatneffe " of the work, is notwithftanding fufficient " to begin the fame; and with all the materials " and other affiftances which may probably be " expected, will put the new quire in great for- " wardnefs."

Sir Chriftopher ufed to tell his friends with great pleafure, " that whilft he was building " St. Paul's, he told one of the workmen to " bring him a piece of ftone for fome purpofe " or other. The workman brought him an " old grave-ftone, on which was infcribed RE- " SURGAM, and that he accepted it as a lucky " omen."

When Sir Chriftopher built the church of St Dunftan's in the Eaft, the nobleft monument of his geometrical fkill, he had moft certainly in his eye the High Church of Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas's Church at Newcaftle-upon-Tyne. His towers that adorn the front of Weftminfter Abbey were taken from thofe of Be-

verley Minfter in Yorkfhire. Sir Chriftopher intended a fpire for the middle of the church, but gave it up, from apprehenfion that the fabric would not bear it.

Sir Chriftopher was much impeded and haraffed in his great work of St. Paul's by the care of expence in the Curators of it. He had defigned a very fine Baldaquino for the altar, like that of St. Peter's at Rome. Dr. Compton, Bifhop of London, had fent for the marbles for its compofition; or rather, as the "*Parentalia*" fays, the fpecimens were fhewn to the Architect by that Prelate. Sir Chriftopher not approving of them, the defign was given up. He wifhed the cupola to have been painted in Mofaic, a kind of painting as durable as the place itfelf. Stone was not allowed him to fill up the piers of that wonder of Architecture the Dome; rubble was given to him in its ftead: in confequence of which there are fettlements in that part of the church. The prefent liberal Chapter of the Cathedral having admitted fculpture into it without fees, in the monuments of Dr. Johnfon and Mr. Howard, it is to be hoped that the illuftrious Architect of the fabric will partake of the honour of a ftatue in his own Church, and that the Cathedral of St. Paul will

will become the Britiſh Temple of Fame*. The effect of decoration on the interior of this church, may be obſerved by inſpecting a Plate, publiſhed ſome years ago by Mr. Gwynne, in which the Dome and the parts under it are ſeen as ornamented according to the intention of Sir Chriſtopher. To make the perſpective of the church appear with the greateſt picturesque effect, the heavy and immenſe organ that croſſes the entrance into the choir ſhould be placed on one ſide, as is done at Wincheſter, and painted glaſs ſhould be inſerted into the Eaſt window, which at preſent caſts no "dim religious light."

In that entertaining and inſtructive work the "Parentalia †," written by Mr. Joſeph Ames, Secretary

* Weſtminſter Abbey is indeed ſo crouded with Monuments, that the beauty of the exquiſite proportions in that elegant Gothic fabrick is quite deſtroyed. The Monuments themſelves have no effect, either ſingly or taken together, and the whole appears rather like a Statuary's ſhop, than a repoſitory of diſtinguiſhed ſepulture. The late Sir Joſhua Reynolds, looking no leſs with the eye of affection than with that of taſte, could find no proper place for the ſtatue of his illuſtrious friend Dr. Johnſon amongſt the Monuments of the eminent dead that are buried in the Abbey.

† The Parentalia not only contains an account of Sir Chriſtopher Wren's Works, but alſo a very elaborate Diſſertation

Secretary to the Antiquarian Society, and published by the Grandſon of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, this extraordinary and ſtriking paſſage occurs; a paſſage to which credit can only be given by thoſe who know how the Dem n of Politics, like that of Fate, confounds all diſtinctions; how it elevates blockheads, how it depreſſes men of talents; how it tears from the mouth of Genius, exhauſted with toil for the public good, and bending under a load of helpleſs age, for which it has made no proviſion, that bread which it beſtows upon the idle and the ſelfiſh; upon thoſe whoſe life and death, as the acute Roman Hiſtorian ſays, are nearly the ſame *.

" In the year 1718, the fourth year of " the reign of George the Firſt (*credite Poſ-* " *teri*) Sir Chriſtopher Wren's patent for the " office of Surveyor of the Royal Works " was ſuperſeded, in the fourſcore and ſixth " year of his age, and after more than fifty " years ſpent in a continual active and labo- " rious ſervice to the Crown and Public. At " that time his merits and labours were not " remembered by ſome. He then betook " himſelf to a country retirement, ſaying only

Diſſertation on Gothic Architecture, written by Sir Chriſtopher himſelf.

* *Quorum vitam et mortem juxta eſſe eſtimo.* SALLUST.

" with

" with the Stoic, *Nunc me jubet Fortuna expeditiùs philoſophari.* In which receſs, free from " worldly affairs, he paſſed the greater part " of the five laſt following years of his life in " contemplation and ſtudies, and principally in " the contemplation of the Holy Scriptures, " chearful in ſolitude, and as well pleaſed to die " in the ſhade as in the light *."

" Part of his thoughts for the diſcovery of " the longitude at ſea, a review of ſome former " tracts in aſtronomy and mathematics, had a " ſhare in the employment of thoſe hours he " could ſpare from meditation and reſearches " into holy writ during his laſt retreat, when " it appeared, that though time had enfeebled " his limbs (which was his chief ailment), yet " had it but little influence on the vigour of " his mind, which continued with a vivacity " rarely found at that age, till within a few days " of his diſſolution; and not till then could

* The great Dr. Barrow, in an oration at Greſham College ſpoken by him in the year 1662, in this rapturous ſtrain of panegyric thus deſcribes Sir Chriſtopher Wren, then a young man. " Præcociores neminem unquam " præſtitiſſe ſpes, ita nec maturiores quemquam fructus " protuliſſe, prodigium olim pueri, nunc miraculum viri, " immo dæmonium hominis, ſufficerit meminiſſe ingenioſiſſimum & optimum Chriſtophorum Wrennum."

" ceaſe

" ceafe the continued aim of his whole life to
" be (in his own words) *beneficus humano generi*;
" for his great humanity appeared to the laft in
" benevolence and complacency, free from mo-
" rofenefs in behaviour or afpect."

" *Hic jacet*
" *CHRISTOPHORUS WREN, Eques.*
" *Si Monumentum quæris*
" *Circumfpice*,

is the infcription on the farcophagus that contains the remains of this great Geometer and celebrated Architect. This, however, fhould have been engraven upon the ftone that is in the middle of the pavement directly under the Dome of St. Paul's, and not placed in the vault beneath it.

Sir Chriftopher Wren was a man of fmall ftature. When Charles the Second came to fee the hunting-palace he had built for him at Newmarket, he thought the rooms too low. Sir Chriftopher walked about them, and looking up, replied, " Sir, and pleafe your Majefty, I " think they are high enough." The King fquatted down to Sir Chriftopher's height, and creeping about in this whimfical pofture, cried, " Aye, Sir Chriftopher, I think they are high " enough."

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASVATI

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D.

In the opinion of Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Samuel Clarke was the moſt complete literary character that England ever produced. Every one muſt be inclined to be of this opinion, when he conſiders what a good critical ſcholar, what an excellent philoſopher, what an acute metaphyſician he was. Amongſt Dr. Clarke's papers was found a letter from Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough, offering him an Iriſh Biſhoprick, which he refuſed; and a letter of that great Greek ſcholar Dr. Bentley to him, expreſſive of his concurrence of opinion with him upon the formation of the tenſes of the Greek verbs, which he has ſo fully illuſtrated in a note on the Firſt book of his edition of Homer.

This great man was ſo chary of his time, that he conſtantly took with him wherever he went ſome book or other in his pocket. This he uſed to pull out in company and read, and ſcratch under the remarkable paſſages with his nail.

Dr. Clarke has been cenſured by ſome idle and fooliſh perſons for playing at cards, and for being occaſionally a practical joker. Thoſe

who

who make this objection only to the perfection of the character of Dr. Clarke, do not consider that the most busy persons are in general the most easily amused. The Doctor's great and fervid mind, wearied with laborious and painful thinking, required mere respite and relaxation from toil, and did not exact either the delicacy or the violence of amusement which those persons demand whose great business is pleasure.

The son of this great Divine assured a learned and venerable person now living, that his father paid great attention to the Book of the Revelations; that he looked upon it as a canonical book; and that he had made some few MS. notes on the margin of it, in his Greek testament, relating to particular persons and things, which he had thought shadowed out in some of its types and figures.

Joseph Scaliger is made to say, in the second part of the "Scaligeriana," that Calvin was a very prudent man in not having, in his general Comment upon the New Testament, meddled with the Apocalypse. "But of this," says that proud Pedant, in the first "Scaligeriana," "I can boast, that I am well acquainted with "every thing in the Revelations, a book truly "canonical, except that Chapter in which

" woe" is ſeven times repeated. I do not in-
" deed know, whether it relates to the paſt or to
" a future time."

That honour to humanity Sir Iſaac Newton ſays, with his uſual ſagacity and modeſty, in his Obſervations on the Apocalypſe, " The folly " of interpreters * has been, to foretell times " and things by this prophecy, as if God de- " ſigned to make them prophets. By this " raſhneſs they have not only expoſed them- " ſelves, but brought the prophecy alſo into " contempt. The deſign of God was much " otherwiſe: he gave this and the prophecies of " the Old Teſtament, not to gratify men's cu- " rioſities, by enabling them to foreknow things;

* " This," ſays the inveſtigating Montagne, " I have " ſeen with my own eyes, that in times of public con- " fuſion, mankind, aſtounded with their fortune, with an " exceſs of ſuperſtition go and ſearch from Heaven the " cauſes, and the ancient threatenings of their misfor- " tunes; and in this they have been ſo ſtrangely happy " in my times, that they have perſuaded me, that as it is " an amuſement of ardent and of unoccupied minds, that " thoſe perſons who are endued with that ſubtlety of " untying and unravelling matter, may put into any writ- " ing whatever what they wiſh to find in it. Every thing " indeed ſeems to aſſiſt them, the doubtful, fantaſtic, and " obſcure prophetic language, which never gives any " preciſe ſenſe, ſo that poſterity may give it what ſenſe " they think fit."

" but

"but that after they were fulfilled, they might "be interpreted by the event; and his own pro-"vidence, not the interpreter's, be then mani-"fested thereby to the world."

SIR ISAAC NEWTON,

as Lucretius says of his great Philosopher,

Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, & omnis
Præstrinxit, stellas exortus uti Ætherius Sol,

Whose comprehensive energy of mind
Obscur'd the meaner talents of mankind,
As the ris'n Sun in radiant glory bright
Extinguishes the Star's diminish'd light,

says, with a noble modesty, in one of his letters to Dr. Bentley, "When I wrote my Treatise "about our System, I had an eye upon such "principles as might work with considering "men for the belief of a Deity; and nothing "can rejoice me more than to find it useful for "that purpose: but if I have done the public "any service this way, it is due to nothing but "industry and patient thought *.

"You

* "*Genie c'est le travail,*" says M. de Buffon, "Genius "is the repeated effort of thinking; it comes not by in-"spiration, but is the working of a powerful mind applied "to

"You ſometimes," adds this great Philo-
"ſopher, ſpeak of gravity as eſſential and inhe-
"rent to matter. Pray do not aſcribe that
"notion to me; for the cauſe of gravity is what
"I do not pretend to know, and therefore would
"take more time to conſider it."

"The hypotheſis of matter's being at firſt
"evenly ſpread through the Heavens is, in
"my opinion, inconſiſtent with the hypotheſis
"of innate gravity, without a ſupernatural
"power to aſſiſt them; and therefore it infers a
"Deity."

Dr. Johnſon ſaid, that he had been told by an acquaintance of Sir Iſaac, that in early life he ſtarted as a clamorous infidel; but that, as he became more informed on the ſubject, he was converted to Chriſtianity, and became one of its moſt zealous defenders.

As Dr. Edmund Halley, the Aſtronomer, a man of very lively parts, was one day talking

"to a particular ſubject." Sir Iſaac Newton told Biſhop
"Pearce, "that he had ſpent thirty years, at intervals, in
"reading over all the authors or parts of authors, which
"could furniſh him with materials for his "Chronology
"of Ancient Kingdoms;" and that he had written that
"Work over ſixteen times with his own hand."

against

againſt Chriſtianity before Sir Iſaac, and ſaying that it wanted mathematical demonſtration, Sir Iſaac ſtopped him by ſaying, "Mun, you had "better hold your tongue; you have never "ſufficiently conſidered the matter."

Sir Iſaac bore his laſt illneſs, that of the ſtone, with great fortitude and reſignation; "and "though," as his Niece uſed to ſay, "his "agony was ſo great, that large drops of ſweat "forced themſelves through a double night-"cap which he wore, he never complained or "cried out."

Backgammon was a favourite recreation with him, at which he uſed to play with Mr. Flamſtead. Fontenelle concludes his exquiſite Eulogium upon this great man with ſaying, that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf from other men by no kind of ſingularity whatever: a diſtinction but too often affected by many who, poſſeſſing no degree of Sir Iſaac's talents or virtues, and having no claims to the indulgence of others, endeavour to procure celebrity to themſelves by affectation. Sir Iſaac, indeed, was in one reſpect but too like the common race of mortals: his deſire of gain induced him to have ſome concern in the fatal bubble of the South Sea; by which (as his Niece uſed to ſay) he loſt twenty thou-

ſand pounds. Of this, however, he never much liked to hear; nor, perhaps, ſhould it ever be mentioned, but to warn mankind againſt the indulgence of a paſſion which rendered the character of this wonder of humanity imperfect, and which has too often entailed diſgrace and ruin on thoſe who have improvidently ſuffered themſelves to be governed by it.

PHILIP,

DUKE OF WHARTON,

in one of his ſpeeches in the reign of George the Firſt, ſaid, in the Houſe of Peers,

"My Lords,

"There was, in the reign of Tiberius, a favourite Miniſter, by name Sejanus: the firſt ſtep he took was to wean the Emperor's affections from his ſon; the next, to carry the Emperor abroad; and ſo Rome was ruined."

Lord Stanhope replied, "That the Romans were moſt certainly a great people, and furniſhed many illuſtrious examples in their Hiſtory, which ought to be carefully read; and which, he made no doubt, the noble Peer

"who

" who ſpoke laſt had done. The Romans were " likewiſe univerſally allowed to be a wiſe peo- " ple; and that they ſhewed themſelves to be " ſo in nothing more than by debarring young " Noblemen from ſpeaking in the Senate 'till " they underſtood good manners and propriety " of language; and as the Duke had quoted " an inſtance from their hiſtory of a bad Mi- " niſter, he begged leave to quote from the " ſame hiſtory an inſtance of a great man, a " patriot of his country, who had a ſon ſo " profligate, that he would have betrayed the " liberties of it. For which his father himſelf " (the elder Brutus) had him whipped to " death."

No human being ever commenced his career with fairer proſpects of happineſs than this unfortunate Nobleman. He was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for the powers of his mind than for the graces of his perſon. He was educated at home by his father, whoſe great deſire was to make him a perfect orator. In this he ſo well ſucceeded, that the matter of his ſpeeches, no leſs than his manner of delivering them, faſcinated every one who heard him. The firſt prelude to his miſfortunes aroſe from his privately marrying a young lady inferior to him in birth and in fortune. The finiſhing ſtroke was put to them by

the too early death of his father, when, becoming free from paternal reſtraint, the Duke gave into thoſe various exceſſes which embittered the happineſs of his life, and at laſt brought him to the grave. He ſoon became, as Mr. Pope ſays,

> A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
> A rebel to the very King he lov'd.

In his travels in early life with his Tutor, his Grace picked up a bear's cub, of which he affected to be very fond, and carried it about with him: but when he became tired of his Tutor's company and admonitions, he quitted him one day ſuddenly, leaving his cub behind him, with a note addreſſed to his Tutor, to acquaint him, that being no longer able to ſupport his ill-treatment, he thought proper to quit him; and that he left him his cub, that he might not be without a companion better ſuited to him than himſelf. Having diſmiſſed his Governor, he returned to England, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſpeaker in the Houſe of Peers. He made an excellent ſpeech on the trial of Dr. Atterbury, Biſhop of Rocheſter, in favour of that Prelate, having been furniſhed with materials on the ſubject by the Miniſter Sir Robert Walpole, whom he induced to believe that he ſhould ſpeak againſt

against the Bifhop. Soon after this he quitted England and went to Lyons, from which place he wrote to the Pretender, then living at Avignon, and fent him a prefent of a very fine horfe. The Pretender, on receiving this prefent, fent one of his principal gentlemen to invite him to his Court, where he was received with the greateft refpect, and had the Order of the Garter and the title of Duke of Northumberland conferred upon him. Thus attached to the party of that unfortunate Prince, he came to Paris, where he is defcribed as follows in a difpatch of that excellent and able Minifter Sir Benjamin Keene.

" The Duke of Wharton has not been fober, " or fcarce had a pipe out of his mouth, fince " he left St. Ildefonfo,"

* * * * * *

" Wharton made his compliments, and " placed himfelf by me. I did not think " myfelf obliged to turn out his ftar and gar- " ter, becaufe, as he is an everlafting tippler " and talker, in all probability he would lavifh " out fomething that might be of ufe to me to " know; or at leaft might difcover, by the " warmth of his hopes and expectations, whe-

" ther

" ther any ſcheme was to be put in immediate
" execution in favour of his dear maſter (as he
" calls the Pretender). He declared himſelf to
" be the Pretender's Prime Miniſter, and Duke
" of Wharton and Northumberland. Hither-
" to," added he, " my maſter's intereſt has
" been managed by the Duke of Perth, and
" three or four other old women, who meet
" under the portal of St. Germain's. He
" wanted a Whig, and a briſk one too, to put
" them in a right train, and I am the man.
" You may now look upon me as Sir Philip
" Wharton, Knight of the Garter, running a
" race with Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the
" Bath; running a courſe; and he ſhall be hard
" preſſed, I aſſure you. He bought my family
" pictures, but they ſhall not be long in his
" poſſeſſion; that account is ſtill open; neither
" he nor King George ſhall be ſix months at
" eaſe, as long as I have the honour to ſerve in
" the employment I am now in.

" He mentioned great things from Muſcovy,
" and talked ſuch nonſenſe and contradictions,
" that it is neither worth my while to remem-
" ber nor yours to read them. I uſed him very
" *cavalierement*, upon which he was much af-
" fronted—Sword and piſtol next day. But
" before

"before I ſlept, a gentleman was ſent to deſire "that every thing might be forgotten. What "a pleaſure muſt it have been to have killed a "Prime Miniſter!"

This vapouring, however, of the Duk edid not laſt long: he retired to Spain, where he married one of the Queen's Ladies of the Bedchamber without a ſhilling, and was ſoon afterwards ſeized with a diſeaſe of languor, occaſioned by his former exceſſes, which by ſlow degrees ended in a premature death at the age of thirty-two. A mineral water in the mountains of Catalonia appeared for ſome time to have ſtopped the progreſs of his diſorder. He relapſed, however, ſoon afterwards, and in his way to the ſame ſalutary ſprings fell from his horſe, in one of the fainting-fits to which he had been ſubject, in a ſmall village, and was carried by ſome charitable Monks of the Order of St. Bernard into their Convent, where they adminiſtered to his neceſſities in the beſt manner they could. Under their hoſpitable roof he languiſhed a week, and then died. His funeral was performed in the ſame ſimple and cheap manner which the fathers obſerve to the brethren of their own community. Not long before he died he wrote to a friend, to whom he ſent a MS. tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots, and ſome Poems, and finiſhed his letter with

with these beautiful lines of Dryden to his friend Congreve:

> Be kind to my remains; and oh defend
> Against your judgment your departed friend!
> Let not th' insulting foe my fame pursue,
> But shade those laurels that descend to you.

Thus died, unattended and unlamented,

> This life of pleasure and this soul of whim;

too fatally realizing the melancholy description of the Wits by the celebrated Roger Ascham, in his "Schoolmaster:"

"Commonlie men very quick of witte be "also very light of conditions. In youth they "be readie scoffers, privie mockers, and ever "over-light and merry; in age they are testie, "very waspish, and alwaies over-miserable. "And yet fewe of them come to any great age, "by reason of their misordered life when they "are yonge; but a great deal fewer of them "come to shew any great countenance, or "bear any great authoritie abroade in the "world; but either live obscurely, men wot "not how, or dye obscurely, men mark not "when."

The character of Lovelace in Clarissa has been supposed to be that of this Nobleman; and

and what makes the ſuppoſition more likely is, that "The True Briton," a political paper in which the Duke uſed to write, was printed by Mr. Richardſon.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

[1727—1760.]

THIS Prince was very anxious to ſave the life of Dr. Cameron, againſt whom execution was awarded for treaſon five years after the act of attainder. When he was deſired to ſign one of the death-warrants for a ſimilar offence, he ſaid, in the true ſpirit of mercy that has ever diſtinguiſhed his illuſtrious Houſe, "Surely "there has been too much blood already ſpilt "upon this occaſion!"

This Prince ſeemed to have none of that love of individual and diſtinct property which has marked the character of many Sovereigns. His Majeſty came one day to Richmond Gardens, and finding the gates of them locked, while ſome decently dreſſed perſons were ſtanding on the outſide, called for the head-gardener in a great paſſion, and told him to open the door immediately: "My ſubjects, Sir," added he, "walk "where they pleaſe."

The

The ſame gardener complaining to him one day that the company in Richmond Gardens had taken up ſome of the flower-roots and ſhrubs that were planted there, his only reply was, ſhaking his cane at him, "Plant more then, you "blockhead you."

QUEEN CAROLINE.

THIS excellent Princeſs one day obſerving that her daughter, the Princeſs ——, had made one of the Ladies about her ſtand a long time while ſhe was talking to her upon ſome trifling ſubject, was reſolved to give her a practical reprimand for her ill-behaviour, that ſhould have more weight than verbal precept. When the Princeſs therefore came to her in the evening as uſual to read to her, and was drawing herſelf a chair to ſit down, the Queen ſaid, "No, "my dear, you muſt not ſit at preſent; for I "intend to make you ſtand this evening as "long as you ſuffered Lady —— to remain in "the ſame poſition."

Biſhop Butler's abſtruſe work on the "Ana-"logy of Religion to Human Nature," was a favourite book with this Queen. She told Mr. Sale,

Sale, the Orientaliſt, that ſhe read it every day at breakfaſt; ſo light did her metaphyſical mind make of that book which Dr. Hoadley, Biſhop of Wincheſter, ſaid he never could look into without making his head ache.

The talents and knowledge of this illuſtrious Princeſs gave her great influence with her huſband, which ſhe always employed to good purpoſes; and which, perhaps, were never better exerciſed than in cauſing that great and excellent Miniſter Sir Robert Walpole to be continued in his employments on the acceſſion of George the Second. One hundred thouſand pounds were wanted to pay the debts that Monarch had incurred when he was Prince of Wales. The party in oppoſition had refuſed to procure the money. Sir Robert Walpole, however, offered it, and remained Prime Miniſter. Sir Thomas Hanmer was ſo enraged at the folly of the Tories in not complying with this requeſt of paying the Prince's debts, made to them by the Queen herſelf, that he retired into the country, and took no farther part in politics.

DR. BUTLER,

BISHOP OF DURHAM.

THIS great Metaphyſician was all ſpirit, all intellect, like his celebrated Book on the Analogy of Religion to Nature; that book which Mr. Hume aſſerted to be the beſt defence of Chriſtianity he had ever known. The late learned Dr. Halifax, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, has analyzed it with great ſagacity; and has extremely well defended the memory of its illuſtrious Author againſt ſome imputations of ſuperſtition which were thrown upon him. Dr. Butler's book is rendered more difficult to be underſtood than even the obſcure nature of the ſubject required it to be, by the pains the Author himſelf took (as he told his Chaplain, the preſent Dean of Glouceſter) to obviate every difficulty that might be made to any of his poſitions.

The Biſhop was extremely abſtinent in his diet, and ſo anxious for the purity of the profeſſors of religion, that he uſed to declare his diſapprobation of the marriage of the Clergy.

"Do not," faid he one day to his Chaplain, as if burfting from a fit of reverie,—"Do not "whole bodies of men inftantaneoufly lofe their "wits as a private individual does?"

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE,

AFTERWARDS EARL OF ORFORD.

SIR ROBERT ufed to fay, in fpeaking of corruption, "We Minifters are generally called, "and are fometimes, tempters; but we are of"tener tempted."

When he quarrelled with Lord Sunderland, he went into Oppofition; and on the debate upon the capital claufe in the Mutiny Bill, he made ufe of this ftrong expreffion, "Whoever "gives the power of blood, gives blood." The queftion being carried in favour of Miniftry by a fmall majority, Sir Robert faid, after the divifion, "'Faith, I was afraid that we had got "the queftion;" his good fenfe perfectly well enabling him to fee, that armies could not be kept in order without ftrict difcipline and the power of life and death.

Sir Robert had very exact intelligence of what was paffing at the Court of the Pretender.

 When

When Alderman Barber viſited the Miniſter after his return from Rome, he aſked him how his old friend the Pretender did. The Alderman was much ſurpriſed. Sir Robert then, having related ſome particulars of a converſation, ſaid, "Well, Jack, go and ſin no "more, leſt a worſe thing befal thee."

Soon after the diſſolution of the South-Sea Company, Sir Robert brought in the Land-tax bill, and laid it upon the table, adding, that the bill ſhould lay there till the enquiry was gone through, and the country ſatisfied.

Sir Robert always declared, that he meant the Exciſe ſcheme in 1733 as an eaſe to the owners of land, as an efficacious and cheap method of collecting revenue, and as a prevention againſt fraud. The Oppoſition, as a venerable and excellent Politician has always declared, thought ſo well of the ſcheme, that they held themſelves bound in conſcience not to oppoſe it. Lord Bolingbroke, however, ſent round to their leaders, and aſked them, whether they wiſhed that Sir Robert ſhould be Miniſter for ever. "It is," ſaid he, "one "of the wiſeſt ſchemes that ever entered into "the head of any Miniſter, and it is for that

"reaſon

" reafon you ought to oppofe it. A foolifh " fcheme of courfe brings difgrace upon the " perfon who propofes it. So go down to the " Houfe of Commons; call John Bull's houfe " his caftle; and talk of the tyranny and op- " preffion of the regulations of the Excife." This was done fo effectually, and fuch a clamour raifed among the good people of England, that Sir Robert was obliged to give up his very wife fcheme, which he did in one of the beft fpeeches he ever made. Soon after being compelled to relinquifh his Excife bill, one of the American Governors propofed to him a tax upon America. " Why," replied he, " you fee " I have Old England already fet againft me; " do you think that I can wifh to have New " England fet againft me alfo?"

The late Lord North told Dr. Johnfon, that Sir Robert had once got poffeffion of fome treafonable letters of Mr. Shippen; and that he fent for him, fhewed him the letters, and burnt them before his face. Soon afterwards it was neceffary in a new Parliament for Mr. Shippen to take the oaths of allegiance to George the Second, when Sir Robert placed himfelf over againft him, and fmiled whilft he was fworn by the Clerk. Mr. Shippen then

came up to him, and ſaid, "Indeed, Robin, this "is hardly fair."

Dr. Johnſon ſaid one day of Sir Robert, that he was the beſt Miniſter this country ever had; "for," added he, "he would have kept it "in perpetual peace, if we (meaning the Tories "and thoſe in oppoſition to him) would have "let him." And what greater eulogium can be beſtowed upon any Miniſter, than that his great and univerſal aim was to render the country of which he is entruſted with the care, tranquil and flouriſhing? It ſhould be likewiſe remarked to the honour of this Miniſter, that (as that ſagacious and excellent politician the Dean of Glouceſter tells us) he took off by one act of parliament upwards of one hundred petty and teaſing Cuſtom-houſe duties.

There is extant a letter of this wiſe and excellent Stateſman to the Duke of Newcaſtle, written during the time of the ferment in Ireland reſpecting Wood's Halfpence. He appears to approve highly of the plan, but ſays, "If after all the Iriſh diſlike it, I will give it "up; as I would never wiſh to oppoſe the "general ſenſe of a country on any meaſure "whatſoever."

During the diviſion upon the celebrated Chippenham Election, Sir Robert ſtood near to the worthy Baronet whoſe ſucceſs on that occaſion was the cauſe of his quitting his ſituation of Prime Miniſter, and ſaid to him (on obſerving a particular perſon dividing againſt him), " Obſerve that fellow, Sir Edward; I " ſaved him from the gallows in the year ——

DR. CHEYNE.

WHILE ſome one was talking before this acute Scotchman of the excellence of Human Nature, " Hoot, hoot, mon," ſays he, " Human " Nature is a rogue and a ſcoundrel, or why " would it perpetually ſtand in need of laws " and of religion?"

Dr. Cheyne's memory, independent of his medical and mathematical merit, ſhould ever be held in veneration by all wiſe and good men for the golden rule of conduct which he preſcribed to himſelf (mentioned by Mr. Boſwell in his entertaining Tour to Scotland), and which unites the utmoſt acuteneſs of worldly wiſdom with the moſt exalted ſenſe of religion:

"To neglect nothing to secure my eternal "peace, more than if I had been certified I "should die within the day; nor to mind any "thing that my secular duties and obligations "demanded of me, less than if I had been en- "sured to live fifty years more."

"Religious persons," say the Messieurs de Port Royal, "are apt in worldly matters to do "too little for themselves, to act without suf- "ficient consideration, and then, by way of "correcting themselves, and excusing them- "selves to others, to impute the necessary ill "consequences of their imprudent and foolish "conduct to the decrees of Providence. Men "of the world in general are slower in deciding, "and weigh in a nicer balance what effects their "actions may produce, without reference to "religious obligation, and perhaps succeed bet- "ter in the present system of things. They "are, therefore, in Scripture, said to be wiser "than the children of light."

DR. YOUNG

was so much in earnest in whatever he was doing, that preaching one day at the Chapel Royal before George the Second, and observing him

him extremely inattentive, he raiſed his voice very much; and finding that ineffectual, he burſt into tears.

The laſt Poem he wrote was that on Reſignation, addreſſed to the Hon. Mrs. Boſcawen, to whom he recommended the only Chriſtian virtue that could give her the leaſt difficulty to practiſe:—Reſignation on the death of a beloved huſband, who, as a naval Commander, had performed diſtinguiſhed ſervices to his country.

Young's Tragedies are very grand and noble:

——*ſpirant Tragicum ſatis et feliciter audent.*

The diction is elevated, the characters are well drawn, and the ſituations intereſting. He appears to have written above the taſte of our times, which ſeem to have no wiſh, that

—— gorgeous Tragedy
In ſcepter'd pall come ſweeping by,

to agitate the mind, which, according to Ariſtotle, it diſciplines by means of terror and of pity.

 The

The following Lines appeared ſome time ſince in the WHITEHALL EVENING POST:

ON THE PRESENT TASTE FOR PUBLIC PLEASURE IN LONDON.

——*Migravit ab aure voluptas*
Omnis, ad incertos oculos, & gaudia vana. HOR.

GREAT Shakſpeare's nature, Otway's tale of woe,
The fire of Dryden, and the pomp of Rowe,
Young's dignity, and Southern's tearful ſtrain,
Solicit now Britannia's ſons in vain;
Jonſon's ſtern humour, Vanbrugh's ſprightly eaſe,
And Congreve's flaſhes, now no longer pleaſe.
Purcell's ſoft notes, Corelli's melody,
And Handel, wondrous Maſter! to untie
The hidden chains and links of Harmony,
With unavailing efforts tempt the ear
Their varied powers of magic ſounds to hear.
Sated with excellence, to whim we fly,
And own no ſenſe but the capricious eye;
With tranſport ſee the Antic's French grimace
And geſtures, never ſtealing into grace:
The human form, in Nature's high diſdain,
Contorted, as in agony of pain;
Th' extended quivering foot with rapture view,
Critics ſublime of Pantomima's ſhoe. S.

DR. MIDDLETON.

THIS learned and inveſtigating Writer left behind him an unfiniſhed MS. againſt the uſe of

of Prayer. He had treated on two parts of that duty and of that conſolation—on Supplication, and on Thankſgiving. He had ſaid nothing on the third part, that of Interceſſion. On his widow's death, his MS. papers fell into the hands of the preſent virtuous and learned Father of Phyſic in this country, who threw this pernicious treatiſe into the fire; his acuteneſs and philanthropy exerting themſelves with the ſame energy againſt the poiſon of the mind, which they had ever employed againſt the contagion of the body.

Lord Bolingbroke uſed to tell his friends, that he could never get through the Doctor's "Life "of Cicero." This was, perhaps, owing to his inſerting ſo many quotations from Tully's writings; the tranſlations of which were furniſhed him (as he told Dr. Lancaſter) by his patron Lord Harvey, and could not, perhaps, be refuſed.

Dr. Middleton was of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Bentley, the Maſter of it, who was no great friend to muſic, gave Dr. Middleton the diſgraceful epithet of "fiddling Con-"yers," from his playing not unfrequently upon the violin. Middleton was, however, long afterwards even with the Maſter; for when Dr. Bentley's

Bentley's Propoſals for his Edition of the New Teſtament in Greek came out, he attacked them with ſuch ſtrength of obſervation and acuteneſs of ſarcaſm, that the Doctor thought fit to decline his projected undertaking.

AARON HILL.

THIS excellent Man told Savage the Poet, that Lord Bolingbroke was the fineſt Gentleman he had ever ſeen; and Savage one day paid Aaron Hill the ſame compliment, when he had occaſion to ſpeak of him to the late Dr. Johnſon.

Hill's Tragedy of "Ethelwold" concludes thus, with an energy unuſual with its author, and worthy of Dryden himſelf:

Oh Leolyn, be obſtinately juſt,
Indulge no paſſion and deceive no truſt;
Let never Man be bold enough to ſay,
Thus far, no farther, ſhall my paſſion ſtray;
The firſt crime paſt, compels us into more,
And guilt grows fate, that was but choice before.

Dom' Noel d' Argonne, the Carthuſian, who wrote that exquiſite literary Miſcellany, "*Les* "*Melanges de la Literature par Vigneuil de Mer*-"*veille*," has an obſervation ſimilar to thoſe lines.

lines. "With many perſons," ſays he, "the "early age of life is paſſed in ſowing in their "minds the vices that are moſt ſuitable to "their inclinations; the middle age goes on "in nouriſhing and maturing thoſe vices; and "the laſt age concludes in gathering in pain "and in anguiſh the bitter fruits of theſe moſt "accurſed ſeeds."

ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN.

WHEN this great ſeaman was appointed to the command of a guard-ſhip that was ſtationed at the Nore, he ſent away ſeveral of the newly-preſſed men that were brought to him, in company with ſome experienced ſeamen, in frigates and ſmall veſſels, to the mouths of many of the creeks and rivers on the coaſts of Kent and of Suſſex, to guard thoſe countries from an invaſion which was then projecting by the French *.

* "The Admiral is gone in a great hurry to the Nore, "where he is ſent to command, in order to defend the "River and the coaſts from an invaſion, which it is every "day expected the French will attempt. He has thirty "Lieutenants and two Captains under his orders, whom "he is to employ in ſmall veſſels to guard the coaſts."

MS. Letters, December 6, 1745.

This

This excellent Officer was ſo anxious for the honour of the ſea-ſervice, and for that of himſelf, that when Lord Anſon, then Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, refuſed to confirm his promotion of two naval Officers to the rank of Poſt-Captains, in conſequence of their having diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the ſiege of Louiſburgh, he threatened to give up his ſeat at the Board of Admiralty. Lord Anſon, however, not to be deprived of the advice and experience of this great ſeaman, thought fit to retract his oppoſition.

In ſome French Memoirs Mr. Boſcawen is repreſented as having, at the ſiege of Louiſburgh, wholly given himſelf up to the direction of a particular Captain in that arduous and enterprizing buſineſs. This is by no means true. Whoever knew Mr. Boſcawen *au fond*—whoever was acquainted with his knowledge in his profeſſion, with his powers of reſource upon every occaſion, with his intrepidity of mind, his manlineſs and independence of conduct and of character, can never give the leaſt degree of credit to this fooliſh and hazarded aſſertion. The Admiral, however, upon other occaſions, and in other circumſtances, deferred to the opinions of thoſe with whom he was profeſſionally connected. He was once ſent with a command to intercept

a St.

a St. Domingo fleet of Merchantmen, and was waiting near the track which it was ſuppoſed they would take. One of his ſeamen came to him to tell him that the fleet was now in ſight. The Admiral took his glaſs, and from his ſuperior power of eye, or perhaps from previous information, ſaid, that the ſailor was miſtaken, and that what he ſaw was the grand French fleet. The ſeaman, however, perſiſted. The Admiral deſired ſome others of his crew to look through the glaſs; who all, with their brains heated with the proſpect of a prize, declared, that what they ſaw was the St. Domingo fleet. He nobly replied, "Gentlemen, you ſhall never ſay that "I have ſtood in the way of your enriching "yourſelves; I ſubmit to you; but remember, "when you find your miſtake, you muſt ſtand "by me." The miſtake was ſoon diſcovered, and the Admiral, by ſuch an exertion of manœuvres as the ſervice has not often ſeen, ſaved his ſhip.

He was ſo little infected with the ſpirit of party which, in the laſt war, prevailed in our navy, to the ruin of the country, and to the diſgrace of the profeſſion, that when, on his return from ſome expedition, he found his friends out of place, and another Adminiſtration appointed, and was aſked whether he would con-

tinue as a Lord of the Admiralty with them; he replied very nobly, "The Country has a "right to the ſervices of its profeſſional men: "ſhould I be ſent again upon any expedition, "my ſituation at the Admiralty will facilitate "the equipment of the fleet I am to com"mand."

Mr. Boſcawen thought with the celebrated Admiral Blake, "It is not for us to mind State "affairs, but to prevent Foreigners from fool"ing us."

No ſtronger teſtimony of the merit of Admiral Boſcawen can be given, than that afforded by the late Lord Chatham when Prime Miniſter of this country: "When I apply," ſaid he, "to other Officers reſpecting any ex"pedition I may chance to project, they al"ways raiſe difficulties; you always find ex"pedients." Of Lord Chatham Mr. Boſcawen ſaid, "He alone can carry on the war, and "he alone ſhould be permitted to make the "peace *."

The

* When the Duke of Bedford went over to Paris as Ambaſſador in 1763, he inſiſted much on ſome point in the treaty in which he was oppoſed by the French Miniſtry. He then told them, that if they continued their oppoſition to

The following inſcription is on the Admiral's monument, in the church of St. Michael Penkevel, in Cornwall. It is ſuppoſed to have been written by his excellent and diſconſolate Widow, who appears in it to have felt no leſs ſenſibly the loſs her Country experienced, than that which ſhe herſelf ſuſtained :

Satis gloriæ, ſed haud ſatis reipublicæ.
Here lies the Right Honourable
EDWARD BOSCAWEN,
Admiral of the Blue, General of Marines,
Lord of the Admiralty, and one of his
Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy
Council.
His birth, though noble,
His titles, though illuſtrious,
Were but incidental additions to his greatneſs.
HISTORY,
In more expreſſive and more indelible
characters,
Will inform lateſt poſterity
With what ardent zeal,
With what ſucceſsful valour,
He ſerved his country;

to it, he ſhould immediately return to England, and adviſe his Sovereign to place Lord Chatham at the head of affairs. This threat had its proper effect upon thoſe who had ſuffered from the exertions of that great man, and they immediately gave up the diſputed point to the Ambaſſador.

And

And taught her enemies
To dread her naval power.
In command
He was equal to every emergency,
Superior to every difficulty;
In his high departments mafterly and upright;
His example formed, while
His patronage rewarded
MERIT.
With the higheft exertions of military greatnefs,
He united the gentleft offices of humanity:
His concern for the interefts, and
unwearied attention to the health
Of all under his command,
Softened the neceffary exactions of duty
And the rigours of difcipline,
By the care of a Guardian, and the
tendernefs of a Father.
Thus belov'd and rever'd,
Amiable in private life, as illuftrious in public,
This gallant and profitable fervant of his country,
When he was beginning to reap the harveft
Of his toils and dangers,
In the full meridian of years and glory,
After having been providentially preferved
Through every peril incident to his profeffion,
Died of a fever
On the 10th of January, in the year 1761,
The 50th of his age,
At Hatchlands Park, in Surrey;
A feat he had juft finifhed, at the expence
Of the enemies of his country;

And

And (amidſt the groans and tears
Of his beloved Corniſhmen) was here depoſited.
His once happy Wife inſcribes this marble,
An equal teſtimony of his worth
And of her affection.

JOSEPH HOUGH,

BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

THIS intrepid and excellent Prelate thus addreſſed the Commiſſioners whom King James the Second ſent to Magdalen College, Oxon *, to impoſe a Catholic Fellow upon that learned and venerable Society:

"My Lords,

"You ſay your Commiſſion gives you authority to change and alter our ſtatutes and to make new ones, as you think fit; now, my Lords, we † have taken an oath, not only to

* Mr. Gibbon is ſurely miſtaken when he talks of the Monks of ‡ Magdalen. This College has produced many diſtinguiſhed perſons. The name of Dr. Hough is no leſs dear to the lovers of freedom, than the name of Dr. Routh is dear to the lovers of virtue and of learning. The eloquence and the piety of Dr. Horne require no panegyriſt.

† Dr. Hough was at that time Preſident of Magdalen College.

‡ See his Letters.

 "obſerve

"observe our ſtatutes (laying his hand upon the "Book of the Statutes of the College), but to "admit of no new ones, or alterations in theſe. "This muſt be my behaviour here: I muſt "admit of no alteration from them, and by the "grace of God I never will."

The Biſhop was as amiable and excellent in private as he was upright and ſpirited in public life: His ſervant having one day let fall a very fine barometer belonging to him, which he had cauſed to be brought into his drawing-room to ſhew to his company, the glaſs broke and the quickſilver flew about the floor; the Biſhop, turning round to his gueſts, ſaid with a ſmile, "I proteſt I never ſaw the quickſilver ſo low in "all my life."

By the kindneſs of SIR EDWARD WINNINGTON, BART. the three following Letters of Dr. Hough are permitted to embelliſh this Collection. They were addreſſed to John Townſend, Eſq. and will be peruſed with that ſatisfaction with which we ever contemplate ſimplicity of character united with energy of mind, the conſtituent parts of the heroic diſpoſition.

LETTER I.

" Sir,

" Hoping this will find its way to Birbury " before you leave the place, I ſend it to preſent " you with my beſt thanks for your kind letter " of the 5th inſtant; indeed you could not have " obliged me more than in letting me know " that all of you under that roof were well, and " particularly that my dear couſin Biddulph " was delivered from her painful indiſpoſition. " I am ſure I ſuffered in my mind ſo long as I " heard ſhe was uneaſy; and now that ſhe has " recovered her health, I ſhare with her in the " pleaſure. I moſt heartily rejoice, and pray " it may continue till ſhe arrives at my age, " and many years beyond it. The laſt poſt " brought me the melancholy news of poor " Harry Boſvile's death, which you may ima- " gine has put me under a good deal of con- " cern; for I have loſt in him an honeſt, uſeful, " and friendly man, and ſhall have ſome diffi- " culty in finding out another whom I may " with equal confidence employ in tranſacting " my little affairs in town; but the condition " of this life unavoidably expoſes us to ſuch " misfortunes; and if God is pleaſed to lengthen " our days, we muſt frequently expect to be

" ſhortened in one or other of the comforts
" and conveniences that are requiſite to make
" them tolerably happy. But why ſhould I
" trouble you with this unſeaſonable reflection,
" in a place where every body makes it their
" buſineſs to entertain you chearfully? I beg
" your pardon, and will add no more but my
" heartieſt love to all about you, and that I
" am,

" Sir,

" Your very affectionate Friend,
" and faithful Servant,
" JOE WORCESTER."

" Feb. the 13th, 1733."

LETTER II.

" Sir,

" YOU had a letter from Miſs Betty by Mon-
" day's poſt, which made me ſtay ſome days
" longer than I intended before I gave you my
" thanks for yours of December the 25th. I
" am not at all pleaſed to hear that you feel any
" thing of the indiſpoſition that carried you to
" Bath: I hope it was a very gentle remem-
" brance and ſoon over, for I care to hear no
" more of it; tell me as much as you will of
" other people's ailments, but when you ſpeak
" of

" of yourſelf I expect you to ſay (in the lan-
" guage of this place) I am very well; other-
" wiſe I ſhall think the wholeſome water and
" good company you enjoy ill beſtowed upon
" you, and wiſh you were doing pennance at
" Hartlebury. I ſhall very ſoon miſs you more
" than ordinary, for our Omberſly neighbours
" who were here Tueſday laſt will leave the
" Country on Monday next, and Sr Thomas
" Lyttelton will not be long after them. The
" rainy weather which we have had almoſt
" without intermiſſion ever ſince you left us,
" has, I thank God, had no worſe influence
" upon me, than to make me uſe my handker-
" chief very frequently; nor do thoſe that are
" about me complain more than myſelf: we
" meet at prayer, at dinner, and after ſupper;
" we keep together till the uſual time, and
" have the pleaſure next morning of ſeeing each
" other well as when we parted. This has been
" the caſe hitherto, but is not likely to hold,
" for your brother Byrch has a foot that threat-
" ens to confine him: we ſhould not want him
" among us, were we happy in the good com-
" pany we did not uſed to fail of on New-year's-
" day; but his abſence breaks a ſett at Qua-
" drille, which in this gaming ſeaſon is you
" know of no ſmall conſequence. I wiſh no-

"thing may interrupt your diverſion at preſent, "or hereafter hinder you and the ladies from "enjoying many happy years in perfect health. "I am, Sir,

"Yours,

"JOE WORCESTER."

"Jan. the 3d, 1735."

LETTER III.

"Sir,

"YOU had very good fortune in getting ſafe "to the end of your journey without any diſaſter, "conſidering the ill condition of the roads you "paſſed; you had no ſmall convenience in "finding a lodging ready to receive you, and "in all reſpects ſuch as you would have; but I "think your chief happineſs has been in meet-"ing with another Doctor Mackenzie, who "will give you good advice and little phyſick. "Every body in this houſe is heartily glad to "hear that all goes on ſo well with you hither-"to; nor are they wanting in their beſt wiſhes "that good company, agreeable diverſion, and "every thing elſe, may contribute to give the "waters their utmoſt efficacy. 'Tis my duty "to pray for God's bleſſing on you and the "good ladies, to the eſtabliſhment of your

"health;

" health; which I do with the warmth and sin-
" cerity of a friend.

" I am, Sir,

" Your very affectionate
" and faithful Servant,
" JOE WORCESTER."

" Nov. the 22d, 1735."

GREGORY SHARPE, LL.D.

By the kindness of Mr. WYNDHAM, the following very interesting Letter of this learned Divine to Lord Melcombe, is permitted to embellish this Collection:

" July 3, 1752.

" YOUR description of the serpent is admirable. It was exactly the case, till more heat " than love requires made it necessary to quit " the temple of Venus, to go and cool in that " of Æsculapius, whose appearance was often " in form of a serpent. In that shape he is " said to have hissed about the temples of " Greece, and in the same disguise to have " flown to Rome. The truth is, by the power " that animal has to change its skin, and appear " in a new one, it is no bad emblem of the " recovery of health, nor by its other properties

" an improper ſymbol for the origin of ſin. " Without being prophet or conjurer, he that " dares, may eaſily decypher the language of " Moſes, and ſupport his conjectures by the " authority of ſome of the graveſt of the fa- " thers.

" And now I have mentioned the good " old Book, you will forgive me, if I ſay, of " all the objections againſt it, I have found " none more feeble than thoſe of Lord Boling- " broke.

" The ſons of Elohim are not the ſons of " God, but of the great ones; for Elohim is " a word of power, and ſignifies not only God, " or Angel, but Judge or Magiſtrate. The " daughters of men are the daughters of the " common poople debauched by the ſons of " Elohim, and then the Rephaim (not the " giants), but the rebellious, the fallen great, " riſe, and all that land or earth is overwhelmed " in moral and political confuſion.

" The univerſality of a deluge can be no " objection; for it is not certain that the pre- " tended deluge was univerſal. As a great " man fallen low, Lord B. was himſelf one of " the Rephaim or giants he ridicules. Our

" friend

" friend ——— is one of them in every ſenſe, " for the ſame word ſignifies alſo, a phyſician " and a dead man. Are theſe the paſſages " by which revelation is to be deſtroyed? Shall " we make objections to the book from the " miſtakes of tranſlators, and be always ſilent " as to the moral and religious merits of it? " I cannot think that Harrington, Milton, Jo- " ſeph Mede, Spencer, Selden, Newton, Locke, " Lowman, &c. would have been prevailed " upon to have deſiſted from their interpre- " tations of antient laws and hiſtory by the " ingenious remarks of this Noble Author. " And as he was a politician I am ſtill more " ſurprized! But if Chriſtianity is to be entirely " deſtroyed, where is the workman who can " build us up another ſyſtem as ſerviceable and " good, or where is the Sateſman that will un- " dertake to govern men without any religion " at all! I flatter myſelf, whatever you may " think of the criticiſm of Elohim and Re- " phaim, that I not only expreſs mine but " your ſentiments, or you would not have " cenſured him (Lord B.) in your laſt, for his " ridicule on religion. In his former Eſſay on " a Patriot King, I will remember his ſarcaſtic " accuſation of Dr. Clarke for being a heretic, " and in this (O rare conſiſtency!) heretics " are better than the orthodox, though both

" are bad. I own his pen is fine; but I think
" I know one, whofe knowledge of hiftory, and
" whofe abilities as a Satefman, are as great,
" and who in every other relation is much more
" amiable. Could we obtain from you obfer-
" vations upon ancient hiftory, inftead of con-
" demning every period as uncertain and almoft
" ufelefs before your own time, or before the
" advantageous treaty you made for us with
" Spain, I believe you would fhew the ufe of
" Hiftory in the rife and fall of antient king-
" doms. You would guard us againft our
" declenfion, by fhewing the parallel of our
" prefent ftate with that of Athens and of
" Rome. The former was ruined by a foreign
" war, carried on at too great an expence;
" enormous taxes were levied; univerfal de-
" pravity connived at (if not encouraged); the
" original Conftitution of the Republic (which,
" Polybius fays, can never be fafely departed
" from) was changed, and every part too cor-
" rupt to think of any other thing but private
" emolument, and too feeble even for its own
" fupport and continuance. Lacedæmon was
" loft by the building of treafuries: and the
" Roman valour and virtue gave way to double
" wages. It is with communities as with indi-
" viduals, want of economy is the ruin of
" both. There is yet another ufe I am fure
" you

"you would make of the rife and fall of "kingdoms. It is in thefe great events that "the juftice of Providence is moft manifeft. "In the natural world, all feems good and "wife, nor ought we to doubt the wifdom and "goodnefs of God in his government of the "moral world. But in both there are objects "too minute and too much entangled for the "human eye, and we have no prifms or micro-"fcopes for the mind. I am fure you would "not oppofe the Chriftian religion, or any other "reafonable motives to enforce obedience to "moral and municipal laws. Difputes con-"cerning the Old Teftament you would leave "to the Pot-hookians; and for fects, fchifma-"tics, heretics, &c. &c. toleration, as we have "happily experienced fince the Revolution, is "the only remedy.

* * * * *

"I fend for Doctor——a criticifm upon "Theophraftus's Hiftory of Plants. Botany "belongs to his profeffion, and I think it be-"comes both him and me rather to mend "old books than to mend old Governments. "Let him take care of the conftitution of his "friends, and leave the Conftitution of the

"State

" State to thofe who love fees and attendance
" better than himfelf.

* * * * *

" I wifh you and your good Lady and all your " friends perfect health for many years, and " that it may be long indeed ere you arrive " at thofe fupramundane manfions, where there " is no accefs to ficknefs or to forrow. I have " already fuffered by the lofs of fome good men; " but I do not think a greater calamity could " befall me, than to lofe you and brother Will, " who loves and honours you more than any " one, except,

" Dear Sir,

" Your moft faithful and moft affectionate,

" GREG. SHARPE."

HANDEL.

An old Gentleman long fince deceafed, the friend of Handel, told Dr. Hayes, the Profeffor of Mufick at Oxford, that Handel fent five hundred pounds one hard winter to the Bifhop of London, to diftribute to the poor of the metropolis.

Handel

Handel once heard that a Gentleman had ſaid that his Oratorios ſhould be performed on Saliſbury Plain, the Choruſes of them being ſo very loud. He ſmiled at the idea, as having ſomething of truth in it, and confeſſed that the Theatres then in London were too ſmall for them.

For the following ſhort Eſſay on Handel's Muſic, the COMPILER is indebted to the ingenious Mr. JACKSON of Exeter.

" HANDEL'S Muſic, particularly his Ora-
" torios, being ſtill annually and occaſionally
" performed in London and elſewhere, it may
" not be incurious to enquire from what cauſes
" this conſtant repetition ariſes, and why the
" works of this Maſter have had a fate ſo very
" different from that of contemporary Compo-
" ſers, the greateſt part of which ſeems conſigned
" to oblivion *.

" This enquiry will naturally lead to the
" ſpeaking of general principles, ſo far as they

* " Some Songs of Greene, Arne, Howard, Carey, &c.
" ſome conſiderable works of the two firſt mentioned, to-
" gether with Boyce's Solomon and Church-Muſic, al-
" though not often produced in public, have ever been
" highly eſteemed by the beſt judges, and are exceptions to
" the above remark."

" are

" are applicable to the prefent fubject; to the " ftate of Inftrumental and Vocal Mufic; and " to a comparifon between Handel and other " Compofers of note which flourifhed at this " period. Nothing more being intended than " a few mifcellaneous obfervations fet down " juft as they occur, method will not be at- " tempted, and of courfe muft be excufed.

" As the Compofitions which are the fubject " of the following remarks were produced in " England, and fet to Englifh words, the " mention of foreign Muficians and their works " is excluded, as not appertaining to the fubject, " unlefs fo connected with it as to render the " mention indifpenfable.

" Mufic, in its common application, is con- " fidered merely as an entertainment: when " bad, it difgufts; when good, it creates fenfa- " tions unknown from other fources; and if " it reach the fublime, our feelings are more " powerfully excited than from the utmoft per- " fection that Poetry alone, or Painting, has yet " attained.

" With the latter, Mufic cannot be con- " nected; but when joined, or, as Milton

" phrafes

" phrases it, wedded with Poetry *, it reaches the " highest pitch of excellence, and soars a height " which, disjoined from its powerful ally, was " impossible to be obtained.

" Before Handel, I cannot recollect any in- " stance of this perfection. Our best Vocal " Music was in the Church, and our best Com- " posers were Purcell, Wise, Weldon, and a lit- " tle later, Croft, whose merit, as far as it reached, " will be ever felt and acknowledged.

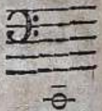
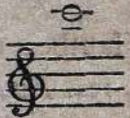
" Instrumental Music was perhaps univer- " sally barbarous until the time of Corelli, " whose Compositions seemed to open a new " world. Even in these our times, when In- " strumental Music is so much improved, Co- " relli is still a favourite, and not only with " old-fashioned people. The reason why he " is so would carry me too far from my subject. " What Corelli did for Bow-Instruments, Han- " del did for the Harpsichord. We acknow- " ledge the improvements of the modern Sym- " phonists, but we still relish a Concerto of

* " There is no necessity for poetical measure; prose " is just as proper for sublime effects, as we find from " passages in the Psalms and Prophets; but it must be " prose produced by a poetical imagination on a grand " subject."

" Corelli;

" Corelli; and no great Performer on the Harp-
" ſichord but ſits down with pleaſure to the
" *Suites des Pieces pour le Clavecin* *.

" The

* " This was at leaſt a half Century before the " invention of the Piano-forte. The Harpſichord " at this time comprized four octaves, from  " to  ; of courſe there is no note in " theſe Leſſons beyond that compaſs. But ſome inſtru- " ments at this time had what is called ſhort octaves, and " ſome Organs went down to G G, but not higher than " C. The ſcale was then extended to D—E, F and G in " alt, brought back to F, and continued from thence " downwards to F F in the baſs. This extent was for " more than thirty years judged ſufficient for all muſical " purpoſes; but of late a different opinion has prevailed, " and we have added another fourth.

" The progreſs of Muſic for the Harpſichord from Han- " del's firſt foundation, makes no improper addition to this " Note.

" What was done for many years was chiefly in his " ſtyle. The ſucceeding Compoſers for this inſtrument " which were original and new, as I can recollect, were " Scarlatti, who invented ſome ſcattering paſſages and " new applications. Alberti, who firſt introduced divi- " ſions of the chord in the baſs to a ſinging part in the " treble. Paradies compoſed for the double Harpſichord, " and produced effects from the judicious uſe of the two " rows of keys. His Sonatas were never imitated, which " is extraordinary, as they have been ever much ap-

" proved

" The Music for the Stage was thoroughly " wretched, and continued so until the little " musical entertainments of Carey and the " Beggar's Opera, which made their appearance " long after the time of Handel's first resi- " dence in England. Such was the state of our " Music at the beginning of this Century, and " long after.

" What are called Handel's Hautbois Con- " certos, have so much Subject, real Air, and " solid Composition, that they always are heard " with the greatest pleasure, and are undoubt- " edly the best things of their class. I believe " they were the first attempt to unite Wind-In- " struments with Violins, which union was long " reprobated in Italy.

" The Operas of Handel are confessedly su- " perior to all preceding and contemporary

" proved. Schobert, who composed about the same time " that the German symphony was first noticed, endea- " voured to produce the effect of that species of compo- " sition on the Harpsichord or Piano-forte, which latter " instrument now began to be in vogue. In this he has " been successfully imitated by Composers of all nations. " The present style of performance and composition per- " haps originated with Clementi.

" The Piano-forte has very justly superseded the Harp- " sichord, which is more and more disused."

"ones. His Oratorios, though called by a "well known name, may be juftly efteemed "original, both in defign and execution. Thefe "laft being the pieces which are fo frequently "performed, I will with the utmoft impar-"tiality confider their merits and defects, and "how far they deferve their continued appro-"bation.

"Any works of a fafhionable Compofer, "efpecially if exhibited by performers we are "in the habit of applauding, will take a pre-"fent hold on our attention, to the exclufion "of works of fuperior merit not poffeffing the "fame advantages; but when they have had "their day, they fet to rife no more. On the "contrary, thofe Compofitions which depend on "their own intrinfic merit, may make their "way flowly, or perhaps, by being cut off from "a poffibility of taking the firft ftep, may "never get forward at all; yet, if once they "are prefented to the Public, and their effect "felt and underftood, they are always heard "with new pleafure, and claim an equal im-"mortality with Poetry and Painting. Let us "confider what are the effentials of good Mu-"fic, and how far Handel's Compofitions poffefs "them.

"The

"The firſt eſſential (and without which all "others are of no conſequence) is what in "popular muſic is called Tune; in more re-"fined, is denominated Air; and in the ſupe-"rior claſs of compoſition, Subject *. Mu-"ſic having this property alone, is entitled "to a long exiſtence, and poſſeſſes it. The "next eſſential is Harmony, the ſtrongeſt ally "by which Air can be aſſiſted, but which "receives from Air more conſequence than "it communicates. To theſe muſt be added "Expreſſion, giving a Grace to the former; "and Facility, which has the effect of imme-"diate emanation, and, as the term imports, "ſeems to accompliſh with eaſe what from its "apparent difficulty ſhould be rather ſought "for than found.

"If words are to be connected with Muſic, "they ought like that to be light and airy for "Tune, paſſionate for Air, and both paſſionate

* "In a few remarks publiſhed ſome time ſince on this "ſubject, unfortunately I was led to mention Tune in its "collective ſenſe. My Critic, in a monthly publication, "underſtanding it only in its popular application, con-"victed me of much ignorance, and in courſe condemned "me to as much puniſhment as his ſcourge could inflict. "Profiting by my correction, I am now careful to divide "properly, and hope (for this time at leaſt) to eſcape miſ-"repreſentation."

"and ſublime for Subject; but in every caſe "(except particular applications) muſt appeal "to the heart. The Accent and Emphaſis "muſt be expreſſed, and whatever effect the "reading of the words is to produce, muſt be "increaſed by the Muſic.

"There are but few examples of Handel's "poſſeſſing Tune in the popular ſenſe. He "ſeldom is without Air in its more refined ap- "plication, and moſt commonly has an exube- "rance of Subject for greater purpoſes. His "Harmony is in general well-choſen and full; "his Expreſſion ſometimes faulty, but fre- "quently juſt; and his Facility great from "ſo much practice, ſinking now and then to "careleſſneſs.

"In conſequence of this general character, "we find no Songs of his in the ſtyle of Carey's "Tunes and the real Engliſh Ballad. Moſt of "his Oratorio and Opera Songs have Air in "them, ſome very fine. His Choruſſes are as "yet unrivalled, and thoſe form the broad baſe "on which his fame is built.

"They poſſeſs Subject and Contrivance, "frequently Expreſſion, and moſt commonly "Facility, altogether producing a ſuperior

" effect to any other Chorusses yet known to " the Public. Their great number and variety " shew his invention, that strong criterion of " genius. It will be found to hold true as a " general remark, that where the words are " most sublime, the Composition has most Sub- " ject and Expression; and this ought to be " considered by those who hold words of no " consequence: If they have no other than " exalting the fancy of the Composer (which " effect they certainly produce) we should for " the sake of the Music, independently con- " sidered, make choice of works of imagina- " tion.

" Besides the advantages of superior genius and " knowledge, Handel possessed another, with- " out which his genius and knowledge might " have remained for ever unknown. He had " an opportunity of presenting his works to the " Public performed by the best Band of the " times, and of repeating his pieces until they " were understood, and their superior merit " felt. By these means they were impressed " upon the mind, and at last became so conge- " nial to our feelings, as almost to exclude the " possibility of other Music being performed— " but I have touched on this subject else- " where *.

* "The Present State of Music in 1790."

"Handel's Muſic, then, having the great eſ-
"ſentials of Genius, Skill, and Facility, and
"being at firſt performed often enough to have
"its intention comprehended, and its merit felt
"and acknowledged, it neceſſarily keeps poſſeſ-
"ſion of the public favour, and its annual per-
"formance is expected with pleaſure, and al-
"ways conſidered as an entertainment of a
"ſuperior kind.

"After this unequivocal and heart-felt
"praiſe, I may venture to point out what ap-
"pear to be defects in this great Muſician.

"The firſt thing that an enlightened modern
"Compoſer would notice, is an inattention to
"the ſort of the different Inſtruments, more
"particularly apparent in the parts for Trum-
"pets and other Wind-Inſtruments, which in
"general lie aukward and unkindly. At the
"time we acknowledge this, we ſhould remark,
"that in thoſe days ſuch niceties did not exiſt,
"for they are ſome of the real improvements of
"modern muſic. Handel's Concertos and Cho-
"ruſſes, without the leaſt alteration of Har-
"mony or Melody in the Subject (as every
"real Muſician well knows) might be improved
"in this point, and produce a very ſuperior
"and encreaſed effect."

JAMES THOMSON,

though a man of an active mind, was oppreſſed with a heavy and ſluggiſh body, and was extremely inactive and indolent. Dr. Burney, the learned and ingenious Author of the "Hiſtory of Muſic," viſiting him one day at two o'clock in the afternoon, found him in bed, with the curtains cloſed and the windows ſhut; and, aſking him, why he remained ſo long in bed, was anſwered by him in the Scottiſh accent, "Why, "Mon, I had no motive to riſe."

Quin one day told Thomſon, that he believed him ſo completely idle, that he ſuppoſed he would let him chew his meat for him. "That "indeed I would not, my good friend," replied Thomſon; "for I ſhould be afraid that "you would afterwards ſwallow it."

Thomſon lived in Kew-lane, Richmond, in the houſe occupied ſince his time by Mr. Roſs, which is now called Roſedale, and is in the poſſeſſion of a Lady, who, from her love of Nature and taſte in rural decoration, is, with peculiar propriety, deſtined to retrace the footſteps of the refined and elegant Author of the "Seaſons."

 By

By the kindness of HENRY PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, ESQ. Knight of the Shire for the County of Wilts, the following Extracts from Thomson's Letters to Lord Melcombe are permitted to appear in print:

"Paris, Dec. 27. N. S. 1730.

"M. de Voltaire's Brutus has been acted "here seven or eight times with applause, and "still continues to be acted. It is matter of "amusement to me to imagine what ideas an "old Roman Republican, declaiming on Li-"berty, must give the generality of a French "audience. Voltaire, in his Preface, designs to "have a stroke at criticism; and Lord have "mercy on the poor similies at the end of the "acts in our English Plays; for these seem to "be the very worthy objects of his French in-"dignation. It is designed to be dedicated to "Lord Bolingbroke.

* * * * * *

"I have seen little of Paris, yet some streets "and play-houses; though, had I seen all that "is to be seen here, you know it too well to "need a much better account than I can give. "You must, however, give me leave to observe, "that amidst all that external and shewy mag-"nificence which the French affect, one misses

"that

" that ſolid magnificence of trade and ſincere
" plenty which not only appears to be, but is,
" ſubſtantially, in a kingdom where induſtry
" and liberty mutually ſupport and inſpirit
" each other. That kingdom, I ſuppoſe, I
" need not mention, as it is, and ever will be,
" ſufficiently plain from the character. I ſhall
" return no worſe Engliſhman than I came
" away.

" Your obſervation I find every day juſter
" and juſter, that one may profit more abroad
" by ſeeing than by hearing; and yet, there
" are ſcarce any travellers to be met with, who
" have given a landſcape of the countries
" through which they have travelled; that have
" ſeen (as you expreſs it) with the Muſe's eye;
" though that is the firſt thing that ſtrikes me,
" and what all readers and travellers in the firſt
" place demand. It ſeems to me, that ſuch a
" poetical landſcape of countries, mixed with
" moral obſervations on their governments and
" people, would not be an ill-judged undertak-
" ing. But then, the deſcription of the differ-
" ent face of Nature, in different countries,
" muſt be particularly marked and characteriſ-
" tic, the Portrait-painting of Nature."

"October 24, 1730.

"What you obſerve concerning the purſuit "of Poetry (ſo far engaged in it as I am) is cer- "tainly juſt. Beſides, let him quit it who can, "and

"——— *erit mihi magnus Apollo*;

"or ſomething as great. A true genius, like "light, muſt be beaming forth, as a falſe one is "an incurable diſeaſe. One would not, how- "ever, climb Parnaſſus, any more than your "mortal hills, to fix for ever on the barren top. "No; it is ſome little dear retirement in the "vale below that gives the right reliſh to the "proſpect; which, without that, is nothing "but enchantment, and, though pleaſing for "ſome time, at laſt leaves us in a deſart. The "great fat Doctor of Bath [Dr. Cheyne per- "haps] told me, that Poets ſhould be kept "poor, the more to animate their genius. This "is like the cruel cuſtom of putting a bird's "eye out, that it may ſing the ſweeter; but "ſurely they ſing ſweeteſt amidſt the luxuriant "woods, whilſt the full ſpring blooms around "them.

"Travelling has been long my fondeſt wiſh, for the very purpoſe you recommend. The

"ſtoring

" ftoring one's imagination with ideas of all-
" beautiful, all-great, and all-perfect Nature:
" thefe are the true *Materia Poetica*, the light
" and colours, with which fancy kindles up her
" whole creation, paints a fentiment, and even
" embodies an abftracted thought. I long to
" fee the fields where Virgil gathered his im-
" mortal honey, and tread the fame ground
" where men have thought and acted fo
" greatly!

" But not to travel entirely like a Poet, I re-
" folve not to neglect the more profaic advan-
" tages of it. For it is no lefs my ambition to
" be capable of ferving my country in an active
" than in a contemplative way.

" At my times of leifure abroad, I think of
" attempting another Tragedy, and a ftory more
" addreffed to common paffions than " Sopho-
" nifba." The Sophonifba people now-a-days
" muft have fomething like themfelves, and a
" public-fpirited monfter can never intereft
" them.

" If any thing could make me capable of an
" Epic performance, it would be your favour-
" able opinion in thinking fo. But (as you
" juftly obferve) that muft be the work of
" years,

" years, and one muſt be in an Epic ſituation " to execute it. My heart both trembles " with diffidence and burns with ardour at " the thought. The ſtory of Timoleon is " good as to the ſubject matter; but an Au- " thor owes, I think, the ſcene of an Epic ac- " tion to his own country: beſides, Timoleon " admits of no machinery, except that of the " heathen Gods, which will not do at this time " of day. I hope hereafter to have the direc- " tion of your taſte in theſe affairs, and in the " mean time will endeavour to expand thoſe " ideas and ſentiments, and in ſome degree to " gather up that knowledge which is neceſſary " to ſuch an undertaking.

" Should the ſcenes and climates through " which I paſs inſpire me with any poetry, it " will naturally have recourſe to you. But to " hint a return from Young or Stubbs were " a kind of poetical ſimony, eſpecially when " you yourſelf poſſeſs ſuch a portion of the " ſpirit."

" Rome, Novr. 28th, 1731.

" I WILL make no apology for neglecting to " do myſelf the honour of writing to you ſince " we left Paris. I may rather plead a merit in not

" troubling

"troubling you with long ſcrawls of that tra-
"velling ſtuff, of which the world is full even
"to loathing.

* * * * *

"That enthuſiaſm which I had upon me
"with regard to travelling goes off, I find, very
"faſt. One may imagine fine things in read-
"ing ancient authors; but to travel is to diſſi-
"pate that viſion. A great many antique ſta-
"tues (where ſeveral of the fair ideas of Greece
"are fixed for ever in marble) and the paint-
"ings of the firſt Maſters, are indeed moſt en-
"chanting objects. How little, however, of
"theſe ſuffices! How uneſſential are they to
"life! They are ſurely not of that importance
"as to ſet the whole world, man, woman, and
"child, a-gadding. I ſhould be ſorry to be
"Goth enough not to think them highly or-
"namental in life, when one can have them at
"home without paying for them an extrava-
"gant price. But for every one who can ſup-
"port it to make a trade of running abroad
"only to ſtare at them, I cannot help thinking
"ſomething worſe than a public folly. Inſtead
"of travelling ſo furiouſly, it were wiſer and
"more public-ſpirited, ſhould they, with part
"of thoſe ſums of money ſpent that way, ſend
"perſons of genius in Architecture, Painting,
"and

" and Sculpture, to ſtudy thoſe arts abroad, " and import them into England. Did they " but once take root here, how they might " flouriſh in ſuch a generous and wealthy coun- " try! The Nature, of the great Painter, Archi- " tect, and Statuary, is the ſame ſhe ever was; " and is, no doubt, as profuſe of beauty, pro- " portion, lovely forms, and real genius, as for- " merly ſhe was to the ſunny realms of Greece, " did we but ſtudy the one and exert the other. " In England, if we cannot reach the gracefully " ſuperfluous, yet I hope we ſhall never loſe " the ſubſtantial neceſſary, and vital arts of " life; ſuch as depend on Labour, Liberty, and " all-commanding Trade. For my part, I " (who have no taſte for ſmelling to an old " muſty ſtone) look upon theſe countries with " an eye to Poetry, in regard that the Siſters re- " flect light and images to one another. Now " I mention Poetry, ſhould you inquire after " my Muſe, all that I can anſwer is, that I be- " lieve ſhe did not croſs the Channel with me. " I know not whether your gardener at Eaſt- " bury has heard any thing of her amongſt the " woods there; ſhe has not thought fit to viſit " me whilſt I have been in this once poetic " land; nor do I feel the leaſt preſage that ſhe " will. But not to lengthen out a letter that " has no pretence to entertain you, give me

" leave

" leave only to add, that I never can loſe the " pleaſing ſenſe I have of your goodneſs to me: " and it is a hope that I muſt flatter myſelf " with, your continuance of it upon my re- " turn to England; for which my veneration " and love (I will be vain enough to ſay) in- " creaſe every day, even to fondneſs and de- " votion.

* * * * *

" Lord Binney ſays that you are building a " houſe in a very fine taſte in London: then I " am perſuaded that we ſhall ſee, not an unin- " bitable whim of Architecture, but an habi- " table houſe for the climate of England; where " uſefulneſs and convenience ſupport beauty, " and where beauty dignifies uſefulneſs and " convenience."

MR. WILLIAM COLLINS.

THE following Letter of this exquiſite Poet to Dr. Hayes, Profeſſor of Muſic in the Univerſity of Oxford, was permitted to decorate this Collection, by the kindneſs of his ſon, the late Profeſſor of that elegant art in the ſame Univerſity. The muſic of the Ode to which it refers was excellently adapted to the words. The choruſſes were very full and majeſtic, and the

the airs gave completely the ſpirit of the Paſſions which they were intended to imitate:

" Sir,

" Mr. Blackſtone, of Wincheſter, ſome time " ſince informed me of the honour you had " done me at Oxford laſt ſummer; for which " I return you my ſincere thanks. I have ano- " ther more perfect copy of the Ode; which, " had I known your obliging deſign, I would " have communicated to you.

" Inform me by a line, if you ſhould think " one of my better judgement acceptable. In " ſuch caſe I could ſend you one written on a " nobler ſubject; and which, tho' I have been " perſuaded to bring it forth in London, I " think more calculated for an audience in the " Univerſity. The ſubject is " the Muſic of the " Grecian Theatre;" in which I have, I hope " naturally, introduced the various characters " with which the chorus was concerned, as " Œdipus, Medea, Electra, Oreſtes, &c. &c.

" The compoſition too is probably more cor- " rect, as I have choſen the ancient Tragedies " for my models, and only copied the moſt af- " fecting paſſages in them.

" In

" In the mean time, you would greatly " oblige me by ſending the ſcore of the laſt. If " you can get it written, I will readily anſwer " the expence. If you ſend it with a copy or " two of the Ode (as printed at Oxford) to Mr. " Clarke, at Wincheſter, he will forward it to " me here.

" I am, Sir,

" With great reſpect,

" Your obliged humble ſervant,

" WILLIAM COLLINS.

" Chicheſter, Suſſex,

" November 8, 1750.

" P. S. Mr. Clarke paſſed ſome days here " while Mr. Worgan was with me; from whoſe " friendſhip, I hope, he will receive ſome ad- " vantage.

" To Dr. William Hayes,

" Profeſſor of Muſic, Oxford."

This great Poet did not often wander into the gayer and lively ſcenes of his art. The following Verſes by him, on a Quack Doctor of Chicheſter, are, however, ſtill remembered in that city:

Seventh ſon of Doctor John,
Phyſician and Chirurgeon,
Who hath travelled wide and far,
Man-Midwife to a Man of War,

In

In Chichefter hath ta'en a houfe,
Hippocrates, Hippocratous.

Collins was extremely attached to a young Lady who was born the day before him, and who did not return his paffion with equal ardour. He faid, on that occafion, "that he came into "the world a day after the fair."

SIR JOHN BARNARD.

THIS excellent Citizen of London was no lefs diftinguifhed as a Magiftrate than as a Senator; in each fituation he did his duty with the minuteft fcrupulofity. A young woman, decently dreft, was late at night brought to him at the Manfion Houfe by a watchman, as a proftitute, fhe having been found alone late in the ftreets at midnight. She requefted to be heard in her defence. Circumftances were, however, fo much againft her, that Sir John afked her, if fhe could produce any perfon to her character? She faid, that her relations lived a great way off, as far as Whitechapel; and that it would be inconvenient to him to wait till they could be produced. He faid, as a Magiftrate his time was that of the public, and their convenience his; and that he would willingly fit

up till her friends could come, and prevent her being ſent to priſon *. The girl ſent to Whitechapel for ſome of her friends, who gave her an exceedingly good character, and corroborated the reaſons ſhe gave for being out ſo late. This excellent Magiſtrate ſaid, that he had never felt more ſincere pleaſure in his life; and, after adviſing her to be more cautious in future, diſmiſſed her.

Sir Robert Walpole, whom Sir John frequently oppoſed when he thought his meaſures improper, paid him one day a great compliment: They were riding out in two different parties in a narrow lane, and one of Sir Robert's companions, hearing Sir John's voice before he came up to them, aſked Sir Robert, whoſe voice that was. "Do not you know," replied the Miniſter? "It is one that I ſhall never forget: I have "often felt its power." When they met together at the end of the lane, Sir Robert, ſaluting

* Our modern Magiſtrates are not ſufficiently cautious with reſpect to ſending perſons to priſon on very trivial ſuſpicions, nor in keeping them there by way of puniſhment for petty crimes; confining them in thoſe places of wickedneſs and deſpair, where, as Dr. Johnſon ſays very well, "the lewd inflame the lewd, the wicked encourage "the wicked; and where a criminal is taught to do that "with more cunning which he had been uſed to do with "leſs."

ing Sir John with that faſcinating courteſy which he eminently poſſeſſed, told him what had happened.

Sir John Barnard, when he quitted the perſuaſion of the Quakers, did not lay aſide the ſimplicity of his manners and the integrity of his conduct. When Sir Robert Walpole, then Prime Miniſter, was one day whiſpering to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who leaned towards him over the arm of his chair, at the time that Sir John was ſpeaking, he exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I addreſs myſelf to you and not "to your Chair; I will be heard; I call that "Gentleman to order." The Speaker immediately turned about, diſmiſſed Sir Robert, begged Sir John's pardon, and requeſted him to proceed. The late Mr. Robert Dingley uſed to ſay, that Sir John refuſed to accept of the poſt of Chancellor of the Exchequer, when it was offered to him, in 1746.

During the time that Lord Granville was Secretary of State, when any applications were made to Adminiſtration by the Merchants and Commercial Gentlemen of the City, he always aſked, "What does Sir John Barnard ſay to this? "What is his opinion?"

Lord

Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt), a man not particularly liberal in his praifes, gave Sir John the dignified appellation of the "great Commoner;" an appellation which with equal propriety was afterwards retorted upon himfelf.

When, by the death of Sir James Thompfon, he became the firft on the lift of the Court of Aldermen, the title of "Father of the City" (a title always given to an Alderman in that fituation) devolved upon him; and that honourable title, given long fince to that firm and upright patriot Cato the Younger, merely reverberated by fucceffion that diftinction to which, by his virtues, he had ever a claim. This appears to have been confirmed in the moft forcible manner by the erection of a ftatue to him during his life-time in the Royal Exchange; after which circumftance, however, Sir John never made his appearance within that fabric, but tranfacted his bufinefs in the front of it.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

A Lady of high rank, and of exquifite difcernment, obferved of the difference between the

the wit of this Nobleman and that of his contemporary Lord Bath, that the one was always ſtriving to be witty, and the other could not help being ſo.

The following Original Letter of Lord Cheſterfield, when he was Lord Stanhope, will ſhew, that even in very early life he had that mean opinion of Women, which might have been more readily forgiven him when he became old and peeviſh.

TO BUBB DODDINGTON, ESQ.

" Dear Sir,

" We have both had the luck we could " have wiſhed for, for I have had the happi- " neſs to receive your letters, and find by " them that you have eſcaped the trouble of " mine.

" Your laſt gave me ſome hopes of ſeeing " you here this winter; but I am ſince in- " formed, that I muſt be ſome time longer " without that ſatisfaction. How far your " public ſpirit may prevail I can't tell, and " make you prefer your Country's ſervice to " any

" any other confideration; but fetting that " motive afide, I believe you would not be " unwilling to fee London again, nor like it " the worfe for coming from Madrid; the gra- " vity and refervednefs of the one may be " very good preparation towards tafting the " other.

" If you have a great turn to politics, you " will find here ample matter for the exercife of " that talent. Never were more fpeculations, " and to lefs purpofe than now; for the myf- " tery of State is become, like that of Godli- " nefs, ineffable and incomprehenfible; and has " likewife the fame good luck, of being thought " the finer for not being underftood.

" As for the gay part of the Town, you would " find it much more flourifhing than you left " it. Balls, Affemblies, and Mafquerades have " taken place of dull formal vifiting-days, and " the Women are become much more agreeable " trifles than they were defigned.

" I can't omit telling you that puns are ex- " tremely in vogue, and the licence very great: " the variation of three or four letters in a word " of fix breaks no fquares, infomuch that an

"indifferent punſter may make a very good "figure in the beſt companies.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"STANHOPE."

"Auguſt 20, 1716."

Lord Cheſterfield, in the latter part of his life, called upon Mrs. Anne Pitt, the ſiſter of the great Miniſter of that name, and complained very much of his bad health and his incapacity of exerting his mind. "I fear," ſaid he, "that I am growing an old woman." "I am glad of it, my Lord," replied the Lady; "I was afraid that you were growing an old "man, which you know is a much worſe "thing."

His moſt Excellent Majeſty,

GEORGE THE THIRD.

[Began his Reign 1760.]

PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

THE malignity of faction and party, which ſpares neither age nor ſex, preſumed to attack the unſullied character of this Princeſs. In the midſt of its loudeſt clamours, and whilſt ma-

nual

nual outrage was threatened upon the palace and the perſon of this excellent Princeſs, Mr. B——, the celebrated manufacturer of Birmingham, was ſhewing her at Carlton-Houſe ſome ſpecimens of his ingenuity: ſhe ſaid to him, with the ſupremeſt coolneſs and intrepidity (whilſt the horrid yells in the court-yard nearly prevented her from being heard), "How I pity "theſe poor deluded people! I hope they will "know better by and by."

LORD CHATHAM.

LORD CHATHAM was educated at Eton, and in no very particular manner diſtinguiſhed himſelf at that celebrated ſeminary. Virgil in early life was his favourite Author. He was by no means a good Greek ſcholar; and though he occaſionally copied the arrangement and the expreſſions of Demoſthenes with great ſucceſs in his ſpeeches, he perhaps drew them from the Collana tranſlation of that admirable Orator (that book having been frequently ſeen in his room by a great Lawyer ſome time deceaſed). The ſermons of the great Dr. Barrow and of Abernethy were favourite books with him; and of the ſermons of the late Mr. Mudge of Plymouth he always ſpoke very highly. He once

once declared in the Houſe of Commons, that no book had ever been peruſed by him with equal inſtruction with the Lives of Plutarch *.

Lord Chatham was an extremely fine reader of Tragedy; and a Lady of rank and taſte, now living, declares with what ſatisfaction ſhe has heard him read ſome of Shakeſpeare's Hiſtorical Plays, particularly thoſe of Henry the Fourth and Fifth. She however uniformly obſerved, that when he came to the comic or buffoon parts of thoſe plays, he always gave the book to one of his relations, and when they were gone through, he took the book again.

Dr. Johnſon ſays acutely, that no man is a hypocrite in his amuſements; and thoſe of Lord Chatham ſeem always to have borne the ſtamp of greatneſs about them. His taſte in laying out grounds was exquiſite. One ſcene in the gardens of South Lodge on Enfield Chaſe (which was deſigned by him), that of the Temple of Pan and its accompaniments, is mentioned by Mr. Whateley, in his "Obſervations "on Modern Gardening," as one of the happieſt efforts of well-directed and appropriate decoration.

* Lord Monboddo on the Origin of Language.

Endued

Endued with an elegant, an ardent, and an exalted underſtanding, he took no delight in that minuteneſs of detail which occupies the mind without enlarging it. He was not a man of much various and general knowledge; but the powers of his mind, like the ſoul of the Dervife in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, ſeem to have been entirely under the command of his will*: he could throw them into whatever ſubject it was neceſſary they ſhould embrace. This ſublime faculty induced Mr. Cummins, the celebrated American Quaker, to ſay of him, "The firſt time I come to Mr. Pitt "upon any buſineſs, I find him extremely igno-"rant; the ſecond time I come to him, I find "him completely informed upon it."

The energy of mind of this great man (that diſtinguiſhing feature of his character) appeared

* "*J'ai ſouvent entendu dire, que tout ce qu'on pouvoit faire "ſoi-même, il ne falloit point pas le laiſſer faire par autrui. "Pour moi je penſe, et je ſoutiens tout le contraire. Tout ce "qu'on peut faire par autrui, il faut s'epargner la peine de le "faire ſoi-même; mais s'il ne faut pas tout faire, il ne faut rien "dedaigner. Surveiller tout ce qu'on fait en notre nom, avoir "des principes, les conſigner à ceux qui travaillent ſous nous, "prendre bien garde qu'ils ne ſe en écartent, s'aſſurer de leur "beſogne, enfin ſavoir ſe faire aider, c'eſt en cela qu'on reconnoit "l' Homme d'Etat, l'homme capable des grandes choſes. Savoir "gouverner les cauſes ſecondes, et non être gouverne par elles, "eſt un art ſublime.*"——Les Loiſirs d'un Miniſtre, par M. D'ARGENSON.

even in little things. He was once, whilſt he was Secretary of State, directing the improvements in the grounds of a friend of his near London, and was called to that city ſooner than he expected, on the arrival of ſome important diſpatches. On receiving the ſummons in the evening, he immediately ſallied out, attended by all the ſervants he could get together, with lanterns, and planted ſtakes in the different places for which he intended clumps and trees.

His Lordſhip had in early life a very elegant turn for poetry, which occupations of greater moment prevented him from cultivating. By the kindneſs and liberality of the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, this Collection is enriched with a Copy of Verſes written by Lord Chatham, and never before printed.

TO THE
RIGHT HON. RICHARD GRENVILLE TEMPLE,
LORD VISCOUNT COBHAM.

INVITATION TO SOUTH LODGE*.
from "*Tyrrhena Regum Progenies,*" *&c.*

FROM Norman Princes ſprung, their virtues heir,
 Cobham, for thee my vaults incloſe
Tokai's ſmooth caſk unpierc'd. Here purer air,
 Breathing ſweet pink and balmy roſe,

Shall meet thy wiſh'd approach. Haſte then away,
 Nor round and round for ever rove
The magic Ranelagh, or nightly ſtray
 In gay Spring Gardens glittering grove.

* A ſeat of Mr. Pitt on Enfield Chace.

Forſake

Outweighing Subsidies and England's weal,
You still in anxious thought call forth
Dark Ills which Gaul and Prussia deep conceal,
or fierce may burst from lowring North.

William Pitt
1750

Forfake the Town's huge mafs, ftretch'd long and wide,
Pall'd with Profufion's fickening joys;
Spurn the vain Capital's infipid pride,
Smoke, riches, politicks, and noife.

Change points the blunted fenfe of fumptuous pleafure;
And neat repafts in fylvan fhed,
Where Nature's fimple boon is all the treafure,
Care's brow with fmiles have often fpread.

Now flames Andromeda's effulgent Sire,
Now rages Procyon's kindled ray,
Now madd'ning Leo darts his ftellar fire,
Fierce Suns revolve the parching day.

The Shepherd now moves faint with languid flock
To riv'let frefh and bow'ry grove,
To cool retirements of high-arching rock,
O'er the mute ftream no zephyrs move.

Yet weighing Subfidies and England's Weal,
You ftill in anxious thought call forth
Dark ills, which Gaul and Pruffia deep conceal,
Or fierce may burft from towering North.

All-feeing Wifdom, kind to Mortals, hides
Time's future births in gloomy night;
Too-bufy care, with pity, Heaven derides,
Man's fond, officious, feeble might.

Ufe then aright the prefent. Things to be,
Uncertain flow, like Thames; now peaceful borne
In even bed, foft-gliding down to fea;
Now mould'ring fhores, and oaks uptorn,

Herds,

Herds, cottages, together ſwept away,
  Headlong he rolls; the pendent woods
And bellowing cliffs proclaim the dire diſmay,
  When the fierce torrents rouſe the tranquil floods.

They, maſters of themſelves, they happy live,
  Whoſe hearts at eaſe can ſay ſecure,
" This day roſe not in vain; let Heav'n next give
  " Or clouded ſkies, or ſunſhine pure."

Yet never what ſwift Time behind has caſt,
  Shall back return. No pow'r the thing
That was bid not have been; for ever paſt,
  It flies on unrelenting wing.

Fortune, who joys perverſe in mortal woe,
  Still frolicking with cruel play,
Now may on me her giddy ſmile beſtow,
  Now wanton to another ſtray.

If conſtant, I careſs her; if ſhe flies
  On fickle plumes, farewell her charms!
All dower I wave (ſave what good Fame ſupplies),
  And wrap my Soul in Freedom's arms.

'Tis not for me to ſhrink with mean deſpair,
  Favour's proud ſhip ſhould whirlwinds toſs;
Nor venal Idols ſooth with bart'ring prayer,
  To ſhield from wreck opprobrious droſs.

Midſt all the tumults of the warring ſphere,
  My light-charged bark may haply glide;
Some gale may waft, ſome conſcious thought ſhall cheer,
  And the ſmall freight unanxious glide.

WILLIAM PITT,
1750.

Soon

Soon after Sir Robert Walpole had taken away his Cornet's commiſſion from this extraordinary man, he uſed to drive himſelf about the country in a one-horſe chaiſe, without a ſervant. At each town to which he came, the people gathered round about his carriage, and received him with the loudeſt acclamations.

Lord Chatham thought very highly of the effects of dreſs and of dignity of manner upon mankind. He was never ſeen on buſineſs without a full-dreſs coat and a tye-wig, and he never permitted his Under-Secretaries to ſit down before him.

A General Officer was once aſked by Lord Chatham, How many men he ſhould require for a certain expedition? "Ten thouſand," was the anſwer. "You ſhall have twelve thouſand," ſaid the Miniſter, "and then if you do not ſuc-" ceed, it is your fault."

The original of the character of Praxiteles, in Mr. Greville's very entertaining book of Maxims, is ſaid to have been Lord Chatham.

The late King of Pruſſia, in his Hiſtory of the Seven Years War, thus deſcribes his Lordſhip: "*L'eloquence et la genie de M. Pitt avoient*
"*rendu*

" *rendu l'idole de la Nation, c'etoit la meilleure*
" *téte d'Angleterre. Il avoit ſubjugué la Cham-*
" *bre Baſſe par la force de la parole. Il y regnoit,*
" *il en étoit, pour ainſi dire, l'ame. Parvenu au*
" *timon des affaires, il appliqua toute l'étendue de*
" *ſon genie à rendre à ſa patrie la domination des*
" *mers; et penſant en grande homme, il fut indigné*
" *de la Convention de Cloſter Seven, qu'il regardoit*
" *comme l'opprobre des Anglois.*"

This great Miniſter was never ſo unfortunate as to engage his Country in that moſt fatal of all calamities, a war with a formidable enemy*.

* "Incident to this point, *The Greatneſs of Kingdoms* " (ſays Lord Bacon) is for a State to have thoſe Laws " and Cuſtoms which may reach forth unto them juſt " occaſions (as may be pretended) of war. For there is " that juſtice imprinted in the nature of men, that they " enter not upon wars (whereof ſo many calamities do " enſue) but upon ſome, at the leaſt, ſpecious grounds and " quarrels."

* * * * * * *

" As for the wars which were antiently made on the " behalf of a kind of party, or tacit conformity of eſtate, " I do not ſee how they may be well juſtified. As when " the Lacedæmonians and Athenians made wars to ſet up " or pull down democracies or oligarchies, or when wars " were made by foreigners, under the pretence of juſtice " or oppreſſion, to deliver the ſubjects of others from " tyranny and oppreſſion, and the like." *Eſſay on the Greatneſs of Kingdoms.*

He.

He, indeed, on coming into Adminiftration found his country under the preffure of that dreadful evil, which he carried on with a fagacity of plan, and an energy of execution*, which would have enfured a glorious and an honourable peace; fuch a peace as a conquering can ever dictate to a conquered Nation; fuch a peace as a people ftill frefh in refources, and animated with that ardour of enterprize which fuccefs never fails to infpire, can inforce upon a people exhaufted with various mifery, and difpirited by continual defeats. Of his Commanders both by land and by fea, he was certain: he gave them his confidence, and he had theirs in return. He never fuffered the fuccefs of his meafures, his own honour, and the fafety of his country, to be endangered by permitting perfons to be impofed upon him

* During the Adminiftration of Lord Chatham, Sir Charles Frederick, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, was ordered one day to attend him, at that time confined to his bed with a fevere fit of the gout. Mr. Pitt faid, "The battering train in the Tower muft be at Portfmouth "on the morning of the next day at feven o'clock. Sir Charles attempted to fhew the impoffibility of executing this order. Mr. Pitt interrupting him replied, "At your "peril, Sir, let it be done:" and it was done accordingly. Sir C. Frederick left him at feven o'clock in the evening. Mr. Pitt received an exprefs from every ftage the train reached in its paffage to Portfmouth.

as defenders of them, who were not under a neceſſity of looking up to him for their protection and ſupport.

As an Adminiſtrator of a commercial country, Lord Chatham was obliged to call in to its aid the mercenary troops of other Nations: theſe, indeed, he ſubſidiſed with a liberal, but with a prudent hand. He treated thoſe traffickers in human blood in the ſame manner as a wiſe keeper of wild beaſts treats thoſe animals from whoſe well-regulated exertions he draws his means of living. The remuneration in one caſe, like the piece of raw fleſh in the other, was not diſpenſed till the neceſſary ſervice was performed; till the animals had performed their gambols; till the ſoldiers had finiſhed the taſk of devaſtation and of ſlaughter for which they were hired. He never ſo completely ſaturated ſtipendiarian rapacity, that, in actual violation of the eternal law of attraction, it appeared to forego its affinity with gold itſelf, its beſt-beloved and moſt congenial metal; that metal which, from time immemorial, had inſpired its efforts, had made it mock at peril, at danger, and deſpiſe even death itſelf.

Though impoſed upon his Sovereign George the Second as Miniſter, Lord Chatham ever

treated

treated him with that reſpect which gratified the Monarch, and did honour to himſelf. No infirmity occaſioned by diſeaſe, nor even the ſolicitation of the Sovereign, could prevail upon him to be ſeated in his preſence. When he was not able to ſtand, he received his commands kneeling upon a ſtool; and with this elegant and flattering mark of reſpect the King expreſſed himſelf highly pleaſed to one of his attendants, after the firſt audience he ever afforded to the Miniſter not choſen by himſelf.

The three following Letters paſſed between LORD MELCOMBE and the EARL OF BUTE upon the Reſignation of Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt) in October 1761. They were communicated to the Compiler by PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, Eſq.*

"La Trappe, Tueſday Evening.

"My dear Lord,

"I SINCERELY wiſh your Lordſhip joy of "being delivered of a moſt impracticable col- "league, his Majeſty of a moſt imperious ſer- "vant, and the Country of a moſt dangerous "Miniſter. I am told that the People are "ſullen about it.

 "Be

"Be that as it may, I think it my duty to "my moſt gracious Sovereign and my generous "friend to ſay, that if I can be of any ſervice "to either in any thing that is moſt dangerous "and difficult, I am moſt ready to undertake "it, and ſhall eſteem it the more as it partakes "of either or of both. I am, my dear Lord, "ever, &c.

"M."

"My dear Lord,

"WHATEVER private motives of uneaſi- "neſs I might have in the late Adminiſtration, "I am far from thinking the diſſolution of it "favourable, in the preſent minute, to the "King's affairs. Without entering into the "cauſes of the war, it is ſufficient to obſerve, "that it was a national one, and that the ho- "nour of the Nation is obliged to ſupport its "allies. You, my dear Lord, cannot diſlike "it more than I do; but as we have to do with "a moſt treacherous enemy (France), whoſe "infamous prevarications have been ſo lately "experienced, we muſt act with redoubled vi- "gour and ſpirit, before we can hope to bring "them to ſuch a peace as, from our repeated "conqueſts, this country has a right to ex-

"pect;

" pect; ſuch a peace as I (with this load of " reſponſibility) durſt put my name to. This " being ſo, the change of a Miniſter cannot at " preſent make any remarkable change in mea- " ſures. I ſigh after peace, but will not ſue " for it; not out of pride, or from motives of " ſelf-preſervation (though both might without " diſhonour be urged), but from a thorough " conviction that begging it from France is not " the readieſt way to come at it.

" The King has pitched on Lord Egremont " to entruſt with the Northern Seals. Mr. " George Grenville is in his preſent office to " take the lead in the Houſe of Commons " (but this is between us alone). They are " both, as your Lordſhip knows, congenial to " me.

" I ſhall not fail to acquaint the King with " the very frank and generous declaration you " made. Indeed, my good Lord, my ſituation, " at all times perilous, is become much more " ſo; for I am no ſtranger to the language held " in this great City: Our Darling's reſignation " is owing to Lord Bute, who might have pre- " vented it with the King, and he muſt an- " ſwer for all the conſequences (which is, in " other words, for the miſcarriages of another

"ſyſtem, that Pitt himſelf could not have pre-"
"vented.) All this keeps up my attention,
"and ſtrengthens my mind, without alarming
"it; not only whiſpers caution, but ſteadineſs
"and reſolution (wherein my noble friend's
"aſſiſtance will no doubt prove a real comfort
"to me). Adieu, my dear Lord! My ſub-
"ject has inſenſibly led me to write a long
"letter where I only intended to trouble you
"with a few lines. I am, with the greateſt
"regard,

"Moſt affectionately yours,

"BUTE*."

Wedneſday night,
October 8, 1761.

La Trappe, October 8, 1761.

"My dear Lord,

"I KNOW the nobleneſs of your heart, and
"as your Lordſhip knows the ſincerity of
"mine, I ſhall not endeavour to diſguiſe the
"ſimplicity of it, but ſhall give you my thoughts
"of what you do me the honour to write about
"(which I did not expect) naturally as they

* "Lord Bute," ſays Biſhop Warburton in one of his Letters in MS. "is a very unfit man to be Prime Mini-"ſter of England. Firſt, he is a Scotchman. Secondly, "he is the King's friend. And thirdly, he is an honeſt "man."

"ariſe,

"arise, and shall only premise that my venera-"
"tion to the King, and my love and gratitude"
"to your Lordship, shall have no bounds.

"I am sorry I differ in opinion with you, "because I am sensible it is not the way to be "agreeable to you; and I wish much to be so. "But I look upon the late event as an obstacle "removed, and not as one added, where peace "is to be treated. Your Lordship may remem-"ber some months ago, when you sometimes "did me the honour to talk to me about busi-"ness, I said, I thought Mr. Pitt would never "make peace, because he never could make "such a peace as he had taught the Nation to "expect. I suppose that he now sees that we are "within a year or two of an impracticability of "carrying on the war upon the present footing, "and may think, by going out upon a spirited "pretence, to turn the attention and dissatis-"faction of the Public on those who, at a "ruinous expence, are to carry on his wild "measures, and whom they have been taught "to dislike, by a total abandonment of the "Press to him and his creatures, which I hum-"bly hope you will now think to employ bet-"ter.

 "I can

"I can ſay nothing to the treachery and pre-
" varication of France in the late negociations,
" being, as your Lordſhip knows, totally igno-
" rant of all thoſe tranſactions. I intirely agree
" with you, that we muſt act with redoubled
" vigour in carrying on the war, to obtain a
" proper peace; but it may be a doubt whe-
" ther carrying it on in the ſame manner may
" be prudent, or even long practicable.

" I agree alſo with you, that where honour
" is pledged, it muſt be maintained. But
" whether, after what we have done to ſupport
" our allies, we cannot maintain it at a leſs ex-
" pence than ruin to ourſelves, without effect
" to them, may be worthy of conſideration.

" I am ſenſible I am writing upon a ſubject
" I am no ways informed about. The men-
" tion of it made in your letter drew me into
" it. I have done. As you approve of the
" war, in what manner ſoever you carry it on,
" I ſhall never ſay a word more againſt it, in
" public or private, but will ſupport it, when-
" ever I am called upon, as well as my diſtance
" from the ſcene of buſineſs will allow me. I
" told you I would do ſo (after having told
" you my own opinion) when you did me the
" honour

" honour to command me to be your friend. " Indeed, my dear Lord, I wiſh and mean to " ſerve you, and I am ſure I never will diſſerve " you, which, I fear, is as far as my poor abili- " ties will go.

" I am glad the King has given the Seals; " and as you approve of it, I ſuppoſe they are " well diſpoſed of. The ſooner it is public the " better. I wiſh they had been given as ſoon " as they were reſumed.

" I think there can be nothing in the Houſe " of Commons. If there ſhould, Mr. Gren- " ville, without all doubt, will do his beſt.

" The inſolence of the City is intolerable. " They muſt, and they eaſily may be taught " better manners. I was bred a Monarchy- " man, and will die ſo. And I do not under- " ſtand that men of that rank are to demand " reaſons of meaſures, whilſt they are under his " Majeſty's conſideration. As to you, my dear " Lord, I am ſure you may laugh at them, and " know, that the moment they are threatened " with the King's diſpleaſure, thoſe that were at " your throat will be at your feet.

" I am

"I am frighted at my letter; 'tis a book, "and would be a folio, if I followed the effu-"fion of thought that pours in upon me. For-"give me this once; I will never again trouble "you about thefe affairs till you open my "mouth. In all fituations, I fincerely pray for "your welfare: none either of us can be in, "fhall ever deprive me of the honour and fatif-"faction of being,

"My deareft Lord,

"Your ever faithful and affectionate,

"M."

By the kindnefs of a noble Relation of the late eloquent MR. CHARLES TOWNSEND, the COMPILER is enabled to prefent the Public, from MSS. with fome Letters that paffed between Lord Chatham and his illuftrious Colleague. They relate chiefly to a Refolution of the General Court of the Eaft India Company in 1767.

LETTER I.

"Burton Pynfent, Jan. 2, 1767.

"Sir,

"THE honour of your letter followed me to "this place from Bath, whither I return to-"morrow morning. I am impatient to exprefs

"how

" how ſenſibly I am obliged to you for ſo early
" a communication of the Reſolutions of the
" laſt General Court. I need not tell you how
" entirely this tranſcendant object, India, poſ-
" ſeſſes my heart and fixes my thoughts. It
" will not be hard then to judge of my ſenſa-
" tions, on a dawn of reaſon and equity in the
" General Court, ſo long delivered up to the
" groſſeſt deluſions of a miſtaken ſelf-intereſt,
" and ſhutting their eyes to the cleareſt prin-
" ciples of juſtice, and to a ſeries of the moſt
" inconteſtible facts. I can call it hitherto
" only the dawn, waiting anxiouſly for the
" more perfect day. The motion (diſcreet
" enough in itſelf) is ſo worded, that it may
" contain all that is right and deſirable: it may,
" alſo, conceal within a ſpecious generality,
" certain narrow notions, that would fruſtrate
" National juſtice and public proſperity. I will,
" however, hope for the beſt ſide of the alter-
" native; and am fully perſuaded, my dear Sir,
" that you and I ſhall equally ſhare the honeſt
" joy if the deſired ſucceſs crowns the great
" work; and, indeed, by one and the ſame act,
" to do the Nation juſtice, and to fix the eaſe
" and pre-eminence of England for ages, are
" plentiful ſources of manly and noble joy.
" Allow me then, with the addition of one de-
" ſcriptive epithet, to pray (in your own words)
for

" for all the natural confequences of an ade-
" quate, amicable, and happy conclufion of this
" vaft fubject. I am, with the greateft regard
" and confideration,

" Dear Sir,

" Your moft faithful and obedient

" humble fervant,

" CHATHAM."

LETTER II.

" My dear Lord,

" I HAVE this moment received the honour
" of your letter; and I flatter myfelf you will
" forgive me if I trouble you a fecond time, in
" confequence of fome obfervations in your let-
" ter (which feem to me to call for an anfwer
" from me), and of proceedings which have
" fince followed the Refolution of the General
" Court.

" I cannot help thinking, that the words of
" the motion were conceived with great pru-
" dence, propriety, and judgment; becaufe, in
" my opinion, they clearly extend to every con-
" fideration which one would wifh to include
" in the refult of the negociation. Under the
" expreffion, " of enlarging their commerce,"
" will

" will naturally be confidered every meafure " which the Directors have to propofe for the " relief of their trade at home and abroad. " Under the next words, " of fecuring their " poffeffions" (your Lordfhip will obferve it is " poffeffions, not rights) will be introduced " whatever they want, in recruiting their mili- " tary, governing their fervants, and eftablifh- " ing the revenue itfelf. And under the laft " general phrafe, " of perpetuating the prof- " perity of the Company," may be claffed a " variety of other points not yet ftarted; all " which, amicably given, will be fo many rea- " fons with the General Court finally to ac- " quiefce in an iffue advantageous to the Com- " pany and adequate to the Public. Your Lord- " fhip will recollect, that in my letter I had " the honour to affure you, that the motion " was opened, fupported, and carried in this " extenfive fenfe. I am now to inform you, " that the Directors have been with me, to " communicate the Refolution; and from them " I learn, that they receive their power and " conftrue it in this manner; and that they " will, without delay, collect every informa- " tion, in order to prepare themfelves for wait- " ing upon your Lordfhip and the fervants " of the Crown, upon their return to town; " till which time, I told them, I could not

" venture

" venture to advance one ſtep. I have alſo " ſeen other very leading men in the Court, " who ſpeak of the temper of the day, the " meaning of the motion, and the extent of " the power given to the Directors, as I have " done to your Lordſhip; and therefore, I " ſhould hope, there is no ground for doubting " which ſide of the alternative ſtated by your " Lordſhip ought to be taken, on the con- " ſtruction of the generality of the words; " formed thus general, I am convinced, to ſe- " cure unanimity in granting the power to " treat, without the leaſt ſecret wiſh thereby to " fruſtrate National juſtice and public proſpe- " rity.

" Your Lordſhip does me juſtice in ſuppoſ- " ing me equally anxious with yourſelf to ſee " this delicate and important matter brought " to an adequate, as well as amicable and hap- " py, iſſue. Perhaps I may have thought, " more than others of ſounder judgement than " mine, that the only way of making the iſſue " adequate was to make it amicable, which, if " it has been an error, it was an honeſt one, " proceeding from a ſincere, though it ſhould " be thought an extreme, ſenſe of the endleſs " difficulties accompanying every idea of ſubſti- " tuting the Public in the place of the Com-

"pany, in the collecting, invefting, and remit-
"ting the Revenue, and from a fear, that the
"knowledge of this impracticability might em-
"bolden a body of heated proprietors to ftand
"the iffue of fuch a meafure, rather than fub-
"mit to what they might deem—feverity in the
"manner, or in—the plan.

"I am to beg your Lordfhip's pardon for
"this interruption; truly anxious to leave no
"doubt upon your mind, which I feel myfelf
"authorifed to remove by the reprefentation of
"any circumftances within my knowledge, I
"could not refift the pleafure of affuring you
"more fully of the fenfe of the laft General
"Court, and the declaration of the Directors
"themfelves.

"I am, my Lord, with the greateft folicitude
"for your Lordfhip's health, and the fuccefs of
"whatever interefts you in the accomplifhment
"of your great plans for the profperity and ho-
"nour of thefe kingdoms,

"My dear Lord,

"Your Lordfhip's

"Moft obliged and moft faithful fervant,

"C. TOWNSEND.

"Downing-ftreet,
"4th January, 1767."

LETTER III.

"Bath, Jan. ye 6th, 1767.

"Dear Sir,

"I AM honour'd this morning by the favour "of your letter of the 4th, and am ſorry that "any obſervations of my former letter ſhould "have occaſioned to you the trouble of juſtify-"ing the motion of the General Court; the "wording of which I admitted to be prudent "enough: my anxious doubts and well-"grounded fears turning upon the final iſſue of "the tranſaction, not upon the expreſſion of "the Reſolution, which will, in my ſenſe of "things, be ſuch in either alternative, an ade-"quate or an illuſory propoſal. It would be "an uſeleſs intruſion upon your time to repeat "here the firſt principle which rules me in this "matter, namely, that the right is evidently "with the Company; for I can venture upon "no method of defining the idea of adequate, "but by aſſuming or deciding the queſtion of "right, and by conſidering conſequently what-"ever portion of the revenue ſhall be left by "Parliament to the Company as indulgence "and matter of diſcretion. I will only add "upon this head, that my fears do not ariſe "from diſtruſts of the good intentions of the

"Directors,

"Directors, but from the vices and paſſions of "the General Court, to whom they are to re-"port. Under theſe circumſtances, I confeſs, "I am not quite ſanguine enough to hope for "an iſſue I ſhall think adequate.

"Allow me now, dear Sir, to aſſure you, that "I eſteem myſelf ſenſibly obliged to you for "the honour of the letter I am now anſwering, "and am not a little flattered with the attention "you are ſo good to give to ſolicitudes, which "are very real, and proportioned to the mighty "National benefit, which is to be acquired or "loſt at the end of this momentous buſineſs. "I feel all the extent of the very favourable and "kind expreſſions with which you conclude "your letter, and beg you will accept of my "warm acknowledgements. I hope to have "the pleaſure of embracing you in town about "ye 14th or 15th. I am, with great regard and "conſideration,

"Dear Sir,

"Your moſt faithful,

"and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"CHATHAM."

LETTER IV.

"Harley-ſtreet, Friday,
"4 o'clock P. M.

"Dear Sir,

"I AM but juſt able in this haſty line to "aſſure you that I have, with a ſincere pleaſure, "done juſtice to your zeal for the King's ſer-"vice, as well as to your handſome and obliging "proceeding towards the Duke of Grafton and "myſelf.

"His Majeſty has moſt graciouſly received "my humble advice to make you (the Man "of England whoſe talents can beſt ſerve him) "Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am to add "(which I do with particular ſatisfaction), that "the King will ſee you on Sunday next, if you "will be at Court. Accept my warm congra-"tulations on theſe marks of his Majeſty's fa-"vour, and believe me, with affectionate eſteem "and conſideration,

"Dear Sir,
"Your faithful friend,
"and moſt obedient humble ſervant,
"CHATHAM."

To Charles Towſhend, Eſq.

Dr. Johnſon uſed to apply to this great man Corneille's celebrated lines to the Cardinal de Richlieu, a Miniſter whom his Lordſhip reſembled in the greatneſs of his deſigns and in the ſplendour of his eloquence. During the American War, he uſed to exclaim, "Make Lord "Chatham Dictator for ſix months, and we "ſhall hear no more of theſe Rebels."

No Miniſter had more accurate intelligence of foreign affairs than Lord Chatham: the ſon of the late King of Corſica was his ſpy at foreign Courts: yet ſpeaking one day, in the Houſe of Commons, of the ſuperior intelligence of this kind which Oliver Cromwell was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, he ſaid, "that he needed no ſpies; that "his intelligence aroſe from the ſagacity and the "reſources of his own vigorous and penetrating "mind."

Of Lord Chatham's eloquence who can ſpeak that has not heard it? and who that had the happineſs to hear it, can do juſtice to it by deſcription? It was very various; it poſſeſſed great force of light and ſhade; it occaſionally ſunk to colloquial familiarity, and occaſionally roſe to epic ſublimity. If he crept ſometimes with Timæus, he as often thundered and light-

 ened

ened with Pericles. His irony, though ſtrong, was ever dignified; his power of ridicule irreſiſtible; and his invective ſo terrible, that the objects of it ſhrunk under it like ſhrubs before the withering and the blaſting Eaſt. Whoever heard this great man ſpeak, always brought away ſomething that remained upon his memory and upon his imagination. A *verbum ardens*, a happy facility of expreſſion, an appropriate metaphor, a forcible image, or a ſublime figure, never failed to recompenſe the attention which the hearer had beſtowed upon him.

The effect of Lord Chatham's orations depended ſo much upon his manner of delivering them, that the following paſſage, taken from one of his ſpeeches in the Houſe of Lords on the unfortunate American War, made a great impreſſion upon the ears, though not perhaps upon the minds of his noble auditors:

"You talk, my Lords, of conquering America; of your numerous friends there to annihilate the Congreſs; and your powerful forces to diſperſe her army. I might as well talk of driving them before me with this crutch."

The

The learned Abbé Brotier thus ſpeaks of Lord Chatham:

"William Earl of Chatham was one of the "greateſt Stateſmen that England ever pro-"duced. Although he had been a long time "at the head of affairs, he had always a very "moderate fortune. The Country was at "the expence of his funeral in Weſtminſter "Abbey, where there is a magnificent monu-"ment erected to him by an Act of the Le-"giſlature; which, at the ſame time, made a "handſome proviſion for the children of this "great man.

"He was dying when his ſon was appointed "to ſerve at Gibraltar. This illuſtrious Citi-"zen," adds the Abbé, "thus addreſſed him:

"Go, my ſon, go wherever your Country calls "you. Never have any thing but your Coun-"try in your mind and at your heart. Do not "beſtow upon a poor old man, who is dying, "thoſe moments which are due to the ſervice "of your Country."——*Paroles Memorables Recueillies par* L'ABBE BROTIER, *Paris*, 1790. 12mo.

By the kindneſs of a Lady of Bath, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by her virtues than her talents, and whoſe beautiful and accurate Drawings give her a claim to that rank as an Artiſt, to which the moſt eminent in the profeſſion only are entitled, the following intereſting Account of the death of this great Stateſman is permitted to embelliſh this Compilation:

AN ACCOUNT OF LORD CHATHAM'S SEIZURE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS; TAKEN BY MEMORY, FROM THE CONVERSATION OF A FRIEND, WHO WAS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS AT THE TIME, AND SAW THE WHOLE TRANSACTION.

"LORD CHATHAM came into the Houſe of "Lords, leaning upon two friends, lapped up in "flannel, pale and emaciated. Within his large "wig, little more was to be ſeen than his aqui-"line noſe and his penetrating eye. He looked "like a dying man; yet never was ſeen a figure "of more dignity: he appeared like a being of "a ſuperior ſpecies.

"He roſe from his ſeat with ſlowneſs and "difficulty, leaning on his crutches, and ſup-"ported under each arm by his two friends. "He took one hand from his crutch and raiſed "it,

"it, casting his eyes towards Heaven, and said, "I thank God that I have been enabled to "come here this day—to perform my duty, "and to speak on a subject which has so deeply "impressed my mind. I am old and infirm "—have one foot, more than one foot in the "grave—I am risen from my bed, to stand up "in the cause of my country!—perhaps never "again to speak in this House!"—A prophecy too fatally fulfilled!

"The purport of his speech is well known. "The reverence—the attention—the stillness "of the House was most affecting: if any one "had dropped an handkerchief, the noise would "have been heard.

"At first he spoke in a very low and feeble "tone; but as he grew warm, his voice rose, "and was as harmonious as ever; oratorical "and affecting, perhaps more than at any "former period; both from his own situation, "and from the importance of the subject on "which he spoke. He gave the whole history "of the American War; of all the measures "to which he had objected; and all the evils "which he had prophecied, in consequence of "them; adding, at the end of each, "And so it "proved!"

" In one part of his ſpeech he ridiculed the
" apprehenſion of an invaſion, and then recalled
" the remembrance of former invaſions. " Of
" a Spaniſh invaſion, of a French invaſion, of a
" Dutch invaſion, many noble Lords may have
" read in hiſtory; and ſome Lords (looking
" keenly at one who ſat near him) may, perhaps,
" remember a Scotch invaſion."

" While the Duke of Richmond was ſpeak-
" ing, he looked at him with attention and
" compoſure; but when he roſe up to anſwer,
" his ſtrength failed him, and he fell backwards.
" He was inſtantly ſupported by thoſe who
" were near him, and every one preſſed round
" him with anxious ſolicitude. His youngeſt
" ſon, the Hon. James Pitt (ſince dead), was
" particularly active and clever in aſſiſting his
" venerable father, though the youth was not
" more than 17 or 18 years of age.

" Lord Chatham was carried to Mr. Ser-
" gent's houſe, in Downing-ſtreet, where he
" was accommodated with every kind and
" friendly attention, both at this time and on
" a preceding day, when he had attended the
" Houſe of Lords, ſome weeks before. From
" thence he was carried home to Hayes, and
" put to bed. He never roſe again! Therefore
" his

" his death may be properly ſaid to have hap-
" pened in the houſe of Lords, in the diſcharge
" of his great political duty: a duty which he
" came, in a dying ſtate, to perform!

" Such was the glorious end of this Great
" Man!"

This excellent Miniſter was born at STRATFORD HOUSE, at the foot of the fortreſs of OLD SARUM; an Engraving of which is appended to this Collection, to ſatisfy that grateful curioſity with which we ever contemplate the birth-place of thoſe who have been the friends and the benefactors of their Country.

THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.

FOR the character of this venerable Judge, the COMPILER is indebted to the kindneſs of a learned FRIEND at the Bar, whoſe extenſive knowledge of his profeſſion is exceeded only by his extenſive knowledge out of it, and whoſe ſuperior ſagacity ſerves only to give a greater ſcope to his candour and to his modeſty:

His Lordſhip was ſent, at the uſual age, to the Univerſity of Oxford. He applied to the
ſtudy

ſtudy of the Claſſicks, and afterwards to the ſtudy of the Law, with great diligence. He told the Writer's Uncle, that he had tranſlated many of Cicero's Orations into Engliſh, and then tranſlated them back into Latin. He alſo mentioned, that, while he was a Student in the Temple, he and ſome other Students had regular meetings to diſcuſs legal queſtions; that, they prepared their arguments with great care; and that he afterwards found many of them uſeful to him, not only at the Bar but upon the Bench.

For ſome time after he was called to the Bar, he was without any practice. There is a letter from Mr. Pope, in anſwer to one from him, in which he had mentioned this circumſtance with great good-humour. A ſpeech he made as Counſel at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, firſt brought him into notice *. Upon this,

* To this Mr. Pope alludes in the following lines:

" Graced as thou art, with all the power of words,
" So known, ſo honor'd at the Houſe of Lords."

The ſecond of theſe lines has been conſidered as a great falling off from the firſt. They were thus parodied by Colley Cibber:

" Perſuaſion tips his tongue whene'er he talks,
" And he has Chambers in the King's Bench Walks."

To

this, bufinefs poured in upon him from all fides; and he himfelf has been heard to fay, that he never knew the difference between a total want of employment and a gain of 3,000l. a year.

He learned much of fpecial pleading from Mr. Juftice Dennifon, and much of the Law of Title and Real Property from Mr. Booth.

To the Chambers in the King's Bench Walks, Mr. Pope has an allufion in one of the leaft read, but not leaft beautiful, of his compofitions, his Imitation of the firft Ode of the fourth book of Horace.

"To Number Five direct your doves,
"There fpread round MURRAY all your blooming
"loves;
"Noble and young, who ftrikes the heart
"With every fprightly, every decent part;
"Equal, the injur'd to defend,
"To charm the miftrefs, or to fix the friend.
"He with an hundred arts refin'd,
"Shall fpread thy conquefts over half the kind;
"To him each rival fhall fubmit,
"Make but his riches equal to his wit."

The two laft verfes allude to an unfuccefsful addrefs made by his Lordfhip, in the early part of his life, to a lady of great wealth. Mr. Pope adverts to it in the following lines:

"Shall one whom Nature, Learning, Birth confpir'd
"To form, not to admire, but be admir'd,
"Sigh, while his Cloe, blind to wit and worth,
"Weds the rich dulnefs of fome fon of Earth?"

He

He confined his practice to the Court of Chancery. His command of words, and the gracefulneſs of his action, formed a ſtriking contraſt with the manner of ſpeaking of ſome of his rivals, who were equally diſtinguiſhed by the extent and depth of their legal knowledge, and their unpleaſant enunciation.

After he had filled, with great applauſe, the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, he was created Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in May 1756, on the deceaſe of Sir Dudley Ryder. He held that high ſituation for two-and-thirty years. Till his time, the practice was, that the Bench called on the Gentlemen within the Bar, to make their Motions, beginning every day with the ſenior Counſel, and then calling on the next ſenior in order, as long as it was convenient to the Court to ſit; and to proceed again in the ſame manner upon the next and every ſubſequent day, although the Bar had not been half, or perhaps a quarter gone through, upon any one of the former days; ſo that the Juniors were very often obliged to attend in vain, without being able to bring on their Motions for many ſucceſſive days. Lord Mansfield, to encourage the Juniors, proceeded regularly through the Bar to the youngeſt Counſel, before he would begin

again

again with the Seniors. This method was not only advantageous to the younger part of the Barrifters, but, as it prevented a great delay of bufinefs, it was extremely advantageous to the fuitors. On every other occafion, he was equally attentive to the Bar and the fuitors of the Court.

In all he faid or did, there was a happy mixture of good-nature, good-humour, elegance, eafe, and dignity. His countenance was moft pleafing; he had an eye of fire; and a voice perhaps unrivalled in its fweetnefs, and the mellifluous variety of its tones. There was a fimilitude between his action and Mr. Garrick's; and, in the latter part of his life, his voice difcovered fomething of that gutturality, for which Mr. Garrick's was diftinguifhed. He fpoke flowly, founding diftinctly every letter of every word. In fome inftances he had a great peculiarity of pronunciation—"Autho-"rity" and "Attachment," two words of frequent ufe in the Law, he always pronounced *Awtawrity* and *Attaichment*. His expreffions were fometimes low. He did not always obferve the rules of grammar. There was great confufion in his periods, very often beginning without ending them, and involving his fentences in endlefs parenthefes; yet, fuch was the

charm

charm of his voice and action, and ſuch the general beauty, propriety, and force of his expreſſions, that, as he ſpoke, all theſe defects paſſed unnoticed. No one ever remarked them, who did not obſtinately confine his attention and obſervation to them alone.

Among his contemporaries, he had ſome ſuperiors in force, and ſome equals in perſuaſion; but in inſinuation he was without a rival or a ſecond. This was particularly diſtinguiſhable in his ſpeeches from the Bench. He excelled in the ſtatement of a Caſe. One of the firſt Orators of the preſent age ſaid of it, "that it was, "of itſelf, worth the Argument of any other "man." He diveſted it of all unneceſſary circumſtances; he brought together every circumſtance of importance; and theſe he placed in ſo ſtriking a point of view, and connected them by obſervations ſo powerful, but which appeared to ariſe ſo naturally from the facts themſelves, that frequently the hearer was convinced before the Argument was opened. When he came to the Argument, he ſhewed equal ability, but it was a mode of argument almoſt peculiar to himſelf. His ſtatement of the Caſe prediſpoſed the hearers to fall into the very train of thought he wiſhed them to take, when they ſhould come to conſider the Argument.

Through

Through this he accompanied them, leading them infenfibly to every obfervation favourable to the conclufion he wifhed them to draw, and diverting every objection to it; but, all the time, keeping himfelf concealed; fo that the hearers thought they formed their opinions in confequence of the powers and workings of their own minds, when, in fact, it was the effect of the moft fubtle argumentation and the moft refined dialectic.

He frequently enlivened the tædium of a caufe with fallies of good-humoured wit. He was fometimes happy in them. A Jew of a very bad character, but covered with gold lace, was brought before him to juftify bail for fifty pounds. The Counfel afked him the ufual queftion, if he were worth fifty pounds, after all his juft debts were paid. "Why do you "afk him that queftion?" faid his Lordfhip: "don't you fee he would burn for twice the "fum?"

But it was not by oratory alone, that he was diftinguifhed: in many parts of our Law he eftablifhed a wife and compleat fyftem of jurifprudence. His decifions have had a confiderable influence in fixing fome of thofe rules which are called the Land-marks of real property.

 The

The Law of Infurance, and the Poor Laws (particularly fo far as refpects the Law of Parochial Settlements), are almoft entirely founded on his determinations. It has been objected to him, that he introduced too much Equity into his Court. It is not eafy to anfwer fo general an obfervation; it may, however, be obferved, that it is as wrong to fuppofe a Court of Law is to judge without Equity, as to fuppofe a Court of Equity is not bound by Law: and, when Mr. Juftice Blackftone informs us *, that, under the ancient provifions of the Second Statute of Weftminfter, the Courts of Law were furnifhed with powers, which might have effectually anfwered all the purpofes of a Court of Equity, except that of obtaining a difcovery by the party's oath, there cannot, it fhould feem, be much ground for fuch an accufation.

His Lordfhip was fometimes charged with not entertaining the high notions which Englifhmen feel, and it is hoped will ever feel, of the excellence of the Trial by Jury. Upon what this charge is founded does not appear: between him and his Jury there never was the flighteft difference of opinion. He treated

* Com. Vol. iii. 435.

them

them with unvaried attention and reſpect; they always ſhewed him the utmoſt deference. It is remembered, that no part of his office was ſo agreeable to him as attending the trials at Guildhall. It was objected to him, that, in matters of Libel, he thought the Judges were to decide on its criminality. If his opinions on this ſubject were erroneous, the error was common to him with ſome of the moſt eminent among the antient and modern Lawyers. It was alſo objected to him, that he preferred the Civil Law to the Law of England. His citations from the Civilians were brought as a proof of his ſuppoſed partiality to that law: but they were rather occaſional than frequent; and he ſeldom introduced them where the caſe was not of a new impreſſion, ſo that the ſcantineſs of home materials neceſſarily led him to avail himſelf of foreign ware. Sometimes, however, he intimated an opinion, that the modification of real property in England, in wills and ſettlements, was of too intricate and complex a nature, and for that reaſon inferior to the more ſimple ſyſtem of the Roman uſufruct. The frequent neceſſity there is in our Law to call in Truſtees, whenever property is to be tranſmitted or charged, ſo as to be taken out of immediate commerce, appeared to him an imperfection; and he wiſhed the nature of our juriſprudence

prudence permitted the adoption of the rule of the Civil Law, that, when a debt is extinguiſhed, the eſtate or intereſt of the creditor, in the lands or other property mortgaged for its ſecurity, is extinguiſhed with it. It will be difficult to ſhew any other inſtance in which he preferred the Civil Law to the Law of England.

In a converſation he permitted a Student at the Engliſh Bar to have with him, he expreſſed himſelf in terms of great eſteem for Littleton, but ſpoke of Lord Coke, particularly of "his "attempting to give reaſons for every thing" (that was his phraſe) with great diſreſpect. He mentioned Lord Hardwicke in terms of admiration and of the warmeſt friendſhip: "When "his Lordſhip pronounced his decrees, Wiſdom "herſelf," he ſaid, "might be ſuppoſed to "ſpeak."

He obſerved with great ſatisfaction, that during the long period of his Chief Juſticeſhip, there had been but one Caſe in which he had ultimately differed with his brother Judges of the ſame Court. That was the Caſe of Perryn againſt Blake.—He lamented the difference, but declared his conviction, that the opinion he delivered upon it was right.

He

He recommended Saunders' Reports. He obſerved, that the quantity of profeſſional reading abſolutely neceſſary, or even really uſeful, to a Lawyer, was not ſo great as was uſually imagined; but, he obſerved, "that it was eſ-"ſential he ſhould read much," as he termed it, "in his own defence; leſt, by appearing ig-"norant on ſubjects which did not relate to his "particular branch of the profeſſion, his igno-"rance of that particular branch might be in-"ferred."

Speaking of the great increaſe of the number of Law Books, he remarked, that it did not increaſe the quantity of neceſſary reading, as the new publications frequently made the reading of the former publications unneceſſary. Thus, he ſaid, ſince Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone had publiſhed his Commentaries, no one thought of reading Wood's Inſtitutes or Finch's Law, which, till then, were the firſt Books uſually put into the hands of Students. He ſaid, that when he was young, few perſons would confeſs they had not read a conſiderable part, at leaſt, of the Year Books: but that, at the time he was then ſpeaking, few perſons would pretend to more than an occaſional recourſe to them in very particular caſes. He warmly recommended the part of Giannone's Hiſtory of Naples, which gives

gives the Hiſtory of Juriſprudence, and of the diſputes between the Church and the State. He mentioned Chillingworth as a perfect model of argumentation.

In the fundamental principles, either of the Conſtitution or the Juriſprudence of this country, no one dreaded innovation more than he did. His ſpeech on the caſe of Eltham Allen ſhews his notions on the great ſubject of Toleration. It was publiſhed by Dr. Furneaux. He was the firſt Judge who openly diſcountenanced proſecutions on the Popery Laws. His Charge to the Jury, in the Caſe of Mr. James Webb, a Roman Catholic Prieſt, tried in 1768 for ſaying Maſs, is printed from the Notes of the Short-hand Writer, in a Life of Dr. Challoner, a Roman Catholic Biſhop, by Mr. James Barnard.

To theſe may be added, a Speech againſt the ſuſpending and diſpenſing Prerogative, printed in Mr. Almon's Collection. It is an invaluable compoſition, and preſents, perhaps, the cleareſt notions that have yet appeared in print, of this myſterious and delicate part of the Law. Much of his manner of arguing, and his turn of expreſſion, is diſcoverable in it. It cannot, however, be conſidered as his genuine ſpeech: it is

at leaſt three times the ſize of the ſpeech really delivered by him. He obtained by it a compleat triumph over Lord Camden and Lord Chatham.

Though he was ſo far a friend to Toleration, as not to wiſh for an extenſion of the Laws enacted againſt Diſſenters, or to wiſh the exiſting laws rigidly enforced againſt them, yet he was a friend to the Corporation and Teſt Laws, and conſidered them as bulwarks of the Conſtitution, which it might be dangerous to remove. On every occaſion he reprobated the diſcuſſion of abſtract principles, and inculcated the maxim, that the exchange of the Well for the Better was a dangerous experiment, and ſcarcely ever to be hazarded.

Some time after the commencement of the French Revolution, he was aſked, where he thought it would end? He ſaid, he feared it was not begun.—To a perſon who enquired of him, what he ſuppoſed would be the ultimate iſſue of it; he ſaid, it was an event without precedent, and therefore without prognoſtic.

It has been argued, that his knowledge of the Law was by no means profound, and that his great profeſſional eminence was owing more to

to his oratory than to his knowledge. This was an early charge againſt him. Mr. Pope alludes to it in theſe lines:

> The Temple late two brother Sergeants ſaw,
> Who deemed each other oracles of Law;
> Each had a gravity would make you ſplit,
> And ſhook his head at MURRAY as a wit.
>
> *Imitations of Horace*, book ii. epiſt. ii.

Perhaps the opinion was founded on the notion which many entertain, that the ſtudy of the Polite Arts is incompatible with a profound knowledge of the law; not recollecting, that the human mind neceſſarily requires ſome relaxation, and that a change of ſtudy is the greateſt and moſt natural of all relaxations, to a mind engaged in profeſſional purſuits. Beſides—the *commune vinculum* between all branches of learning, preſerves the habits of application, of thinking, and of judging, which are loſt in the modes of diſſipation uſually reſorted to for relaxation. The Chancellor D'Agueſſeau *, and even the ſtern Du Moulin, were eminently diſtinguiſhed by their general literature. Lord Bacon's various and profound knowledge is univerſally known; and many works of Lord Hale are publiſhed, which ſhew, that to the deepeſt

* This great Magiſtrate uſed to ſay, "*Le changement d'étude eſt toujours un delaſſement pour moi.*"

and

and moſt extenſive knowledge of all the branches of the Law, the Conſtitution, and the Antiquities of his Country, he united a general acquaintance with the hiſtory of other nations; that he had given much of his time to the ſtudy of theology; that he occaſionally ſacrificed to the Muſes, and ſpent ſome time in the curious and inſtructive amuſements of experimental philoſophy. It was late in life, that Lord Hardwicke took up the ſtudy of Polite Literature, but he afterwards purſued it with great earneſtneſs. His ſon, Lord Chancellor Yorke, always called himſelf a fugitive from the Muſes; and, amidſt his vaſt variety of occupation, ſtill found time to converſe with them. Each of theſe great men might have ſaid with Cicero, "*Quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi jure ſuccenſeat, ſi quantum cæteri, ad ſuas res obeundas, quantum ad feſtos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates, et ad ipſam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporis; quantum alii tribuunt tempeſtivis conviviis, quantum denique aleæ, quantum pilæ, tantum mihi egomet, ad hæc ſtudia recollenda ſumpſero.*"

To decide on his Lordſhip's knowledge of the Law, a ſerious peruſal of his Arguments, as Counſel, in Mr. Atkyns's Reports, and of his Speeches, as Judge, in Sir James Burrow's, Mr.

 Douglas',

Douglas', and Mr. Cowper's Reports, is abſolutely neceſſary. If the former be compared with the Arguments of his contemporaries, many of whom were men of the profoundeſt knowledge that ever appeared at the Chancery Bar, it will not be diſcovered, that in learning or reſearch, in application of Principles or in recollection of Caſes, his Arguments are anywiſe inferior to thoſe of the moſt eminent among them. Neither will he ſuffer by the compariſon, if his Speeches in giving his judgments from the Bench, are compared with thoſe of the Council at the Bar. It is eaſy to imagine, that, on ſome one occaſion, a Judge with his Lordſhip's mental endowments, by a particular application to the learning immediately referrible to the Caſe in queſtion, and by conſulting with perſons eminently ſkilled in that particular branch of legal lore, may, with a very ſmall ſtock of real knowledge of his own, expreſs himſelf with a great appearance of extenſive and recondite erudition. This, however, can be the caſe but ſeldom, the calls upon a Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench for a full exertion of all his natural and acquired endowments being inceſſant. There is hardly a day of buſineſs in his Court, in which a diſcloſure of his knowledge, or of his want of it, is not forced from him.

Conſidering

Confidering his Lordfhip's Decifions feparately, it will appear, that on all occafions he was perfectly mafter of the Cafe before him, and apprifed of every principle of law, and every adjudication of the Courts, immediately or remotely applicable to it. Confidering them collectively, they will be found to form a compleat Code of Jurifprudence on fome of the moft important branches of our Law: a fyftem founded on principles equally liberal and juft, admirably fuited to the genius and circumftances of the age, and happily blending the venerable doctrines of the old Law with the learning and refinement of modern times; the work of a mind nobly gifted by Nature, and informed with every kind of learning which could ferve for ufe and ornament.

It was not on great occafions only, that his Lordfhip's talents were confpicuous: they were equally difcoverable in the common bufinefs of the courts. *Par negotiis, neque fupra* *, was never more applicable than to the difcernment, perfeverance, abilities, and good-humour with which he conducted himfelf in that part of his office. The late Earl of Sandwich faid of him, "that his talents were more for common ufe,

* TACITUS, *in Vitâ Agricolæ*.

"and

"and more at his finger ends, than thofe of "any other perfon he had known." But his higheft praife is, that his private virtues were allowed by all, and his perfonal integrity was never called in queftion.

He refigned his office on the 3d of June, 1788.

Soon after his Lordfhip's refignation was fignified, the following Letter was fent to him. It was figned by the Counfel of the King's Bench Bar, who had practifed in the Court during his Lordfhip's adminiftration:

"TO THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.

"My Lord,

"IT was our wifh to have waited perfonally "upon your Lordfhip in a body, to have taken "our public leave of you on your retiring from "the office of Chief Juftice of England; but, "judging of your Lordfhip's feelings upon fuch "an occafion by our own, and confidering "befides that our numbers might be incon-"venient, we defire in this manner affection-"ately to affure your Lordfhip, that we regret, "with a juft fenfibility, the lofs of a Magiftrate "whofe confpicuous and exalted talents con-

"ferred

" ferred dignity upon the profeſſion, whoſe " enlightened and regular adminiſtration of " Juſtice made its duties leſs difficult and labo- " rious, and whoſe manners rendered them plea- " ſant and reſpectable.

" But while we lament our loſs, we remem- " ber with peculiar ſatisfaction, that your Lord- " ſhip is not cut off from us by the ſudden " ſtroke of painful diſtemper, or the more diſ- " treſſing ebb of thoſe extraordinary faculties " which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed you amongſt " men; but that it has pleaſed God to allow " to the evening of an uſeful and illuſtrious " Life the pureſt enjoyments which Nature has " ever allotted to it; the unclouded reflections " of a ſuperior and unfading mind over its " varied events; and the happy conſciouſneſs " that it has been faithfully and eminently " devoted to the higheſt duties of human ſo- " ciety, in the moſt diſtinguiſhed nation upon " earth.

" May the ſeaſon of this high ſatisfaction bear " its proportion to the lengthened days of your " activity and ſtrength.

" (Signed)."

The

The Letter thus ſigned, being tranſmitted to the venerable Earl by Mr. Erſkine, at the deſire of Mr. Bearcroft, the ſenior of that Bar, and the reſt of the Gentlemen who had thus ſubſcribed it, his Lordſhip, without detaining the ſervant five minutes, returned the following anſwer:

"TO THE HONORABLE T. ERSKINE,
"SERJEANTS INN.

"Dear Sir,

"I CANNOT but be extremely flattered by "the Letter which I this moment have the "honor to receive.

"If I have given ſatisfaction, it is owing to "the learning and candour of the Bar; the "liberality and integrity of their practice freed "the judicial inveſtigation of truth and juſtice "from difficulties. The memory of the aſ- "ſiſtance I have received from them, and the "deep impreſſion which the extraordinary mark "they have now given me of their approbation "and affection has made upon my mind, will "be a ſource of perpetual conſolation in my "decline of life, under the preſſure of bo-
"dily

"dily infirmities, which made it my duty to "retire.

"I am, dear Sir, with gratitude to
"You and the other Gentlemen,
"Your moft affectionate
"And obliged humble Servant,
"MANSFIELD.

"Caen Wood,
"June 18, 1788."

ZACHARY PEARCE, D.D.

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

THIS learned and pious prelate being afked a few days before he died, how he could live with fo little nourifhment, replied, "I live upon "the recollection of an innocent and well-fpent "life, which is my only fuftenance." He left behind him in MS. the hiftory of his own life, and a Treatife, entitled *Vitanda in Vitâ, feu de Stultitiâ Humani Generis*, in which there are thefe maxims, "Entruft not your fecrets to any one "without good reafon; for how can you rea- "fonably expect that your friend will be more "faithful to you, than you have been to your- "felf." He appears to have had the fame aver- fion to a lie, that honeft Montagne had. "When "I hear of a perfon's telling a lie," fays he, "I am "nearly

" nearly as outrageous as if I had heard that he " had committed a murder: I have ever ftrongly " recommended it to my children to abftain " from that vice, which, not only in a Chriftian, " but in a Gentleman, is fo completely bafe and " indecorous."

WORTLEY MONTAGUE, ESQ.

The following Letters were written by this celebrated Traveller to the late SIR WILLIAM WATSON. Mr. ROMNEY has, with great kindnefs, permitted an ENGRAVING to be made of Mr. MONTAGUE, from the PICTURE which he drew of Him at VENICE in his TURKISH DRESS.

LETTER I.

Rofetta in Egypt, Feb. 16. 1773.

" Dear Sir,

" I AM much obliged to you for the compliment that you pay my beard, and to my " good friend Dr. Mackenzie, for having given " you an account of it, advantageous enough " to merit the panegyric.

" I have

"I have followed Ulyſſes and Æneas—I " have ſeen all they are ſaid to have viſited, " the territories of the allies of the Greeks, " as well as thoſe of old Priam, with leſs eaſe, " though with more pleaſure, than moſt of our " travellers traverſe France and Italy. I have " had many a weary ſtep, but never a tireſome " hour; and however dangerous and diſagree- " able adventures I may have had, none could " ever deter me from my point, but, on the " contrary, they were only ſtimuli. I have cer- " tainly many materials, and claſſical ones too, " but I was always a bad workman. * * *

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"I ſtaid a conſiderable time at Epirus and " Theſſalia—theatres on which the fate of the " World was the drama. I took exact plans of " Actium and Pharſalia, and ſhould have ſent " them to you to communicate to the Royal " Society, but there are no ſhips ſailing directly " for Europe.

"I cannot tell you the pleaſure I take in the " ſucceſs of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. I " ſhall be happy when their diſcoveries are

" made

" made public. Good God! how happy muſt " thoſe Gentlemen be, in having been ſo ſer- " viceable to mankind!

" I have lately followed Moſes in the Wil- " derneſs—I have ſince followed the victorious " Iſraelites, and have viſited all their poſſeſſions. " But, with all theſe materials, I am idle with " regard to them. What ſhall I ſay to you? " —I am now ſo ſmitten with a beautiful Ara- " bian, that ſhe wholly takes up my time:— " ſhe only is the object of my every attention; " ſhe, though not in blooming youth, has more " charms than all the younger beauties. I am " totally taken up with the ſtudy of the Arabic " language, and as I daily find freſh beauties " in it, I become the more eager in my purſuit.

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" Indeed, I have ſo far ſucceeded, that though " I read but little proſe, I have attached myſelf " to Arabic poetry, which, though extremely " difficult, well pays my pains; its own energy " and ſublimity are not to be paid. I know " not with what to amuſe you, therefore I ſend

" you

" you an account of our weather at this place
" ſince our winter began.

" Nov. 27,	Therm.	Sun-riſe 4 in the
	" 67	" afternoon.
	&c. &c. &c.	70.

" I ſent our friend Mr. Anderſon, the other " day, a very large aſpic, which, if I miſtake " not, is the very aſpic of the Antients. Pray " examine it, and put it in the Britiſh Mu- " ſeum. Mr. Anderſon can ſhew you my " picture, and my Views of Egypt. Pray aſſiſt " Mr. Anderſon in the choice of ſome me- " dicines that I have deſired him to ſend me. " Pray make my compliments to the goat *; " ſhe has made me a bad man, that is an en- " vious one, for I envy her having been three " times round the globe.

" I beg you will order for me, from your " bookſeller, *Grammatica Arabica dicta Caſia,* " *magno et eleganti Charactere ex Typographiâ* " *Medicæâ.*

" You will much oblige
" Your moſt obedient and
" Humble Servant,
" Ed. Wortley Montague.

* Sir Joſeph Banks's goat.

" Pleaſe

"Pleaſe to continue to receive my Tranſac-
"tions. Direct always at Meſſrs. Omech and
"Corrys, Leghorn, and write the news as much
"as ſuits your conveniency. The price of the
"above book, as well as any other in the Ori-
"ental languages, which may have been pub-
"liſhed within theſe ten years, Meſſrs. Coutts
"will pay you."

LETTER II.

Lazaretto of Leghorn, June 21, 1773.

"I KNOW not what to amuſe you with, my
"dear Sir, unleſs I give you a relation of the
"fate of Ali Bey; but I muſt once more en-
"treat you not to criticiſe my Engliſh. Con-
"ſider how long I have diſuſed that language,
"and applied cloſely to Arabic, ſo that I con-
"feſs I can neither ſpeak nor write Engliſh cor-
"rectly.

"The beginning of laſt February Ali Bey
"reduced Jaffa (the ancient Joppa), after a
"ſiege of ten months: though it is but a ſmall
"and a miſerable village, yet (as the caſtle has
"been lately repaired) it is of ſome ſtrength.
"The garriſon conſiſted of three hundred men
"only, who had no other proviſion than rice
"and

"and water, yet nothing could induce them "to ſurrender; they were determined to hold "out to the laſt man; and indeed ſo they did, "for the place was not taken till they were "almoſt all ſlain, and not a ſingle grain of rice "left. Yet it could not have been taken but "by the treachery of an Officer, whom Mo-"hammed Bey had ſent with a reinforcement "of men, and a ſupply of proviſions, to the "beſieged, but who, inſtead of obeying his "orders, went with the whole to Ali Bey's "camp.—This place reduced, Ali Bey marched "to lay ſiege to Jeruſalem, diſtant about fifty "miles from Jaffa; but as a report prevailed "that Caled Baſhaw (who had been Captain "Baſhaw of the Black Sea, and was appointed "Baſhaw of Egypt) was arrived at Damaſcus, "with troops that he had collected between "Conſtantinople and Aleppo, and was under "march to attack him; and as he knew that "Mohammed Bey had received orders from "the Sultan to collect all the troops of Egypt, "and to march directly to join the Baſhaw, "apprehenſive of being ſurrounded, he gave "up all thoughts of attacking Jeruſalem, and "marched to Gaza, where, from the ſituation "of the place, he could not be hemmed in. "In the mean time the Sheik of Æri perſuaded "him to attack Cairo before the arrival of

 "the

" the Bafhaw, and fent two of his fons with
" him. Ali Bey marched towards that city
" with an army of ten thoufand men and thirty-
" fix pieces of cannon. However, he never
" intended to attack the Egyptian army, but
" propofed to join the Pilgrims who were
" coming from Mecca, and enter Cairo with
" them (as then nobody would have attacked
" him, the Pilgrims being looked upon as
" facred perfons). Mohammed was aware of
" this; fuch a junction was all he feared; he
" therefore detached three Beys to put them-
" felves between Ali Bey and the Pilgrims, and
" marched himfelf directly with the main body.
" On the thirtieth of April laft, at a place called
" Salhia, two days journey from Cairo, he met
" his enemy. They immediately engaged; the
" action was bloody, and lafted three hours.
" Ali Bey's army gave way; a great number
" of men was killed; many were taken pri-
" foners, among whom was Ali Bey; he had
" three wounds, one with a mufquet, the other
" two with a fcymetar: all the baggage and
" cannon were taken, and few of the whole army
" efcaped, for the victory was complete.

" As foon as Ali Bey was conducted to
" Mohammed Bey, the conqueror difmounted,
" kiffed his hand, and made him a pathetic
" fpeech

" ſpeech on his misfortune, telling him that " it was the fortune of war, and how much " upon all occaſions every one ought to ſub- " mit with reſignation and humility to the " decrees of the Almighty. He then ordered " him to be put into a litter, and conveyed " to his houſe in Grand Cairo. But it was " a doleful convoy, for the litter was ſur- " rounded by ſeventeen horſemen, each of " whom had upon his ſpear a head of a Chief " of their priſoner's army. You may imagine " his guard was not a ſmall one. Mohammed " Bey did not ſuffer any of the priſoners to " be put to death, but ſent each of them to " his reſpective home. The Officer who car- " ried the ſuccours intended for Jaffa to Ali " Bey, was taken priſoner, but pardoned, and " ſent to his native country, Algiers. There " were about two hundred Europeans in Ali " Bey's army; they were all killed except one " Engliſhman, to whom the Bey gave a hand- " ful of gold without counting.

" Ali Bey lived till Thurſday, May 7, and " during the interval between his being taken " and his laſt hour, his conqueror viſited him " more than once a-day, and behaved to him " as if he had been his father. Ali Bey was " interred on the 8th of May with great de- " cency.

"cency. Thus ended this very extraordinary
"man.

"It appears that the Sheik of Æri's counſel "was only to get rid of his gueſt, whoſe trea-"ſure was exhauſted, for two days. After the "battle, the Baſhaw arrived at Damietta. The "Sheik had received from Ali Bey 1,500l. "ſterling every day, and that for the expences of "the troops only. Ali Bey's diurnal expences "for the laſt year and a half have been com-"puted at 3,000l. a-day. This, however, is "ſcarce felt in Egypt.—Judge of the richneſs "of the country."

LETTER III.

Venice, April 3, 1774.

"I AM much obliged to you for the light "in which you ſet me to Sir J. Pringle, Mr. "Banks*, and Dr Solander, but you diminiſh "my ardour to become acquainted with them, "leſt by knowing me they ſhould find me "much below the high mark at which your "friendſhip has placed me; however, in the "mean time, aſſure them of the real gratitude

* Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. Preſident of the Royal Society.

"with

"with which my heart is filled for their good "opinion of me.

"I ſhall be glad if you will ſend me what "information you can get reſpecting Mecca, "Medina, &c.; for though I am not imme- "diately ſetting out, as I ſhall certainly go "(if I live), it is well to have information as "early as one can, to have time to digeſt it. "You know that when one is once travelling "(that is, ſeated upon the ſwift dromedary), "there is an end of all ſtudy.

"I am much obliged to Mr. Jones* for his "kind preſent. May the Arab's beniſon ever "attend him!

"You ſay very juſtly, that Mrs. Mon- "tague† is one of the moſt accompliſhed of "her ſex. I remember her huſband, my cou- "ſin, too, very remarkable for his ſkill in ſeveral "branches of the mathematics. Indeed, my "dear Doctor, my eſteem and conſidera- "tion of men is ever guided and fixed by "their inward qualities, not their outward "colour. I mind no more the colour of a "man's ſkin than I do that of a cheſnut,

* Sir W. Jones.

† Of Portman-ſquare, Author of the Eſſay on Shakeſpeare.

 "as

" as my little boy, (who is quite black, you " know) told a gentleman the other day, who " was joking him about his colour: " I am," " ſays he, " like the cheſnut, that is, all white " within; but you are like a fair apple, which " is moſt perfect when it has many black " grains in its heart." See what an old fool " I am become, to be fond of my boy's ſay- " ings!

" I hope to hear ſoon from Mr. Conant, and " to get the ſpecimens by his or Mr. Jones's " means, and ſome news of the Goſpel of Bar- " nabas."

LETTER IV.

February 22, 1775.

" I AM obliged to Mr. Harmer * for think- " ing my inaccurate lines concerning the Writ- " ten Mountain worth a commentary. I wrote " them when I had no one book to aſſiſt me, " not even my own journal. He is very right. " There are numbers of inſcriptions all over

* The Rev. Thomas Harmer, upwards of 54 years Paſtor of a Diſſenting Congregation at Waterford in Suffolk, and Author of "Obſervations on Divers Paſſages in Scrip- " ture," 4 vols. and a " Commentary on Solomon's Song." He died Nov. 27, 1788.

" that Defart, or that Peninfula which is be-
" tween the two branches of the Red Sea;
" and what is very remarkable is, that they are
" all ftained on the rocks, and not cut, as
" thofe of the Written Mountain. I cannot
" conceive what was the compofition that could
" fo deeply penetrate thofe mountains, which
" are almoft all of granite or porphyry. But
" however, as in the innumerable infcriptions I
" examined, I did not find any remarkable dif-
" ference in the character, I muft conclude
" them written by the fame people, though at
" different periods of time. Thefe characters
" are, as I think, the vulgar characters which
" were made ufe of at and after the age of
" Jefus in Jerufalem: perhaps, even they were
" the corrupted characters the Children of If-
" rael made ufe of at Babylon, and that they
" brought back with Cyrus: and in the cha-
" racters, thofe who out of devotion vifited the
" Mountain of God (for fo Scripture calls Si-
" nai) wrote what they thought proper on all
" the rocks in their way there; fo I do not fee
" what light thefe infcriptions can throw upon
" ancient prophane hiftory. That thefe in-
" fcriptions, at leaft thofe of the Written Moun-
" tain, did not exift till long after the age of
" Mofes, feems certain from the number of fi-
" gures of men and beafts which are found in

"every line; for foon after him, his people, "one would imagine, would not have engraven "images. That country leads to no place— "it never was poffeffed by any of the nations "famous in hiftory—it never was conquered "or over-run by any of them—it never was, "nor could be, the theatre of any confiderable, "or, indeed, infignificant foreign war; but in- "deed it is of real and infinite ufe to evince "the truth of the hiftory of Mofes, as every "remarkable place or fcite, or rock, or more "trifling object mentioned by him, is imme- "diately known (and many ftill exift) by his "defcription. It is difficult to fay what men "will do; but if I live, I propofe to vifit "Mecca and Medina, and the whole Peninfula, "in fearch of other infcriptions of which I have "notice.

"I fhall be glad to receive inftructions rela- "tive to this from our gentlemen*. Cer- "tainly I am not diftinguifhable from a native "of the country; and certainly from that cir- "cumftance I muft be more equal to fuch a "tafk, than one much more able without that "advantage."

* The Fellows of the Royal Society.

LETTER V.

"Venice, November 5, 1775.

"I AM much obliged to you for the books "and lancets. I long to receive Pocock's "*Specimen Hiſtor. Arab.* I ſent a preſent to Mr. "Jones of an Arabic MS. I am glad that "Omai made ſo good a figure in the hunting "buſineſs. But what would not one of my "Arabs have done? hunting the antelope with "the ſpear requiring more ſwiftneſs and dex-"terity than hunting the fox. I am glad, "however, that their hunting did you no da-"mage: theſe huntings ſeldom do good to "young plantations. Omai, I think, judged "right, for certainly nothing can be more ſur-"prizing than fire-works and water-works, par-"ticularly to one a ſtranger to the force of "gunpowder, and the laws of mechanics. Is "not Omai much ſurprized to ſee people run-"ning mad for ſmall pieces of metal? which, "as it is not of ſo much uſe as iron, muſt ap-"pear leſs valuable to one unacquainted with "coin.

"I have lately read Sir J. Pringle's fine per-"formance *. Upon my word it is a charm-

* One of his Orations on delivering Sir Geo. Copley's Medal at the Royal Society.

"ing

"ing performance. I have never met with "that ſubject treated in ſo clear and maſ- "terly a manner. I wiſh that it was not an "Oration, but rather ſomething more ex- "tended.

"I thank you for ſending me Mr. Jones's "performance *, of which I have the higheſt "opinion, founded on his extraordinary abi- "lities.

"I cannot help ſaying a word or two about "Mr. Sale. I have compared his tranſlation "with the Al Koran, and own that I am "aſtoniſhed at his abilities and accuracy, for "I do not find it in any thing ſhort of the "true meaning and energy of the original: "but the elegance of the Arabic cannot be "tranſlated; he has been led aſtray by Tra- "vellers in his Notes; but that is not his

* In a letter to Mr. Jones from Mr. Montague, ſome Arabic verſes, of which the following is the tranſlation, are inſerted:

"Would heaven decree our meeting,
"O, my friend, its decrees would complete
"My happineſs. I ſhould ſay to my heart,
"Rejoice, for the ſun is riſing, and the
"Darkneſs which cover'd thee is
"Diſpers'd."

"fault,

"fault, nor could I have difcovered it unlefs "I had carefully vifited many places men- "tioned in that furprifing performance. If "you are acquainted with Mr. Sale, pray make "him my compliments on his furprifing per- "formance, of which indeed I did not conceive "any Occidental language capable. I fhould "be greatly obliged to him if he would pro- "cure me the Gofpel of Barnabas, or a copy "of it. I would pay what might be thought "by you a proper price for it."

DR. JOHNSON

ufed to advife his friends to be upon their guard againft romantic virtue, as being founded upon no fettled principle; "a plank," faid he, "that "is tilted up at one end, muft of courfe fall "down on the other."

Another admonition was, never to go out without fome little book or other in their pocket. "Much time," added he, "is loft by "waiting, by travelling, &c. and this may "be prevented by making ufe of every poffible "opportunity for improvement. The know- "ledge of various languages," faid he, "may "be

"be kept up by occaſionally uſing bibles and "prayer books in them at church."

In a converſation with the Duc de Chaulnes, the Duke ſaid to Dr. Johnſon, "that the mora-"lity of the different religions exiſting in the "world was nearly the ſame."—"But you "muſt acknowledge, my Lord," ſaid the Doc-tor, "that the Chriſtian religion alone puts "it upon its proper baſis, the fear and love of "God."

Paſcal, in his "Thoughts," ſays, that "The "dignity of man conſiſts in his power of think-"ing; that it is the eſſence of his nature; and "that he ſhould therefore endeavour to think "always rightly." Dr. Johnſon, in a letter to Miſs Suſan Thrale, thus nobly dilates and enforces Paſcal's obſervation:

"Life, to be worthy of a rational being, "muſt be always in a ſtate of progreſſion: we "muſt always purpoſe to do more and better "than in time paſt. The mind is enlarged "and elevated by mere purpoſes, though they "end as they begin, by airy contemplation; "we compare and judge, though we do not "practiſe."

In another letter to the ſame young Lady, he thus emphatically deſcribes the advantages of arithmetic:

"Nothing amuſes more harmleſsly than "computation; and nothing is oftener appli- "cable to real buſineſs or ſpeculative inquiries. "A thouſand ſtories, which the ignorant hear "and believe, die away when the Computiſt "takes them in his gripe. I hope that you "will cultivate in yourſelf a diſpoſition to nu- "merical inquiries: they will give you enter- "tainment in ſolitude by the practice, and re- "putation in public by the effect."

Of the muſical tracts of Dr. Burney, this great critic in ſtyle thought ſo highly, that he told a friend of his after he had publiſhed his Scotch Tour, "Sir, I had Burney in my eye "all the while I was writing my Journal."

Of Mrs. Montague's elegant "Eſſay * upon "Shake-

* "You have given to the world, Mrs. Montague," ſays the ingenious Mr. Maurice Morgan, "a very elegant "compoſition; and I am told your manners and your "mind are yet more pure, more elegant than your book." —"Eſſay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Fal- "ſtaff;" in which the reader will find the character of the divine Bard himſelf delineated, though in proſe, with a power

" Shakeſpeare," he always ſaid, " that it was " *ad hominem*; that it was concluſive againſt " Voltaire; and that ſhe had done what ſhe in- " tended to do."

Johnſon's Preface to his Edition of Shakeſpeare was ſtyled, by Dr. Adam Smith, the moſt manly piece of criticiſm that was ever publiſhed in any country. There never was a grander or more appropriate quotation made from any ancient writer, than the following from Lucan, applied to Voltaire, who was always a rigid obſerver of the unities of time and place in his Plays:

——— Non uſque adeò permiſcuit imis
Longus ſumma dies, ut non ſi voce Metelli
Serventur Leges, malint a Cæſare tolli.

Not yet has Time, in its deſtructive round,
Things high with low thus ventur'd to confound;
But that the Laws of proud all-conquering Rome,
By Cæſar broken, meet a nobler doom,
Than if they violation never know,
But to Metellus' voice their ſafety owe.

a power of poetry equal to the deſcription of him by Dryden himſelf. It is the portrait of Homer painted by Apelles; the delineation of the Poet of Nature by the pencil of the Painter of the Graces; and muſt ſerve to make perſons of taſte lament, that Mr. Morgan has given us no more illuſtrations of Shakeſpeare in his own refined and delicate manner.

Sir

Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in his picture of the Infant Hercules, painted for the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in the perſon of Tireſias the Soothſayer, gave an adumbration of Dr. Johnſon's manner.

DAVID GARRICK, Esq.

When this great Actor was at Paris, he viſited the celebrated Madame Clairón. In the courſe of his converſation with her, he aſked her if ſhe had ever heard of the Gamut of the Paſſions. She expreſſing her ignorance of what he meant, he immediately, with his voice and countenance, ran over the whole ſcale and compaſs of them, beginning with the moſt ſimple, and gradually proceeding to the moſt complex.

A friend of Mr. Garrick aſking him, why a whiſper of his was heard throughout the whole theatre, whilſt the loud declamation of many of his colleagues was occaſionally completely unintelligible, "The blockheads," replied he, "have "no idea of diſtinctneſs in their ſpeaking; they "know not how to acquire

"A temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs."

Mr. Garrick had been told, that no more Letters of Junius were to appear in the Public

Public Advertiſer. He mentioned to one of the Noblemen about the Court what he had heard. Junius, who had his eyes every where, was informed that Mr. Garrick had given this intelligence. He cauſed a letter to be ſent to him at the theatre juſt as he was going upon the ſtage to play one of his great parts. The letter was virulent and abuſive, hinting to him, that he might well be contented

Plauſu ſui gaudere theatri,

and not interfere in politics. The letter produced its effect, and this wonderful Actor for once played ill.

DR. GOLDSMITH.

Dr. Johnson's elegant Greek epitaph on this ingenious writer may be thus tranſlated:

Whoe'er thou art, with reverence tread
Where Goldſmith's letter'd duſt is laid.
If nature and the hiſtoric page,
If the ſweet muſe thy care engage,
Lament him dead, whoſe powerful mind
Their various energies combin'd.

Goldſmith uſed to ſay, whatever is new is always wrong. This may indeed well apply to morals, to politics, and to criticiſm. But in

natural philofophy, as Churchill faid of Ægypt, "There is always fomething new arifing," always fomething to arreft the attention and improve fcience.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq. F.R.S.

The diligence of this inveftigating and acute man was wonderful. He faid, that for twenty years of his life he had rifen before the fun, both in winter and in fummer.

He poffeffed, in a very eminent degree, the enthufiafm of art, and the difintereftednefs of mind, the ufual concomitants of genius and of talents. When he attended the public funeral of the late Sir Jofhua Reynolds at St. Paul's, he told a Gentleman who had the honour to go in the fame coach with him on that melancholy folemnity, "Had I been Sir "Jofhua, I would have prefented the Church "of St. Paul's with a picture of the Converfion "of that Saint, to place over the altar."

The fame fpirit of liberality which dictated this fpeech, induced Mr. Hunter to form his wonderful Mufeum of Comparative Anatomy, at

at a total defiance of expence, and with a complete diſregard of the time and the trouble he beſtowed upon it, which might have been employed with great pecuniary emolument to himſelf.

In this vaſt aſſemblage of curious materials, one is at a loſs which to admire moſt, the extenſiveneſs of the collection, or the ingenuity of its arrangement. Each article of it forms a neceſſary link in the chain of animated matter, from the torpid Hydatid, to the active and energetic Human Animal. This Muſeum is now offered to ſale to the Britiſh Parliament, which, it is to be hoped, will, with its uſual wiſdom and liberality, ſecure to the Nation the entire and perpetual poſſeſſion of ſo uſeful and ſo valuable a collection; a collection unrivalled in the Hiſtory of Science, and which the Philoſopher and the Patriot muſt regard as an object of the greateſt national concern, and think with extreme regret on the remoteſt poſſibility of its being ſeparated, or of its being permitted to decorate or to enlighten any other Country, but that in which it was made.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

THIS eminent Artiſt was born at Plimpton St. Mary's, in Devonſhire, in the year 1723. His father was a clergyman, and the intimate friend of that eminent Divine Mr. Zachariah Mudge. Sir Joſhua was very early in life ſent to a grammar-ſchool, where he made a good proficiency in Latin. He was ever of opinion, that his deſtination of mind to Painting was occaſioned by the accidental peruſal of Richardſon's Treatiſe on that Art when he was very young *. Some Frontiſpieces to the Lives of Plutarch are ſtill preſerved by his relations, as ſpecimens of his early predilection for his art, and of the promiſe that he gave of being eminent in it. He became Pupil to Mr. Hudſon the Painter about the year 1742, who, among other advice, recommended him to copy Guerchino's drawings. This he did with ſuch ſkill, that many of them are now preſerved in the Cabinets of the curious in this country, as the originals of that very great maſter. About the year 1750 he went to Rome to proſecute his ſtudies, where he remained nearly two years, and employed himſelf rather in making ſtudies

* See Johnſon's Life of Milton.

 from,

from, than in copying the works of the great Painters with which that illuftrious Metropolis of the Arts abounds. Here he amufed himfelf with painting Caricatures, particularly a very large one of all the Englifh that were then at Rome, in the different attitudes of Raphael's celebrated School of Athens. He returned to England about the year 1752, and took a houfe in Newport-ftreet, near Leicefter-fields; to which latter place he removed foon afterwards, and where he continued till the time of his death.

Sir Jofhua had fo little of the jealoufy of his profeffion, that when, fome time fince, a celebrated Englifh Artift, on his arrival from Italy, afked him where he fhould fet up a houfe, Sir Jofhua told him, that the next houfe to him was vacant, and that he had found the fituation a very good one.

An ingenious Critic thus delineates Sir Jofhua's profeffional character:

" Sir Jofhua Reynolds was, moft affuredly,
" the beft Portrait-Painter that this age has
" produced. He poffeffed fomething original
" in his manner which diftinguifhed it from
" thofe Painters who preceded him. His
" colouring was excellent, and his diftribution
" of

"of light and ſhadow ſo generally judicious "and varied, that it moſt clearly ſhewed that "it was not a mere trick of practice, but the "reſult of principle. In Hiſtory Painting "his abilities were very reſpectable, and his "invention and judgment were ſufficient to "have enabled him to have made a very diſ-"tinguiſhed figure in that very arduous branch "of his profeſſion, if the excluſive taſte of this "country for Portraits had not diſcouraged "him from cultivating a talent ſo very unpro-"ductive and neglected. His drawing, though "incorrect, had always ſomething of grandeur "in it."

To his own pictures might be well applied what he uſed to ſay reſpecting thoſe of Rubens: "They reſemble," ſaid he, "a well-choſen "noſegay, in which though the colours are "ſplendid and vivid, they are never glaring or "oppreſſive to the eye."

Sir Joſhua wrote—"Diſcourſes delivered at "the Royal Academy," 2 vols. 8vo. "Notes "to Mr. Maſon's Tranſlation of Dufreſnoy "Painting," 4to. The Papers No. 76, 79, 82, in "The Idler," on the ſubject of Painting, were alſo written by him; and he left behind him in manuſcript ſome obſervations upon the

pictures of Flanders and of Holland *. Sir Joshua's views in art were always directed to something grand. He proposed to place his exquisite collection of foreign Pictures in the Lyceum, and to give Lectures upon them in imitation of the Conferences of the French Academy of Painting under Louis the Fourteenth, and to illustrate by example the truth of those excellent precepts which he had delivered in his Lectures. He was very desirous to introduce the ornaments of Painting † and of Sculpture into the grand though denuded fabric of the Cathedral of the Metropolis. He was anxious that that beautiful quarry of stone, no less cold to the sight than to the feel, should be warmed and animated in proper parts with the splendid decoration of gilding. He wished to make this triumph of the Art of Architecture, the Cathedral of the Metropolis, the British Temple of Fame; that in this fabric Na-

* These, with the rest of his works, have been lately published by Edmond Malone, Esq.

† The plan for decorating the Cathedral of St. Paul's with Paintings by the most eminent English Artists, was stopped by the caution, perhaps necessary at that time, of Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. Sir Joshua, with a munificence worthy of the Painter whom in every respect he most resembled, the accomplished Rubens, intended to have made the Chapter a present of a picture of the Holy Family painted by himself.

tional

tional gratitude ſhould erect Monuments to thoſe diſtinguiſhed perſons

Qui ſui memores alios fecêre merendo;
Whoſe glorious names, for ſervices perform'd,
Live in the grateful memory of mankind.

With much effort, and at great expence, he procured a niche in that place of diſtinguiſhed ſepulture for his friend the Britiſh Lexicographer. There is ſtill a niche left in the Britiſh Temple of Fame for himſelf, which gratitude, friendſhip, and veneration for talents, will in time ſupply with his ſtatue.

The following character of this great Artiſt, as given in the Newſpapers ſoon after his ſplendid and public funeral in St. Paul's, is the production of Mr. BURKE. It is the eulogium of Parrhaſius pronounced by Pericles—it is the eulogium of the greateſt Painter by the moſt conſummate Orator of his time.

"His illneſs was long, but borne with a "mild and cheerful fortitude, without the leaſt "mixture of any thing irritable or querulous, "agreeably to the placid and even tenour of "his whole life. He had from the beginning "of his malady a diſtinct view of his diſſolu- "tion, which he contemplated with that entire

"compoſure

" compoſure which nothing but the innocence, " integrity, and uſefulneſs of his life, and an " unaffected ſubmiſſion to the will of Pro- " vidence, could beſtow. In this ſituation he " had every conſolation from family tenderneſs, " which his tenderneſs to his family had always " merited.

" Sir Joſhua Reynolds was, on very many " accounts, one of the moſt memorable men " of his time;—he was the firſt Engliſhman " who added the praiſe of the elegant arts to " the other glories of his country. In taſte, " in grace, in facility, in happy invention, and " in the richneſs and harmony of colouring, " he was equal to the great maſters of the " renowned ages. In portrait he went beyond " them; for he communicated to that deſcrip- " tion of the art in which Engliſh artiſts are " the moſt engaged, a variety, a fancy, and " a dignity derived from the higher branches, " which even thoſe who profeſſed them in " a ſuperior manner did not always preſerve " when they delineated individual nature. His " portraits remind the ſpectator of the inven- " tion of hiſtory, and the amenity of landſcape. " In painting portraits, he appears not to be " raiſed upon that platform, but to deſcend to " it from a higher ſphere. His paintings illuſ-

" trate

" trate his leſſons, and his leſſons ſeem to be
" derived from his paintings.

" He poſſeſſed the theory as perfectly as
" the practice of his art. To be ſuch a painter
" he was a profound and penetrating philo-
" ſopher.

" In full happineſs of foreign and domeſtic
" fame, admired by the expert in art, and by
" the learned in ſcience, courted by the great,
" careſſed by Sovereign Powers, and celebrated
" by diſtinguiſhed Poets, his native humility,
" modeſty, and candour never forſook him,
" even on ſurprize or provocation; nor was the
" leaſt degree of arrogance or aſſumption viſible
" to the moſt ſcrutinizing eye, in any part of
" his conduct or diſcourſe.

" His talents of every kind—powerful from
" nature, and not meanly cultivated in letters
" —his ſocial virtues in all the relations and
" all the habitudes of life, rendered him the
" center of a very great and unparalleled variety
" of agreeable Societies, which will be diſſipated
" by his death. He had too much merit not
" to excite ſome jealouſy, too much innocence
" to provoke any enmity. The loſs of no man
" of

" of his time can be felt with more ſincere, ge-
" neral, and unmixed ſorrow.

" HAIL! and FAREWELL!"

SIR WILLIAM JONES,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

THE colour of many a man's life has taken its tinge from accident. Sir William Jones, perhaps, was indebted to the following circumſtance for that variety of learning and compaſs of knowledge by which he was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed.

He was naturally of a very lively diſpoſition. On ſitting one day under a pear-tree in the yard of the boarding-houſe at Harrow, where he was at ſchool, ſome of the fruit fell off, and there was a general ſcramble of the boys that were near the tree for it; poor young Jones had his thigh broken in the preſs, and was directly conveyed to bed, where he lay for a long time, and contracted a love of reading from the books that were brought to amuſe him *.

* A ſimilar circumſtance happened to Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Order of the Jeſuits.

Sir

Sir William was the founder of a Society in India for the Inveftigation of the Antiquities and of the Literature of that extenfive region, to which he was a very liberal contributor. One of his moft curious papers is " A Defence of " the Chronology of Mofes againft the wild ex-" travagant fyftems of the Eaftern Aftrono-" mers." It is preferved in one of the volumes of the " Afiatic Refearches."

The laft act of Sir William Jones's ufeful and valuable life was an act of homage to the Supreme Being, who, in kindnefs to mankind, has afforded them a difpenfation of his will, and brought life and immortality to light. He died in a kneeling attitude in his clofet, with his hands clafped together, and his eyes turned toward Heaven.

Sir William Jones's opinion of the Bible, was written on the laft leaf of one belonging to him, in thefe ftrong terms *:

" I have regularly and attentively read thefe " Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this " volume,

* Men of learning and of erudition have in general been believers in revealed religion; as Ufher, Huet, Bochart, Chillingworth, &c. Men of wit and of fancy have but

" volume, independently of its divine origin, " contains more fublimity and beauty, more " pure morality, more important hiftory, and " finer ftrains of poetry and eloquence, than " can be collected from all other books, in " whatever age or language they may have been " compofed."

In Sir William Jones, India has loft its greateft ornament; the Commentator of its Poetry, the Inveftigator of its Hiftory, and the Elucidator of its Antiquities, its Laws, its Manners, and its Opinions. His lofs may be confidered as a public one; and the Eaft-India Company, to whom he was fo valuable and fo honourable a fervant, have wifely and liberally come to a refolution to erect a ftatue to him in the Cathedral of the Metropolis of the Britifh Empire. The "*Epiftola ad Lælium*," in the collection of Sir William Jones's Latin Poetry, was addreffed to the COMPILER on his prefenting his two fifters with a chefs-board.

but too often been infidels. It is indeed much eafier to make objections than to folve them, and he that cannot build a hovel may pull down a temple.

JOSIAH TUCKER, D.D.

DEAN OF GLOUCESTER.

THE Inftitutions of Human Society have ever adjudged peculiar privileges to diftinguifhed perfons, and have not, perhaps, always adjudged them with prudence and with wifdom. But when pre-eminence is founded in virtue; when fuperior talents are united to pure intentions and to public fpirit; and when they are directed by benevolence and by utility; any efforts, however feeble, to commemorate them, will be received with candour and with indulgence.

The ANECDOTES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS would have ftill lefs pretenfions to the notice of the Public than they at prefent poffefs, did they not recall to the Nation the claims that Doctor Tucker has to its gratitude and veneration.

The ferocity of heroifm *, the fophiftry of faction, and the Machiavelifm of expedience, have

* CHARON. "How extravagant is Homer with all his "pompous epithets of wide-ftreeted Troy, and Cleone "magnificently-built! But whilft we are talking, Mer-"cury, pray who are thofe men that we fee fighting there; "and

have often arrested the attention of mankind, and provoked their admiration; yet how inferior, in the eye of reason and of sound judgment, do these splendid qualities appear, when compared to the exertions of a great and energetic mind, employed to the honour of God, to the happiness of mankind, and to the protection of an inferior race of animals from insult and from cruelty.

"and for what reason are they cutting each other's throats "so dreadfully?"

MER. "They are Argives and Spartans. Do not "you observe Othriades the Spartan General, who is "tracing out, in his own blood, an inscription for a tro-"phy?"

CHAR. "Yes. But pray what is the subject of their "quarrel?"

MER. "The very plain on which they are now fight-"ing."

CHAR. "Oh, what madness! not to consider that "every one of them, though he should get possession of "the whole of Peloponnesus itself, would not be permit-"ted by Æacus to retain above one foot of earth at most. "With respect to the plain, that will pass through the "hands of a variety of successive masters, and the trophy "will soon cease to be visible, being cut in pieces by the "stroke of the plough-share, that will be making furrows "in the ground."

* CHAR. * * "Alas, Mercury, how wretched is the "condition of these poor mortals! they think of nothing "but Kings, ingots of gold, hecatombs, and battles; and "not a single thought about Charon ever enters their "heads!"—THE OBSERVERS; A Dialogue of Lucian.

Whether

Whether Doctor Tucker writes in defence of religion and of morality; in ſupport of good Government; againſt the evils of war; or againſt a barbarous cuſtom which once prevailed in this country, of throwing at cocks; the ſame ardour of benevolence, the ſame ſagacity of thought, direct his pen; and we are ready to call him, as Lucan does the celebrated Roman Patriot, "*toti genitum mundo*,—born for "the good of the Univerſe, to render it more "wiſe and more happy."

In one ſad inſtance his prejudiced country diſdained to owe its happineſs to his advice; and, with a fatal perſeverance, carried on an unſucceſsful war with its Colonies, at ſuch a total defiance of expence, and with ſuch an effuſion of the blood of its inhabitants, as almoſt to mock calculation. The event afforded many uſeful leſſons to poſterity: "Even-handed Juſtice" avenged, with tenfold remuneration, upon one of the parties who engaged in the conteſt, in oppoſition to every principle of reaſon or of equity, the miſeries it wiſhed to procure to others; and moſt forcibly convinced it, that it but taught

"Bloody inſtructions; which, being taught, return'd
"To plague th' inventors."

Dr. Tucker, but too well aware of the little attention that would be paid to his advice on this

this momentous occasion *, took, for the signature to some of his Essays, the name of the Trojan Prophetess, who, according to Virgil,

——— *Fatis aperit Cassandra futuris*
Ora (Dei jussu), non unquam credita Teucris.

Hapless Cassandra, in inspired strains,
To Troy's vain sons their future fate explains;
The Nation, blinded by the God's decree,
In her wise oracles no prescience see.

Genius has been well defined to be, a mind of strong powers directed by accident to a particular object. This the Dean of Gloucester peculiarly experienced to be true. He was brought up at a little sea-port in South Wales, where the inhabitants were divided into two parties, the friends of the House of Hanover, and the adherents to that of King James the Second. The latter, to gain over the former to their side, assured them, that if the Prince had his own again, they should all be smugglers—pay no duties. This assurance struck the investigating mind of the Dean, then very young, who saw that a general privilege would in rea-

* British policy has been often held cheap by many ingenious writers. Lord Rochester, in his Poem upon Nothing, classes it with French truth and Dutch prowess. Lord Bolingbroke says, in a Letter to Prior, who was our Ambassador at the Court of Louis XIV. "Hide the "addle brains of thy Countrymen, my dear Mat, who "are nearly as good politicians as the French are poets."

lity be no privilege at all, and gave him a difposition for that turn of inquiry in which he has fo eminently diftinguifhed himfelf.

Soon after Dr. Tucker had written his Effay in fupport of the Heffians who came to fettle in England, he faw himfelf burnt in effigy near his own door, under the title of Parfon Garlic; not long afterwards he was drawn into Briftol by men inftead of horfes: his firm and independent mind was as little depreffed by the one as elated by the other, confcious of his good intention in what had given rife to each, and expecting, from his own approbation only, a reward more durable and fatisfactory than the applaufe of millions.

The farcafm of his lively Bifhop was, like many other lively fayings, a facrifice to point at the expence of truth, the Dean having publifhed many excellent fermons and religious differtations, founded on the foundeft divinity, and containing the moft orthodox notions and the moft ufeful morality. "Trade," fays he in one of them, "employs the mind and "keeps it from idlenefs; whilft religion purifies "the heart, and gives a fanction to morality."

"There was a period in our annals," fays this acute and honeft Politician, "when the "Englifh

"English thought themſelves the moſt unfor-
"tunate of men by being driven out of France.
"However, time and reflection have recon-
"ciled them to their fate; and they have
"learned by experience what they would not
"learn from reaſon, that they were happy in
"being defeated; becauſe they were, during
"all their former conteſts, catching at the
"ſhadow and loſing the ſubſtance; ſacrificing
"the real intereſts * of their own country to
"the empty name of foreign acquiſitions."

The ſtrength of a man is not in proportion to his ſize, nor is the force of an Empire always adequate to the extent of it. The circulation of the blood in the one caſe is not ſufficiently propelled to the extremities; and in the other,

* Mr. Hume in his Eſſay on Public Credit, after mentioning the danger to that ſenſitive plant of a State, from the viſionary ſchemes of ſome projectors, and that it may perhaps die of the Doctor, adds, "But it is more "probable that the breach of National faith will be the "neceſſary effect of wars, defeats, misfortunes, and public "calamities, and even perhaps of victories and conqueſt. "I muſt confeſs, when I ſee Princes and States fighting "and quarrelling amidſt their debts, funds, and public "mortgages, it always brings to my mind a match of "cudgel-playing fought in a china-ſhop. How can it "be expected that Sovereigns will ſpare a ſpecies of "property which is pernicious to themſelves and to the "public, when they have ſo little compaſſion on lives and "properties, which are uſeful to both."

the

the energy of Government is diſſipated before it can arrive at the more diſtant objects of its exertions.

That ambitious Princes, that ſervile and unprincipled Miniſters to pleaſe thoſe Princes, ſhould be anxious to make war, is by no means wonderful; but that the people, upon whom the whole burthen of that calamity falls, whoſe property, whoſe limbs, whoſe lives, are ſacrificed in it, ſhould be anxious to engage in it, except in the defence of their country, appears a problem difficult to ſolve. They have been lately told, by a Prince of energy and of acuteneſs, a philoſophical Tyrant, "*Les Princes* "*jouent des Provinces, les Peuples ſont les Jet-* "*tons qui les payent*:"—ŒUVRES DE ROI DE "PRUSSE. Princes game for Provinces, the "People are the ſtake that pay for them *."

Dean Tucker gave away many years ago amongſt his friends a little Tract, called, "Di-"rections for Travelling." It ſuggeſted what was neceſſary to attend to in other countries, not with reſpect to *virtù* and the fine arts, but what is of infinitely more conſequence, the government, the police, the trade, manufactures,

* *O Deus! diſſipa gentes, quæ bella volant.* Scatter thoſe nations, O God! that delight in war. PSALMS.

 &c.

&c. It was ſhort and very well done. It has given riſe to a dull German publication on the ſubject, diffuſe, and wanting that concentration which characteriſed the Dean's tract.

In the preſent rage for wildneſs of Theory in Government, our Reformers would do well to peruſe the writings of this honeſt and ſagacious Politician, who, fettered by no ſyſtem, and miſled by no ſordid motive, writes from experience and from obſervation, and with an ardent deſire to render mankind as free and as happy, as the imperfections of their nature, and the operation of their paſſions, will permit them to be.

" *Serus in cœlum redeat.*" When the Dean quits this fleeting ſcene of things, to enjoy thoſe rewards which are promiſed in the next world to men of virtuous and beneficent exertion, his grateful Countrymen, too conſcious of the wiſdom of that advice which he gave, and of their folly in neglecting to follow it, may perhaps dedicate a ſtatue to him, thus inſcribed:

Caſſandræ Britannicæ
Patria
Phrygum inſtar
Serô ſapiens
Summo cum Mærore,

APPENDIX.

ORIGINAL PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE DISPUTES BETWEEN KING CHARLES THE FIRST AND HIS PARLIAMENT:

With NOTES,

COMMUNICATED BY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

No. I.

[*Endorſed by* MR. GRENVILE *.]

" *Copy of the* INSTRUCTION *ſent to the* H. SHERIFF *of* " BUCKS, *together with the* WRIT *for levying the* " SHIP-MONEY, *October* 9, 1636."

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas his Majeſty hath ſent you his writ, to provide one ſhip of 600 tons, to be furniſhed with men, tackle, munition, victual, and other neceſſaries, to be ſet forth for the ſafeguard of the ſeas and defence of the realm, at the charges of the county and corporate towns in the ſame writ mentioned; and by the ſame writ hath commanded, that you the Sheriff of the county, and you the Mayors and Head-officers of the corporate towns, or the greater part of you (whereof the Sheriff of the county to be one) ſhall, within forty days after receipt thereof, aſſeſs and ſet down how much

* High Sheriff for the County of Bucks, in 1636.

every

every of the ſaid corporate towns ſhall pay, and after proceed on in the further execution of that ſervice as by the ſaid writ appeareth: We are by his Majeſty's direction and expreſs command to let you know, that he hath, upon moſt important and weighty reaſons, concerning not only his Majeſty's own honour and the ancient renown of this nation, but the ſafety of yourſelves and all his ſubjects, as well againſt the Turks as all other pirates or others, in theſe troubleſome and warlike times, ſent out the aforeſaid writ to you, and the like into all other counties, cities, and towns throughout the whole kingdom; that as all are concerned in the mutual defence of one another, ſo all might putt to their helping hands for the making of ſuch preparations as (by the bleſſing of God) may ſerve this realm againſt thoſe dangers and extremities which have diſtreſſed other nations, and are the common effects of war whenſoever it taketh a people unprepared: and therefore, as his Majeſty doubteth not of the readineſs of all his ſubjects to contribute hereunto with cheerfulneſs and alacrity, ſo he doth eſpecially require your care and diligence in the ordering of this buſineſs (ſo much concerning his Majeſty and all his people) that no inequality or other miſcarriage may either retard or diſgrace the ſervice, which in itſelf is ſo juſt, honourable, and neceſſary: for which cauſe we have, by his Majeſty's like directions, ſent you (together with the ſaid writ) theſe enſuing advices and inſtructions for your better proceedings, which, upon the receipt hereof, you the Sheriff are preſently to communicate with the Mayor and Head officers of all the corporate towns in that county.

FIRST, therefore, Whereas by the ſaid writ you the High Sheriff of the county are only of the *Quorum* for making of the ſaid aſſeſſment, it is to be underſtood by you all, that his Majeſty's intention therein was, and is, that in caſe any of you, the Mayors and Head-officers of corporate towns, deſiring the eaſe of your own towns beyond that which is meet, ſhould make a major number and plurality of votes, and hereby lay or levy a greater burthen upon any other of the corporate towns, or upon the body of the county, than were fit, that the Sheriff (who is preſumed to ſtand alike affected to all the corporate towns) might have ſome power to balance that inequality, and alſo might not be over-ruled by the major voices, to the

the prejudice of the county, which is the greater body: but it is likewiſe to be underſtood, that his Majeſty expects that equality and indifference in you the High Sheriff, that you neither favour one corporate town above another, nor the county itſelf above the corporate towns; but that you uſe the power given you by the ſaid writ with ſuch moderation, as may occaſion the greater readineſs in all to contribute, and may give no cauſe to any to grudge or repine for any partiality or inequality in the aſſeſſments.

SECONDLY, Becauſe divers of you may be unacquainted with the charges of ſuch maritime preparations, and the miſtaking thereof might hinder the ſervice, we have thought good to let you know, that, upon a due and juſt calculation, we find that the charge of a ſhip of that burthen, ſo manned and furniſhed, will be £. 6000; and to prevent difficulty in dividing the aſſeſſments upon the corporate towns, we (having informed ourſelves the beſt we may of the preſent condition of the corporate towns, and what proportion of that charge each of them is fit to bear) do conceive, that the town of North'ton may well bear £. 200 thereof; the borough or pariſh of Higham Ferres £. 36; the city of Peterborough £. 120; the borough of Daventry £. 50; the borough of Brackly £. 50; and the reſidue of the ſaid £. 6000 is to be aſſeſſed upon the reſt of the county: and theſe rates we wiſh to be obſerved, rather than any difference of opinion amongſt you the Corporations, or between you of the Corporations and the Sheriff of the County, ſhould retard the ſervice. Howbeit we are ſo far content to give way to your judgments who are upon the place, that in caſe the major part of you of the Corporations ſhall agree upon any other rates, and that the Sheriff of the county ſhall approve the ſame, the rates ſet by the major part of you, and approved by the Sheriff, ſhall ſtand, albeit they vary from thoſe expreſſed in our Letters, it being his Majeſty's deſire, and the intention of this Board, that all things ſhould be done with as much equality and juſtice as is poſſible for us or you to diſcern.

THIRDLY, When you have agreed upon the general aſſeſſment, what ſhall be borne by every corporate town, and what by the reſt of the county, we think fit that you ſubdivide the ſame, and make the particular aſſeſſments in

ſuch

ſuch ſort as other common payments upon the county or corporate towns are moſt uſually ſubdivided and aſſeſſed: and namely, that you the Sheriff divide the whole charge laid upon the county into hundreds, lathes, or other diviſions, and thoſe into pariſhes and towns; and the towns and pariſhes muſt be rated by the houſes and lands lying within each pariſh and town, as is accuſtomed in other common payments which fall out to be payable by the county, hundreds, lathes, diviſions, pariſhes, and towns; ſaving that it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that where there ſhall happen to be any men of ability by reaſon of gainful trade, great ſtocks of money, or other perſonal eſtate, who perchance occupy little or no lands, and conſequently in an ordinary landſcott would pay nothing or very little, ſuch men be rated and aſſeſſed according to their worth and ability; and that the money which ſhall be levied upon ſuch may be applied to the ſparing or eaſing of ſuch as (being either weak of eſtate, or charged with many children or great debts) are unable to bear ſo great a charge as the land in their occupation might require in an uſual and ordinary proportion. And the like courſe to be held by you in the corporate towns, that a poor man be not ſet (in reſpect of the uſual tax of his houſe, and the like) at a greater ſum than others of much more wealth and ability. And herein you are to have a more than ordinary care and regard whereby to prevent complaints of inequality in the aſſeſſments, wherewith we were much troubled the laſt year.

Fourthly, And to the end this may be effected with more equality and expedition, you the Sheriff are to govern yourſelf in the aſſeſſment for this ſervice by ſuch public payments as are moſt equal and agreeable to the inhabitants of that county. And for your better and eaſy proceeding herein, after you have accordingly rated the ſeveral hundreds, lathes, and diviſions of that county, you may ſend forth your warrants to the conſtables, requiring them to call unto them ſome of the moſt diſcrete and ſufficient men of every pariſh, town, or tithing, and to conſider with them how the ſum charged upon each hundred may be diſtributed and divided as aforeſaid, and with moſt equality and indifferency, and to return the ſame to you in writing under their hands, with all poſſible expedition; which being done, you are to ſign the aſſeſſment ſet on the

the ſeveral perſons of every particular pariſh, town, or tithing, if you approve thereof: and if for inequality you find cauſe to alter the ſum in any part, yet after it is ſo altered you are to ſign the ſame, and keeping a true copy thereof, you may thereupon give order for the ſpeedy collecting and levying ſuch ſums accordingly by the conſtables of hundreds, petty conſtables, and others uſually employed for collections of other common charges and payments; and when any ſhall be by them returned to you either to have refuſed or neglected to make payment, you are without delay to execute writs upon them. And you the Mayors and Head-officers of corporate towns (obſerving your uſual diſtributions by wards, pariſhes, and otherwiſe, as is accuſtomed among you by your common payments) are for your parts to do the like, by yourſelves and your ſeveral miniſters under you, reſpectively, as is before appointed to be done by the Sheriff, as far forth as may be apt and agreeable to the courſe and eſtate of your ſeveral towns and corporations. In the ſaid ſeveral aſſeſſments of each pariſh, you are to cauſe to be particularly expreſſed how much every clergyman is rated for his meere eccleſiaſtical poſſeſſions, and what for his temporal and perſonal eſtate; and to ſend to this Board, under your hand, within one month after the aſſeſſment made and returned to you and ſigned by you, an exact and true certificate, as well of what is ſet upon each pariſh in general, as particularly upon every clergyman in each of them as aforeſaid.

FIFTHLY, And concerning the aſſeſſment of the clergy (albeit his Majeſty is reſolved to maintain all their due privileges which they have enjoyed in the time of his noble progenitors, yet being it hath not hitherto been made ſufficiently appear to his Majeſty, or this Board, what privileges have been allowed them in former times touching payments and ſervices of this nature), his Majeſty is pleaſed, that, for the preſent, you proceed to tax and aſſeſs them for the ſervice, and receive a levy of their aſſeſſments, as you are authorized to do of the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects; but with this care and caution, that you and your miniſters fail not to bear a due reſpect both to their perſons and callings, not ſuffering any inequalities or preſſures to be put upon them; and ſuch your aſſeſſment and proceeding his Majeſty reſolveth ſhall not be prejudicial in the

the future to them, or to any of their rights or privileges which upon further search shall be found due unto them.

SIXTHLY, If any constables, bailiffs, or other officers, refuse or neglect to do their duties in obeying your warrants, either for assessing, collecting, or levying, or for doing any other thing incident or necessary for this service, you are to bind them over to answer such their fault and neglect at the Board: and if any of them refuse to enter into such bond, then you are to commit them till they shall give bond accordingly, or perform their duties according to your warrants. But you are to take especial care in the mean time, that (notwithstanding their refusal or refractories) the assessing, collecting, and levying of the money for the said service do proceed by yourself, and such others as you shall appoint and find more ready to do the same, the doing of the service being by his Majesty's writ committed to yourself; and therefore, howsoever for your ease and better dispatch of your business we like well that you require the assistance of the constables and ordinary officers, yet in case any of them do not their duties, you are to do yours, and by yourself (and such instruments as you like best and shall chuse) see the service effected.

SEVENTHLY, If you find or understand of any persons that are refractory, or that do unnecessarily delay the payment of what shall be assessed upon them for the said service (whereof you must frequently and often call for an account from the constables, officers, and others intrusted under you) you are presently, without any delay, partiality, or respect of persons, to proceed roundly with them (of what quality or condition soever they are), according to his Majesty's writ, and not defer medling with them to the last, or until others have paid (as was done by some Sheriffs the last year), whereby all the burthen and trouble was cast upon the end of the year, and those that were refractory gained time above those that were well affected to the said service.

And for all other matters not particularly mentioned in these Instructions, you must, upon all occurrences, govern yourself according to the writ to you directed, and as may best accomplish the service committed to your trust, wherein you are to use all possible diligence to effect the same with speed, and not to think that whatsoever you shall leave unlevied during your sheriffalty shall be cast on your

your ſucceſſor, as in former years ſome Sheriffs expected, and therefore retarded the ſervice; his Majeſty being reſolved not to put upon the ſucceſſor the burthen of his predeceſſor's neglect; but that all ſuch ſums as ſhall be left unlevied by you at the going out of your office, ſhall be levied by yourſelf, after the end of your year, by warrant from your ſucceſſor, or ſuch other warrant as ſhall be found moſt behooveful. And as you ſhall And if you will, you may } therein perform your duty with diligence, you may be aſſured to receive both favor and thanks from his Majeſty.

[*This is in Mr. G.'s hand-writing*]

And LASTLY, Whereas his Majeſty hath received information of divers outrages and inſolences committed by Turks and pirates upon his ſubjects, we are, by his Majeſty's expreſs command, to let you know, that he hath taken the ſame into his princely and ſerious conſideration, and is reſolved to provide ſuch remedies as will tend to their future ſafeties, and the ſecuring of their trade. And ſo we bid you heartily farewell. From the Court at Windſor, the 9th of October 1636.

Your very loving Friends,

W. CANT. THO: COVENTRY
GUIL: LONDON: H. MANCHESTER
LENOX: HAMILTON: MOUNTGOMERY:
TRAQUARRE: STERLINGS: E
NEWBRUGH: FRA: COTTINGTON:
JO: COKE. FRA: WINDEBANCKE.

WHEREAS there are ſome arrears for the Shipping-money in the time of your predeceſſors, Sheriffs of that county, you are to give warrants and authority to them, and either of them, for the collecting and levying of the ſaid arrears for the laſt year, according to the tenor of the former writ; and they are hereby required to execute the ſame.

No. II.

INFORMATION *filed by the* ATTORNEY-GENERAL *against Mr.* SELDEN, *&c.*

[*From a Copy in Mr.* GRENVILLE'*s Hand-writing.*]

To the King's moſt excellent MAJESTY,

HUMBLY informeth your moſt excellent Majeſty, Sir Robert Heathe, Knight, your Majeſty's Attorney-general, That whereas your ſacred Majeſty, ever ſince your happy acceſs to the imperial crown of this realm, hath governed your people with ſo much juſtice and moderation, that all your good ſubjects do bear that reverence and love unto your ſacred perſon as is juſtly due to ſo gracious a ſovereign: and your Majeſty, next to the ſervice of Almighty God, and the maintenance of his true religion, hath preſerved and maintained the ancient and fundamental laws of this kingdom without innovation: yet ſo it is, may it pleaſe your excellent Majeſty, that ſome malicious perſons, who are as yet unknown to your ſaid Attorney, being ill affected to your Majeſty, and to your happy government, and intending to raiſe falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious rumours againſt your Majeſty and your gracious government, have of late wickedly and ſeditiouſly framed, contrived, and written, a falſe, ſeditious, and peſtilent diſcourſe, in theſe words following:

"The Propoſition for your Majeſty's ſervice—
"containeth two parts:
"The one, to ſecure your State, and to bridle
"the Impertinence of Parliaments.
"The other, to encreaſe your Majeſty's Revenue
"much more then it is.

"Touching the firſt, having conſidered divers means, "I find none ſo important to ſtrengthen your Majeſty's "royal authority againſt all oppoſitions or practices of "troubleſome ſpirits, and to bridle them, then to fortify "your kingdom, by having a fortres in every chief "town and important place thereof, furniſhed with or-

"dinance,

" dinance, munition, and faithful men, as they ought to " be, with all other circumſtances fit to be digeſted in " a buſineſs of this nature; ordering with-all the trained " ſoldiers of the country to be united in one dependency " with the ſaid forces, as well to ſecure their begin- " ning, as to ſuccor them in any occaſion of ſuſpect; " and alſo to retain and keep their arms for more " ſecurity, whereby the counties are no leſs to be brought " in ſubjection then the cities themſelves, and conſe- " quenly the whole realm; your Majeſty having by this " courſe the power thereof in your own hands.

" The reaſons of theſe ſuggeſtions are theſe:

" Firſt, That in policy it is a greater tye of the " people by force and neceſſity, then merely by love and " affection: for by the one the government reſteth always " ſecure; but by the other, no longer then the people are " well contented.

" Secondly, It forceth obſtinate ſubjects to be no more " preſumptious then it pleaſeth your Majeſty to permit " them.

" Thirdly, That to leave a State unfurniſhed, is to give " the bridle thereof to the ſubject, when by the contrary " it reſteth only in the Prince's hands.

" Fourthly, That modern fortreſſes take long time " in winning with ſuch charge and difficulty, as no " ſubjects in theſe times have means probable to attempt " them.

" Fifthly, That it is a ſure remedy againſt rebellious " and popular mutinies, or againſt foreign Powers, be- " cauſe they cannot well ſucceed, when by this courſe " the apparent means is taken away, to force the King " and State upon a doubtful fortune of a ſet battery; as " was the cauſe that moved the pretended invaſion againſt " the land, attempted by the King of Spain in the year " 1588.

" Sixthly, That your Majeſty's government is the " more ſecure by more ſubjection; and by their ſub- " jection your Parliament muſt be forced conſequently " to alter their ſtile, and to be conformable to your " will and pleaſure: for their words and oppoſition " importeth nothing where the power is in your Ma- " jeſty's own hands to do with them what you pleaſe, " being in deed the cheif purpoſe of this diſcourſe, and the

"facred intent thereof, fit to be concealed from any
"English at all, either counfellors of ftate or others.

"For this and other weighty reafons, it may be confidered in this place, to make your Majefty more powerful and ftrong, fome orders be obferved that are ufed in fortified countries: the government thereof importeth as much as the States themfelves; I mean in times of doubt or fufpect, which are thefe:

"*Imprimis*, That none wear armed or weaponed at all, either in city or country, but fuch as your Majefty may think fit to privilege; and they to be inrolled.

"Secondly, That as many highways as conveniently may be done, may be made paffable through thofe cities and towns fortified, to conftrain the paffengers to travel through them.

"Thirdly, That the foldiers of fortreffes are fometimes chofen of an other nation; if fubjects to the faid prince, but howfoever not to be born in the fame province, or within forty or fifty miles of the fortrefs, and not to have friends or correfpondency near it.

"Fourthly, That at all the gates of each walled town be appointed officers, not to fuffer any unknown paffenger to pafs without a ticket, fhewing from whence he came and whither he goeth; and that the gates of each city be fhut at night, and keys kept by the mayor or governor: alfo the inn-keepers to deliver the names of all unknown paffengers that lodge in their houfes, and, if they ftay fufpicioufly at any time, to prefent to the governor; whereby dangerous perfons, feeing thefe ftrict courfes, will be more wary of their actions, and thereby mifchievous attempts will be prevented.

"All which being referred to your Majefty's wife confideration, it is meet for me withall to give you fome fatisfaction of the charge and time to perform what is propofed, that you may not be difcouraged in the difficulty of the one or prolongation of the other: both which doubts are refolved in one and the fame reafon; in refpect that in England each cheif town hath commonly a ruinated caftle well feated for ftrength, whofe foundation and ftones remaining may be both quickly repaired for this ufe, and with little charge are

"made

" made ſtrong enough (I hope) for this purpoſe within
" the ſpace of one year, by adding withall bulwarcks and
" rampiers for the ordinance, according to the rules of
" fortification.

" The ordinance for theſe forts may be of iron, not to
" disfurniſh your Majeſty's navy, or be at a greater
" charge than is needful. To maintain yearly the forts,
" I make account in ordinary pay 3000 men will be
" ſufficient, and will require £.40,000 charge *per ann.*
" or thereabouts, being an expence that inferior princes
" undergo for their neceſſary ſafety; all which pretention,
" added to the invincible ſea-force your Majeſty hath
" already, and may have, will make you the moſt powerful
" and obeyed prince of the world: which I could likewiſe
" confirm by many examples, but I omit them for brevity,
" and not to confuſe your Majeſty with too much matter:
" your gracious Majeſty may find, by the ſcope of this
" diſcourſe, the means ſhewed in general to bridle your
" ſubjects that may either be diſcontent or obſtinate. So
" likewiſe am I to conclude the ſame intent particularly
" againſt the perverſeneſs of your Parliament, as well
" to ſuppreſs that pernitious humour, as to avoid their
" oppoſitions againſt your profit, being the ſecond part
" to be diſcourſed on; and therefore have firſt thought
" fit, for better pretention thereof, to make known to your
" Majeſty the purpoſe of a general oath your ſubjects may
" take for ſure avoiding of all rubbs that may hinder the
" concluſion of thoſe buſineſſes.

" It is further meant, that no ſubject, upon pain of
" high treaſon, may refuſe the ſame oath, containing
" only matter of allegiance, and not ſcruples or points of
" conſcience, that may give pretence to be denied.

" The effect of the oath is this:

" That all your Majeſty's ſubjects do acknowledge
" you to be as abſolute King and Monarch within your
" dominions as is amongſt the Chriſtian Princes, and
" your prerogative as great; whereby you may and ſhall
" of yourſelf, by your Majeſty's proclamation, as well as
" other ſovereigne princes doing the like, either make
" laws, or reverſe any made, with any other act of ſo
" great a Monarch as yourſelf may do, and that without
" further conſent of Parliament, or need to call them at
" all in ſuch caſes; confirming that the Parliament, in
" all

" all matters (excepting cauſes to be ſentenced, as the " higheſt court), ought to be ſubject unto your Ma- " jeſty's will to give the negative or affirmative, and " not to be conſtrained by their impertinences to any " inconvenience appertaining to your Majeſty's royal au- " thority: and this, notwithſtanding any bad pretence " or cuſtom to the contrary in practiſe; which (indeed) " were fitter to be offered a prince elected, without any " other right, than to your Majeſty born ſucceſſively " King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and " your heirs for ever, and ſo reſumed, not only of your " ſubjects, but alſo of the whole world.

" How neceſſary the dangerous ſupremacy of Parlia- " ment uſurpation is to be prevented, the example of " Lewis the Eleventh, King of France, doth manifeſt, " who found the like oppoſition as your Majeſty doth, " and by his wiſdom ſuppreſſed it, and that to the pur- " poſe here intended; which is, not to put down al- " together Parliaments and their authority, being in many " caſes very neceſſary and fit, but to abridge them ſo " far as they ſeek to derogate from your Majeſty's " royal authority, or advancement of your greatneſs.

" The caution in offering the aforeſaid oath may " require ſome policy for the eaſier paſſing at the firſt, " either by ſingular or particular *tractatus*; and that " ſo near about one time over the land, as one govern- " ment may not know what the other intended; ſo it " may paſs the eaſier, by having no time of combination " or oppoſition.

" There is another means alſo more certain than this " to bring to paſs this oath more eaſily, as alſo your profit, " and what is elſe pretended; which here I omit for " brevity, requiring a long diſcourſe by itſelf, and have " ſet it down in particular inſtructions to inform your " Majeſty.

" The ſecond part of this diſcourſe is touching your " Majeſty's profit after your State is ſecured; wherein " I ſhall obſerve both ſome reaſonable content to the " people, as alſo conſider the great expences that princes " have now-a-days more than in times paſt, to maintain " their greatneſs and ſafety of their ſubjects, who, if they " have not witt or will to conſider their own intereſt ſo " much indifferently, your Majeſty's wiſdom muſt repair

" their defects, and force them to it by compulsion. But
" (I hope) there shall be no such cause in points so rea-
" sonable to encrease your Majesty's revenue, wherein
" I set down divers means for your gracious self to make
" choice of, either all or part, at your pleasure, and to
" put it in execution by such decrees and conditions as
" your great wisdom shall think fit in abuses of this
" nature.

" *Imprimis*, The first course or means intended to
" encrease your Majesty's revenue or profits withall, is
" of greatest consequence; and I call it a *Decima*,
" being so term'd in Italy, where in some parts it is
" in use, importing the tenth part of all subjects estates,
" to be paid at a yearly rent to their prince; and as
" well monied men in towns as landed men in the coun-
" tries, their value and estate esteemed justly as it is
" to the true value (though with reason), and this paid
" yearly in money; which course applied in England
" for your Majesty's service, may serve instead of sub-
" sidies and fifteens and such like; which in this case
" are fit to be released for the subjects benefit and con-
" tent, in recompence of the said *Decima*, which will
" yield your Majesty in certainty, more than they did
" casually, by 500 thousand of pounds *per ann.* at the
" least.

" *Item*, That when your Majesty hath gotten money
" into your hands by some courses to be set down, it would
" be a profitable course to increase your *Entrato*, to buy
" out all estates and leases upon your own lands in such
" sort as they be made no loosers; whereby having your
" lands free, and renting it out to the true value, as it
" is most in use, and not employed, as heretofore, at an
" old rent and small fines, you may then rent it out for
" at least four or five times more money then the old rent
" comes unto; so as if your Majesty's lands be already
" but £.60,000 *per ann.* by this course it will be aug-
" mented at the least to £.200,000 *per ann.* and to buy
" out the tenants estates will come to a small matter by
" the course to make them no loosers, considering the
" gains they have already made upon the land. And
" this is the rather to be done, and the present course
" changed, because it hath been a custom used meerly to
" cozen the King.

 " *Item*,

" *Item*, Whereas most princes do receive the benefit " of salt in their own hands as a matter of great profit, " because they rein it at the lowest price possible, and " vent it with double gain yearly, the same course used " by your Majesty were worth at least £. 150,000 *per* " *ann.* It is used likewise, in other parts, that all weights " and measures of the land, either in private houses, shops, " or public markets, should be viewed to be just, and " sealed once a-year, paying to the prince for it; which in " England, applied to your Majesty, with order to pay " 6d. for the sealing of each said weight or measure, " would yield near £. 60,000 *per ann.*

" *Item*, Though all countrys pay a *gabella* for trans- " portation of cloth, and so likewise in England, yet in " Spain there is impost upon the wooll, which in England " is so great benefit and wealth to the sheep-masters, as " they may well pay you 5 *per cent.* of the true value of " the sheering, which I conceive may be worth £. 140,000 " *per ann.*

" *Item*, Whereas the lawyers fees and gains in Eng- " land be excessive, to your subjects prejudice, it were " better for your Majesty to make use thereof, and to " impose upon all causes sentenced with the party, to pay " £. 5 *per cent.* of the true value that the cause hath " gained him; and, for recompence thereof, to limit all " lawyers fees and gettings, whereby the subject shall " save more in fees and charge then he giveth to your " Majesty in the *gabella*; which I believe may be worth, " one year with another, £. 50,000.

" *Item*, Whereas the inns and victualling-houses in " England are more chargeable to travellers then in " other countries, it were good for your Majesty to limit " them to a certain ordinary, and raise besides a large " imposition, as is used in Tuscany and other parts; that " is, by prohibiting all inns and victualling-houses but " such as shall pay it; and to impose upon the chief inns " and taverns to pay 10l. *per ann.* to your Majesty, and " the worse 5l. *per ann.* and all alehouses 20s. *per ann.* " more or less, as they are in custom of all sorts: there " are so many in England, as this impost may well yield " £. 100,000 *per ann.* to your Majesty.

" *Item*, In Tuscany and other parts there is a *gabella* " of all cattle or flesh and horses sold in markets, paying

" 3 or

"3 or 4l. *per cent.* what they are fold for; which, by "conjecture, may be worth in England £.2,000,000 "*per ann.* ufing the like cuftom upon the flefh and "other victuals, bread excepted; and for this caufe all "flefh, fifh, and victuals, at the market to be pur-"chafed and fold by weight, whereby the fubject faveth "more in not being cozened than the impoft importeth "them.

"In Tufcany is ufed a taxation of 7l. *per cent.* upon "all alienations of lands, to the true value; as alfo 7l. "*per cent.* upon all dowaries or marriage-monies: the "like, if it be juftly ufed in England, were worth at "leaft £.200,000 *per ann.* with many other taxations "of meale, and upon all merchandize within all towns, as "well as port-towns, which here I omit, with divers "others, as not fo fit for England; and in fatisfaction of "the fubjects for thefe taxes, your Majefty may be pleafed "to releafe them of wardfhips, and to enjoy all their "eftates at 18 years old, and in the mean time their "profits to be preferved to their own benefit: and alfo "in forfeitures of eftates by condemnation, your Majefty "may releafe the fubject as not to take the forfeiture "of their lands, but only their goods (high treafon only "excepted); and to allow the counfell of lawyers in cafe "of life and death, as alfo not to be condemned without "two witneffes, with fuch like benefit; which importeth "much more than their goods and all their taxations "named can prejudice them.

"*Item*, That if fome of the former taxations be ufed "in Ireland and Scotland, as may be eafily brought about "by the firft example thereof ufed in England, may very "well be made to encreafe your revenue there more then "it is, £.200,000 *per ann.*

"*Item*, All offices in the land, great and fmall, in your "Majefty's grant, may be granted with condition to pay "you a part yearly, according to the value. This, in "time, as I conceive, may be worth £.100,000 *per ann.* "adding alfo notaries, attornies, and fuch like, to pay fome "proportion yearly towards it, for being allowed by your "Majefty to practife, and prohibiting elfe any to practife "in fuch places.

"*Item*, To reduce your Majefty's houfehold to board "wages, as moft other fervants do, referving fome five "tables.

" tables. This will ſave your Majeſty £.60,000 *per ann.* " and eaſe greatly your ſubjects, beſides, both in carriage " and proviſion; which is a good reaſon that your Ma- " jeſty in honor might do it.

" *Item*, I know one aſſured courſe in your Majeſty's " navy which may ſave at leaſt £.40,000 *per ann.* which, " requiring a whole diſcourſe by itſelf, I omit, only " promiſe to do it whenſoever you command it. Whereas " your Majeſty's laws do command the ſtrict keeping of " faſting-days, you may alſo prohibit thoſe days, and give " liberty to eat eggs, cheeſe, and meat only to ſuch as " are contented to pay *per ann.* for the liberty to " eat them, and * *per ann.* The employment of this " may be for the defence of the land, in maintaining the " navy, garriſons, and ſuch like; much after the faſhion " of the Cruſade in Spain, as your Majeſty knoweth, " being firſt begun there under the pretence to defend the " land againſt the Moores: and this ſame uſed in England " as aforeſaid, may very well yield, one year with another, " £.100,000, without any diſtaſte to any, becauſe it is at " every one's choice to give or not.

" Laſtly, I have a courſe upon Catholics, and very " ſafe for your Majeſty, being with their good liking, " as might be wrought to yield you preſently at leaſt " £.2,000,000 *per ann.* by raiſing a certain value upon " their lands, and ſome other impoſitions: which re- " quiring a large diſcourſe by itſelf, I will omit it here, " ſetting it down in my inſtructions. It will ſave your " Majeſty at the leaſt £.200,000 *per ann.* to make it " pain of death and confiſcation of goods and lands for " any of the officers to cozen you, which now is much " to be feared they do, or elſe they could not be ſo rich; " and herein to allow a fourth part benefit to them that " ſhall find out cozenage. Here is not meant officers " of ſtate, as the Lord Treaſurer, &c. being officers of " the Crown. The ſum of all this account amounteth " unto £.2,000,000 *per ann.* and ſuppoſe it be but one " million and a half, as aſſured your Majeſty may make " by thoſe courſes ſet down, yet it is much more than " I promiſed in my Letter for your Majeſty's ſervice,

* Here ſome words ſeem wanting in the MS.

" beſides

" besides some sums of money in present by the courses
" following:

" *Imprimis*, The princes marrying, to make all the
" earls in England grandies of Spain and *principie*, with
" such priviledges, and to pay 20,000 l. a-piece for it;
" as also to make them feodaries of the towns belong to
" their earldoms, if they will pay for it besides, as they
" do to the King of Spain in the kingdom of Naples;
" and likewise barons to be made earls, and peers, to pay
" 1000 l. a-piece: I think it might yield 20,000 l. and
" oblige them more sure to his Majesty.

" Fourthly, to make choice of 200 of the richest men
" in England in estate that be not noblemen, and make
" them titular, as it is used in Naples, and paying for it,
" *viz.* a duke 30,000 l. a marquis 15,000 l. an earl
" 10,000l. a baron or viscount 5,000l. It is to be under-
" stood, that ancient nobility of barons made earls are to
" precede these as peers, though these be made marquisses
" and dukes. This may raise a million of pounds and
" more unto your Majesty. To make gent. of law qua-
" lities, franks and rich farmers esquires to precede them,
" will yield your Majesty also a great sum of money in
" present.

" I know another course to yield your Majesty at least
" 300,000l. in money, which as yet the time serveth not
" to discover, until your Majesty resolve to proceed in
" some of the former courses, which till then I omit.
" Other courses also that may make present money I
" shall study for your Majesty's service, and as I find them
" out acquaint you withall.

" Lastly, To conclude all these discourses by the ap-
" plication of this course used for your profit, that it is not
" only the means to make you the richest king that ever
" England had, but also the safety thereof augmented,
" thereby to be most secure. Besides what is shewed in
" the first part of this discourse, I mean by occasion of
" this taxation and raising of monies, your Majesty shall
" have cause and means to employ, in all places of the
" land, so many officers and ministers to be obliged unto
" you for their own good and interest, as nothing can be
" attempted against your person and royal state over the
" land, but some of these shall in all probability have
" means to find it out and hinder it. Besides, this course
" will

"will reprefs many diforders and abufes in the public go-
"vernment, which were hard to be difcovered by men in-
"different. To prohibit all gorgeous and coftly apparel to
"be worn but by perfons of good quality, fhall fave the
"gentry of the kingdom much more money than they
"fhall be taxed to your Majefty.

"Thus withall I humbly take my leave, and kifs your
"gracious hands, defiring pardon for any errors I may
"commit herein."

The which falfe, feditious, and malicious difcourfe and writing, fo framed, contrived, and written as aforefaid, the authors thereof intended fhould be divulged and difperfed as if the fame had been entertained by your Majefty with purpofe to be put in execution, thereby to raife fears and jealoufys in the minds of your good fubjects, that your facred Majefty had a purpofe to alter and innovate the ancient laws of this kingdom, and the ancient manner and form of the government thereof, and to draw all things to be difpofed of at your Majefty's abfolute will and pleafure, and to command and difpofe of the eftates, revenues, and goods of your fubjects, or fuch part or portion thereof as yourfelf pleafed, without the confent of your fubjects, and to make and repeal laws and ftatutes by your Majefty's proclamation only, without confent of Parliament; and that, to overawe and opprefs your fubjects, you purpofed to maintain and plant garrifons and fortified caftles and places, in a warlike manner, in all the principal cities and towns in this your kingdom, which, if it fhould be believed by your people, could not but raife infinite difcontents amongft them, the confequences whereof might be extreme and almoft inevitable danger to your Majefty's perfon and ftate, and to the whole frame of this kingdom, and to the great difhonour of your Majefty, which all and every of your good and loyal fubjects are in their dutys and allegiances to your Majefty bound to prevent to the uttermoft of their powers, and to difcover unto your Majefty, or fome of your privy council, or other magiftrate, all fuch falfe and feditious difcourfes and writings, whenfoever they fhall come to their hands or knowledge. Neverthelefs, Francis Earl of Bedford, Robert Earl of Somerfet, John Earl of Clare, Sir Robert Cotton Knight and Baronet, John Selden, Efqr. and Gilbert Barrell Gent.

forgetting

forgetting that duty which they owe to your gracious Majefty, their liege Lord, and intending to further and cherifh thofe falfe, fcandalous, and feditious rumors, whereby matter of difcord and flander might grow between your Majefty, the great men of this kingdom, and your people, and not regarding the great dangers and evil confequences thereof, having gotten the faid difcourfe or writing, or fome copy or copies thereof, into their hands, every of them the faid Sir Robert Cotton, John Earl of Clare, Robert Earl of Somerfet, Francis Earl of Bedford, John Selden, and Gilbert Barrell, at feveral times within the fpace of eight months now laft paft, did make or write, or caufe to be made or written, feveral copies thereof, and amongft themfelves, and alfo to and amongft many others, have publifhed, divulged, and difperfed the fame, to the great and infufferable fcandal and difhonour of your Majefty, and of your moft juft and gracious government; and none of them, before fuch publication thereof, did make the fame known to your Majefty, or any of your privy council, or any other lawful magiftrate, as in duty they and every of them ought to have done. In confideration of all which premifes, forafmuch as the faid fpreading, publifhing, and divulging of all fuch falfe, fcandalous, and malicious tales, news, and rumors, and they not making the fame known to your Majefty, or your privy councill, or other magiftrate, is contrary to the good laws and ftatutes of this your realm, and contrary to the duty and allegiance they owe unto your Majefty; and for that the venom thereof may by this undue means be difperfed and infufed in and unto many others, into and through whofe hands thofe falfe, feditious, and malicious papers or writings have or may come; and that the danger thereof is exceeding great, and may be of infinite ill confequence, if in time the fame be not prevented, and, for example and terror to all others, be not feverely punifhed:

May it therefore pleafe your moft excellent Majefty, to grant unto your faid Attorney your Majefty's moft gracious writs of *fubpœna*, to be directed to the faid Sir Robert Cotton Knight and Baronet, John Selden Efqr. and Gilbert Barrel Gent. and alfo to fignify your Majefty's royal pleafure, according as is ufed in fuch cafes, to the faid John Earl of Clare, Robert Earl of Somerfet, and Francis Earl of Bedford, commanding them, and every of them,

them, at a certain day, and under a certain pain, therein to be limited, perſonally to be and appear before your Majeſty and the Right Honourable the Lords and others of your Moſt Honorable Privy Council, in your High Court of Starchamber, then and there to anſwer the premiſes, and to ſtand and abide ſuch order, directions, ſentence, and decree therein, as to your Majeſty and the ſaid Lords and others ſhall be thought moſt meet and agreeable to juſtice. And your ſaid Attorney ſhall daily pray, &c.

ROBERT HEATHE,
THO: CREW,
RICHARD SHELTON,
HUM: DAVENPORT,
ROBERT BARKELEY,
HENAGE FINCHE,
JOHN FINCHE.

No. III.

Addreſs from the GRAND JURY *of the County of* BUCKINGHAM *to his* MAJESTY *King* CHARLES *the Firſt.*

May it pleaſe your MAJESTIE,

YOUR very dutifull loyale ſubjects, we the inhabitants of this county of Bucks, taking into conſideration, with great thankfullneſs, the royal expreſſions in the latter part of your Majeſtie's Letter directed to the Judge of Aſſize, wherein we are graciouſly invited to make our addreſſes to your moſt ſacred perſon concerning our ſeveral grievances, which though manie, yet none at this time leave ſo great an impreſſion in the hearts of us your ſubjects as your Majeſties abſence from your Parliament, and the feare of a civil warr, occaſioned through the raiſing of an army under the title of a guard; a ſight terrible to your people, and not conducible to that amiable accommodation ſo much deſired:

Wherefore we humbly implore your gracious Majeſtie to ſecure the feares of your people by diſmiſſing the army of

of your moſt ſacred Majeſtie to your Parliament, who, no doubt, will moſt religiouſly perform all that they have undertaken in a late petition preſented unto your Majeſtie; and we do proteſt, before the Almighty God, it is not only the deſire of our eyes to ſee you, but the true reſolution of our hearts to ſerve and defend you, as we are bound by our duty and allegiance.

[1]R. GRENVILE.	[7]THO. STAFFORD.	[11]RI. SERVANT.
[2]R. PIGOTT.	[8]PETER DORMER.	[12]H. MAYNE.
[3]THO. TYRRILL.	[9]RICD. BERNARD.	[13]HENRY ALLEN.
[4]WILL. BORLASE.	[10]A. DAYRELL.	
[5]EDM. WEST.		
[6]EDW. GRENVILE.		

1 Head of the Grenviles eſtabliſhed at Wotton, in the Vale of Ayleſbury, ſince the Conqueſt, and ſtill remaining there.

2 Eſtabliſhed at Dodderſhall, in the Vale of Ayleſbury, ſince H. 3. and ſtill remaining there.

3 Eſtabliſhed at Caſtle Thorp, a branch of the Thornton Family, and now extinct.

4 Eſtabliſhed at Great Marlow; the male line extinct. The repreſentatives of this very antient Family are, Sir J. Borlaſe Warren and the M. of Buckingham, whoſe anceſtors married the two heireſſes, the younger of whom was mother to R. Grenvile who ſigns this paper.

5 Eſtabliſhed at Long Crendon, in the Vale of Ayleſbury; but the property is alienated.

6 Brother to Richd Grenvile, and eſtabliſhed at Foſcot, near Buckingham. His grandſon dying without iſſue, this branch is extinct.

7

8 A branch of the Wing Family, eſtabliſhed at Peterley, near Miſſenden, and ſtill remaining there.

9

10 Head of the Dayrells, eſtabliſhed at Lillingſton Dayrell, near Buckingham, ſince the Conqueſt, and ſtill remaining there.

11

12 Eſtabliſhed at Dinton, near Ayleſbury: he was one of the regicides. The Family is now extinct.

13

No. IV.

[*The following Letter is indorſed by Mr.* GRENVILE.]

" *From Mr.* J. PYM, *of Brill**, 18 *Oct.* 1642."

To the Right wo^ll^. RICH. GRENVILE, Eſq.

Theſe preſent.

MR. HIGH SHERIFF,

My ſervice premiſed,

ALTHOUGH I preſume you have better intelligence that I can give you any, yet I ſhall caſt in my mite, accordinge to return of ſcouts and an honeſt gentleman to me. The King lay on Saturday night at Edgcott, at Sir William Thurſbeyes houſe. On Sunday he removed, and lay Sunday night at Hanwell, at the Lady Copes. On Sunday 1000 of his troops came to Banbury gates and demanded entrance, which the town refuſed, having within the town 2000 men or more. Whether the King will ſettle upon Edge-Hill or not, I cannot imagine; for he hath a great advantage there againſt our forces, if they

* Brill is a very high hill at the end of the Vale of Ayleſbury, on the confines of Oxfordſhire. It was occaſionally occupied as a poſt by the two parties, who from their garriſons at Oxford (fortified by the King) and at Ayleſbury (fortified by the Parliament) repeatedly contended for this poſt, which commanded much of the ſupplies drawn from this rich Vale. Wotton, where Mr. Grenvile lived, is only one mile from Brill. Borſtall, of which Mr. Pym ſpeaks in this letter, is the property of Sir John Aubrey: it is likewiſe diſtant one mile from Brill. The houſe was moated round, and was occupied as a garriſon, and was twice ſurrendered on capitulation: it was deſtroyed about twenty years ago, and only the gateway or tower of it remains. It is held *in capite* from the Crown, under a grant from Edward the Confeſſor to John Fitz-Nigel, by the tenure of a horn, of which an account is given in the Archæologia, and which ſtill exiſts at Boarſtall. This Family of Fitz-Nigel were hereditary Foreſters of Bernwood, in the center of which Boarſtall is ſituated; and it has deſcended, through four ſeveral families to whom it has belonged by marriage with heireſſes, to the Aubreys.—This letter was written only five days before the battle of Edgehill on the 23d October 1642.

ſhould

ſhould advance towards him. The Lord General, with his army, lyth at Kinton in the Vale, about four miles from the Lady Copes houſe. He marched not yeſterday. If he advance towards him, he muſt come about the hill, near unto the Lord Spencers houſe Wormelaiton; and then the King may remove, as I conceave, towards Woodſtocke and for Oxford, or fall back again to Worſter, one of which in probability he will doe; and therefore if it be for Oxford, then likely he intends for Winſor. Then if our Shire removed to Wickham, to be ſomewhere upon the hills, they might much anoy him in his paſſage amongſt the woods and lanes: but I leave it to your better judgment. This day there came a looſe fellow to Borſtal: he ſays he lay laſt night at Merton, and is going to the King, for whom he will fight. Now Merton is in the way from Borſtall to Woodſtock, and three miles nearer; ſo that I take him for a ſpie, and have ſent him to you to be ſecured or otherwiſe, as you pleaſe. Humbly taking leave, I reſt

Your ſervant to be commanded,

J. P.

My Lady Dynham deſires her ſervice may be preſented unto you.——I have ſent out ſcouts, and which way the King move I ſhall informe you.—— Since the ſealing of my letter, I entercepted Jo Bew of Oxford, travayling with a letter from Oxford to a ſervant of the Kings. We brake open the letter; notwithſtanding I thought fit to ſend him and it unto you.

No. V.

To the Right wor^ll^. RICH. GRENVILE, High Sheriff of the County of BUCKS.

Preſent theſe.

Sir,

THAT you may not expect me this night, I have ſent this meſſenger to lett you know my journey is deferred by thoſe

those whom I should meet till Friday; soe that I hope to be with you on Thursday night. I pray let those writings which Ewan brought from Aylesbury be laid up carefully till then.

At Bedford there was a new Commission for the Peace, wherein seven Justices were left out, and the Lorde Bullingbroke and all his adherents. There was an order sent (as I heare) from the King to the Judge of Assize, to Bedford, requiring him to publish the illegality of the Commission of Array; which he refused to doe, but returned it to the Parliament; for which the Grand Jury were in consultation to indict the Judge, and to present the turning out of those Justices for a greivance. But what is done I am not certain, for my intelligence came away before the assize ended. The Kinge hath been at Leicester, but we cannot learne what was done there yett. On Saturday night he came to Huntingdon, where he now is; and we heare that he intends to be at Sir Lewis Dives house, by Bedford, on Wednesday, and soe to come into the country, then for Woodstocke. What the meaning hereof is, and with what force he comes, I cannot yet learne; nor am I sure of the truth of his cominge.

Yors,

Throp, 25 July 1642.

THO: TYRRELL *.

* Sir Thos. Tyrell of Castle Throp, near Newport Pagnell, was a branch of the Tyrells of Thornton, near Buckingham. The Castle Throp branch are wholly extinct. The Heiress of Sir Charles Tyrell of Thornton married Dr. Cotton; and their Heiress is married to Thomas Shepherd, Esq. who now lives at Thornton.

No. VI.

[*Endorsed by Mr.* GRENVILE.]

" *Rec. Nov.* 4. 1642, *from the* CLOSE COMMITTEE."

To our very worthy Frindes the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of BUCKINGHAM.

Chesham.

Gentlemen,

WE perceive by your letter to Dr. Burgess, that you are in expectations to be set upon by some of the horse commanded by Prince Rupert, and that you mean to stand upon your garde: we shall take the speediest course to releeve you with all the horse and dragoons we have here ready; and wee hope my L. General Essex will be at St. Albans this night, from whence, we doubt not, but more powerfull supplyes may be employed into these parts. So wee rest

Your very loving
Frindes,

3 1642.
About 9 a clock.

WARWICK.
JO. PYM.

No. VII.

[*Endorsed by Mr.* GRENVILE.]

" *Rec. Nov.* 4, 1642, *from his* EXCELLENCY *the* LD. GENERAL."

To the Deputy Lieutenants or Committee for the County of BUCKINGHAM.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received certaine advertisement, that the King's forces are advancing towards London, and that the counties and places through which they passe (being the first disarmed

difarmed by them) are very much oppreffed with their cruelty and outrage. And becaufe there is no way more probable for the fuppreffion of thofe infolencies than by calling in the aid of the Counties to joyne wth the Parliament forces in a body, to make refiftance either by giving battaile or otherwife, as there fhall be occafion, I have thought fitt to defyre you to ufe all poffible care and diligence to fecure the magazyne of the county; and that all fuch forces of horfe and foot w^thin the county as are raifed or may be raifed by you, doe forthwith marche towards the towne of St. Albone, in the county of Hertford, to-morrow, being the fifth day of November, and whither I am now advancing with the army under my command, and fhall be ready to affift you in whatfoever may moft conduce to the public fafety.

From my Quarter at Wooborne,
this 4th day of November,
1642.

No. VIII.

[*Endorfed by Mr.* GRENVILE.]

" *Found in a Truncke at Lady* CARNARVONS, *when her* " *Houfe was fearched* 30 *November* 1642."

[*Directed*]

To his very much efteemed good Freind JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Efqr.

Thefe bee dd.

Good Sir,

IT was my happinefs to wayte upon his Majeftie at your houfe at Ayno, when he was pleafed to grace it with his prefence. I heard much murmuringe that you weere not prefent to entertaine him: many threatened your perfon, others your goods, and fome your eftate. I was

I was ſorry to hear ſo many and ſuch words utterd. I was bold to write to Mrs Cartwright of many particulars & paſſages, informing her that ſhe ſhould doe well to write to you about it, & that ſhe would preſently poſt to Court about it, & uſe ſuch freinds as ſhe hath there, that all may not be begge tell ſhe had made known to his Majeſtie her deplorable eſtate & condicen. She was pleaſed to anſweere my letter, and therein ſhee deſired mee to move the Lords at a Councell of War, & alſo my Lord of Dorſett, in her behalfe, & her childs, & yours; which accordingly I performed, & retorned their anſweres to her back agayne. I was comanded ſuddenly to march towards Brageford, & this night retorned back to Oxford, where I find Mrs. Cartwright full of grief for your loſſes. Shee hath gott ſuch cattell and other goods of yours as ſhee could into her protection, which are ſafe heere; & ſhee hath a warrant from his Majeſtie for others left behind, which ſhee ſayth ſhee will preſently ſend for, & ſo preſerve ſomething, which otherwiſe would have been loſt. My Lord of Dorſett is pleaſed to informe mee of a letter hee recieved from you, & he ſeemeth to bee very angry with you. I could wiſh that you were heere to joyne with your ſweete Lady to make your peace, which I know might it (yet) bee done, with thoſe friends ſhee hath heere at Court. I beſech you pardon mee for my boldneſs thus much to interpoſe betweene you & your Ladye; bee confident it is out of my reſpects to you both, & knowing her zeale & fervencie to begg your pardon for what is formerly paſt, as I am able to teſtifye by ſome former paſſages & her tears. Though nothing could move you formerly, be pleaſed yet to look back, & to knowe that ſtill ſhee is your wife, & what ſolemne proteſtations you made in your marriage. Though now ſhee hath many friends, yett ſtill know ſhe deſireth your love, & that you would not ruinate yourſelfe, your child, & her, with ſome evil councell, but pleasd to poſt tether, wheere ſhee is pleasd to uſe her beſt friends to aſſiſt you, & to bring you into favour. If you come not ſuddenly it wilbe to late, & then not to be helpt. There is now a Proclamation of pardon iſſuinge out into Oxfordſhire, in which you are excepted, as I am informed; therefore conſider what is your beſt courſe ſuddenly. As yet I know Mrs. Cartwright may with her friends do you ſervice,

ſervice, & can & will. I beſech your pardon once more for my boldnes: I have no ends but to ſerve you both, & thus much to intreat to you. I humbly take my leave; & bee aſſured I am

Your moſt faithful freind to ſerve you,

Oxford, this 28 of November. JOHN DORMER.

P. S. I have been with my Lord of Dorſett a ſecond tyme, & acquainted him with this letter. Hee anſweres thus: That hee would not inſnare you to have you come in, & theen not to bee pardoned; wherefore hee doth not deſier to have you come in, for hee feareth his Majeſtie will not accept of you; but he deſireth you ſhould write to your Ladye of your intents, & then ſhee to move my Lord, who will move his Majeſtie, as he promiſeth, for you, and if you may bee receaved, ſhee ſhall write to you the anſweere which my Lord giveth her from his Majeſtie. I feare, by my Lords words, his Majeſtie is much incenſed againſt you; therefore I beſech you, bee not ſeene tell you knowe firſt, from your Wife, whether you may come ſafe. My Lord of Dorſett hath promiſed your Wife to move his Majeſtie in your behalfe.

JOHN DORMER.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.